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# Bay State Draft Ready; Hub to Hear Roosevelt; Nazis Claim Liner Sunk

**The World's Day—At a Glance**
**Oct. 26, 1940**

## In New England: Bay State Ready for Draft

**Massachusetts** selective service work has been completed and now awaits the drawing of the lottery on next Tuesday before being set in motion again. All of the 173 local boards have finished assigning registrants their numbers.

**President Roosevelt** is scheduled to give a major political address in Boston Garden, Wednesday, Oct. 30 [Details: Page 11.]

**Navy Day** will be observed in Boston tomorrow with annual "open house" omitted as naval stations and Government ships are closed to the public because of the international situation. [Details: Page 9.]

## War Summary: Empress of Britain Sunk?

**The Empress of Britain**, 43,348-ton flagship of the Canadian Pacific Line, was said by Berlin to have been left sinking off the coast of Northern Ireland after an attack by German warplanes. The crew was reported to have abandoned the ship. Britain withheld comment.

**London** was under alarm five times between daybreak and afternoon, after a night-long hammering.

**Eastern Scotland**, the British naval base of Rosyth, Liverpool, Wales, and Midland industrial cities were attacked by German bombers.

**A Nazi convoy** off the French coast was bombed by the R. A. F. A Parliamentary secretary for the Ministry of Economic Warfare said that "90 per cent of Germany's synthetic oil capacity has been bombed."

## World's Fair on Eve of Closing

**New York** (AP)—The lonely wail of a bugle will sound the official requiem at midnight tomorrow for the New York World's Fair, after a two-year run that has drawn nearly 45,000,000 visitors to Flushing Meadows. Next week, workmen will begin demolishing the hundreds of buildings and converting the site into a city park.

## In the Far East: Japan Readjusts Plans

**Japan's Foreign Minister** reported to his Cabinet on the question of readjustment of relations in China. There were no details.

**Peace feelers** by Japanese newspapers continued, but neither Chinese nor Japanese officials gave the reports any credence.

**The Burma Road** has been cut by bombing of suspension bridges in two key locations, the Japanese claim, saying two months would be required for repairs.

**Japan's** new Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugo Tatekawa, retired, was received in Moscow by Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff.

**American investments** in Japan were estimated at $60,000,000 and American holdings of Japanese securities at $150,000,000 as increasing liquidation of foreign investments in Nippon was recorded. [Details: Financial Page.]

## In Latin America: Colombia Conscripts Oil

**The Supreme Court** of Colombia, in a decision widely interpreted as affirming the nation's right to the majority of Colombian oil wealth, ruled that 80 per cent of the oil lands previously considered private property should be returned to the nation. The verdict, reversing one made by the Court last December, caused extraordinary excitement in oil circles.

**The Mexican Ministry of Communications** announced a license had been granted American Airlines to establish freight and passenger service between Mexico City, Monterrey and the United States.

**Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera**, Mexican Ambassador to Washington, will return to his post by airplane Sunday, a high official in Mexico City said today, carrying the Government's position on "all outstanding issues between Mexico and the United States." The Ambassador has been conferring for three weeks with President Cardenas, key Cabinet members and other advisers.

**Buenos Aires police** raided the quarters of two German societies and seized records which were turned over to Federal Judge Miguel Jantus, director of an inquiry into alleged Anti-Argentine activities in Misiones Province.

## In Washington: Vichy Carefully Watched

**Any further military aid** by the Vichy Government to the Axis powers would be followed by a worsening of Franco-American relations, including refusal of the United States to press for passage of food to France through the British blockade, according to discussions here. [Details: Page 1.]

**Donated by American children** in pennies, nickels and dimes, $50,000 has been cabled to London by the Junior American Red Cross.

**"Navy Day" today** is being observed with a three-day celebration, including a talk by a Naval District Commandant, Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, who said that within six years the nation would have doubled its naval tonnage, and with the fleet thus created should have command of the seas.

**Shipment** of American-made military planes to China was resumed in September after a complete suspension since May, reported the State Department. Export of warplanes to China were valued at $633,791, while other exports included $297,074 in airplane parts, for the month.

## On Diplomatic Front: Vichy Considers 'Terms'

**The French Cabinet** was to meet today to consider German "terms." Vice-Premier Pierre Laval and Chief of State Pétain were back in Vichy after conferences with Hitler. [Other developments: Page 1.]

**King George** was said to have sent a message of sympathy and encouragement to the French people.

**Suspension** of Italian air service to Greece, effective Nov. 4, was announced in Rome.

**Reichsführer Hitler** decreed a second "four-year" plan continuing German economy under the control of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring.

**In Finland** Premier Ryti postponed Parliamentary elections until 1942 because of the international situation and difficulties with Russia over Finland's new frontiers. The elections were postponed last year because of the Russo-Finnish War.

**Switzerland** arrested officials and employees of the "Friends of Authoritative Democracy," reputedly headed by Swiss Nazi leaders.

**Poles in Rumania** were placed under arrest as Germany charged them with plans to sabotage Rumanian oil wells.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

**Political Primer**

*will be found on*
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## Political Summary

Several important developments that have increased the tempo of the presidential campaign follow:

**Union reaction** today to John L. Lewis' speech last night against a third term for President Roosevelt and for Wendell L. Willkie was divided: an apparent overwhelming majority of rank-and-file members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations reported in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's re-election, while Mr. Lewis' organizer-lieutenants appeared still loyal.

**Mr. Willkie** welcomed Mr. Lewis and claimed he now had more national unity behind him than the incumbent does.

**Candidate Roosevelt** revised his last-minute campaign schedule to include a speech in Boston on Oct. 30.

**His running-mate**, Henry A. Wallace, increased the tempo of the campaign by charging that "Nazi agents in this country have been ordered to work" for Mr. Willkie's election on grounds that the latter's "ignorance and lack of leadership" would aid totalitarian designs on the world.

# Lewis Splits Labor Vote Wide Open

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—With his warning against the re-election of President Roosevelt as a "national evil of the first magnitude" and his plea for the election of Wendell L. Willkie as "imperative in relation to the country's needs," shaggy-haired John L. Lewis, founder and Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has thrown the 1940 labor vote wide open.

In a nationwide broadcast last night, Mr. Lewis turned squarely against the Roosevelt Administration under which the C. I. O. was born and startled labor with a promise to retire as C. I. O. chief if President Roosevelt were elected to a third term.

He called upon mine workers, steel workers, farmers, youth, the negro race, women, and "members of the Christian church" to rally to the election of Mr. Willkie "as one worthy of their support, and as one who will capably and zealously protect their rights, increase their privileges, and restore their happiness."

The Lewis speech was an immediate signal for a flurry of telegrams from numerous labor groups assuring their continued support of

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

**Comment shows labor split on Lewis: Page 2.**
**Lewis speech indorsing Willkie: Page 6.**

# Willkie Feels Lewis as Ally Seals Success

**Symbol of national unity, he says, but will stress there are no commitments on either side.**

**By J. Roscoe Drummond**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Welcoming John L. Lewis, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, as a political ally who has put "country above all," Wendell L. Willkie is convinced that his presidential candidacy is today, more than ever, standing as a symbol of national unity which can eliminate the class strife and hatreds caused by the New Deal.

As Mr. Willkie's special train rode into New York City to enable him to visit the World's Fair, to attend the Fordham-St. Mary's football game and in the evening to address rallies in Queens and Brooklyn, there was one question arising out of Mr. Lewis' endorsement which demanded an answer and the answer, it can be authoritatively reported, is:

The Republican presidential candidate has given absolutely no promise, no pledge, no commitment of any kind to the C.I.O. Chairman in return for his unexpected and valuable political support. Mr. Lewis spent several hours with Mr. Willkie at the Commodore Hotel here three weeks ago and even then he did not disclose that he was going to desert Mr. Roosevelt, to whose 1936 campaign chest he provided a contribution of no less than $500,000.

Mr. Lewis is this time contributing no campaign funds and Mr. Willkie in turn is contributing no political commitments. From Mr. Willkie's standpoint, Mr. Lewis' support is freely given and is received with pleasure but without debt.

One incident which gives significant support to this conclusion can now be told. It is reliably reported that as early as last July, while Mr. Willkie was vacationing at Colorado Springs, a representative of the C.I.O. leader approached the Republican nominee with the information that if Mr. Willkie opposed the conscription bill, Mr. Lewis' early indorsement could hardly fail to be forthcoming. Though he fully realized how much such an indorsement would aid his candidacy, Mr. Willkie embraced conscription in his Elwood acceptance speech and Mr. Willkie was left without knowing when, if ever, either labor leader would come in behind him.

This is an illuminating incident

*Continued on Page 17, Column 1*

**Text of Willkie Wilkes-Barre speech: Page 6.**

# Axis Strives to Isolate America; Nazis Tell French, Sign or Starve; War Scraps Thinking in Reich

**Spell of militarism in Reich shelves social ideals — But Army bows to Party.**

*The face of Europe is changing. Men's thoughts as well as men's homes are altering under the impact of war. Deeper than the details of conflict is the import of changing concepts. Some stand crystal clear. Others begin but dimly to emerge. Together they chart the pattern of "Europe in Transition" discussed in a series of 13 articles, of which the following is the first:*

**By Joseph C. Harsch**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Oct. 26—Germany in midwar is a country finding escape in military action from difficulties of thinking through to solution its social and political problems.

The German people do not know clearly where they are heading in any sense except military conquest.

When they think about some of the things which led to the war and some of the things done in the war they are not particularly happy about it.

They certainly did not want war. Correspondents who watched them in the days leading to its outbreak and who witnessed the blank despair and heard the mumbled words of resentment even in public places as the fatal hour approached last fall still find it difficult to understand why they today can be so loyal and disciplined and diligent in prosecution of the war.

But the one predominant fact about Germany today is that the great bulk of the people are accepting the war and waging it today with something more than resignation.

**Proud of Their Armies**

You cannot call it enthusiasm, but it is something like relief for most of them and a large number are actually physically enjoying it.

Part of the reason is the ancient affection of Germans for their armies and for military victory. Part of it is the German passion for organization and order which is outraged by the familiar map of Europe with its many small nations and customs barriers and rival policies.

Part is the old German feeling that they have a talent for organization which should be applied to their neighbors. Part is a plain desire to rule those neighbors.

But there is another important reason. It is that the pre-Nazi pe-

*Continued on Page 4, Column 4*

Wide World; Roberts

**Europe's Period of Transition**

**Along what was once the quiet coast of Southeast Britain gunners practice defense against threatened invasion. The trees in rural Devonshire contrast with the busy workers in a munitions plant. Somewhere in Europe the R. A. F. plane is maneuvering in a steep bank. The German soldiers are marching to occupy an important military point.**

**Hitler 'master strategy' bent on completion of Continental system against Britain.**

**By J. Emlyn Williams**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 26—Although Berlin clouds in secrecy the result of Reichsführer Hitler's sudden conversations with the chiefs of France and Spain, it is possible to perceive the "master strategy" on which Germany is now engaged.

It has four main points:

1. Marshal Philippe Pétain has been told that France must "sign or starve." These grim alternatives to the new German terms are of major importance in indicating the method which Germany is not expected to restrict to France alone.

2. Hitler is seeking to rush to completion his "continental system"—to bring the remainder of southeastern Europe under such complete domination that the last vestiges of British influence will be eliminated.

3. Germany is preparing the way for an attempt to drive Britain out of the Mediterranean and North Africa. It is an effort already begun with the "occupation" of Rumania. It is being continued with the offers to Spain of part of French Morocco and Gibraltar as the basis for preparing the way for possible attack on Gibraltar itself.

4. Hitler is seeking to establish a situation which will "blanket out" the United States from exercising any influence in the re-establishing of world order.

**Single Economic System**

The emphasis on the United States probably explains in some measure the desire for speed which prompted the Reichsführer to go to meet Marshal Pétain, Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, and Generalissimo Franco, instead of having these statesmen come to him. For if the German objective is to be accomplished, it must be accomplished quickly.

Herr Hitler seeks to increase his hold on Europe's Atlantic seaboard for the purpose of turning the whole of Europe into a single economic system under control of the Axis Powers and thus be able to isolate Britain and attempt to prove to the world that Britain has no justification fighting further and that American public opinion should orientate itself to the new situation where the Third Reich would lead Europe.

**Peace Gesture to Roosevelt**

Nothing would please Herr Hitler more than to summon the Reichstag, to announce "a final and just peace with France," and then to appeal to President Roosevelt to "prove himself a man of peace," and call a world conference.

If the American President did not suitably respond, then to the peculiar Nazi way of thinking this should be conclusive proof to the American electors that Mr. Roosevelt was a warmonger, and they should know how to record their votes at the Nov. 5 election.

The Third Reich, with its strange lack of understanding of other nations, particularly through the underestimating of their normal ability to read events, obviously forgets what it would mean to the United States if Spain became a Nazi province.

**Blandishments Replace Threats**

German cultural influence in South America would soon be harnessed to the Nazi commercial and subversive activities throughout South America with the object of undermining the whole Pan-American system.

Meanwhile Germany and Italy, after doing all possible to compel Balkan countries to submit to their dictates, appear for a while to have altered their tactics.

Blandishments rather than threats are momentarily in the ascendant as is shown in a recent official Berlin statement regarding Southeast Europe that "whoever wishes to live in the illusion of democratic ideals and under the wing of the British fleet is already beyond help. . . . We have nothing against any country which may care to remain outside our new order."

# Intimate Message from Washington

## The Political Parade, American to the Core, Is an Expression of Democracy at Its Grass Roots—It Gets Votes, Too

*By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

A political parade is as native to America as a hot-dog, or a town meeting. It has adapted itself to changing generations and is the same thing still. It is a part of the vivid life of a democracy; it is an ebullient reply to the demand of the voters that they see their candidates.

On the morning of the great day "no parking" signs are chalked up early on city streets. Six hours beforehand the metal pedestals are trundled out at busy intersections from which ropes will be tied. An hour or so beforehand the first determined partisans appear and plump themselves down, perhaps on the very curb, to have a good view. the newspapers scream their headlines. The radio picks up the candidate's arrival. An electric thrill goes through the city. Martial music begins to blare from the ward headquarters. We are ready and waiting.

And then far off comes the flutter of a cry and everyone suddenly surges against the ropes and Boy Scouts and policemen, to see what's happening. "He's coming!" shouts the crowd. The little girls get their flags ready. The little boys squirm under the legs of the populace. The large, formidable woman gets her lungs in working order to cheer. The worker in his overalls grins. The man-who-can't-make-up-his-mind grows doubly expectant. The scoffer, who wears the button of the other side, forgets his cynical sneer, and pushes forward as gleefully as the rest. For, whatever one's politics, the parade is still shared by all. It is one of the great American spectacles.

"Here he comes!"

**The Necks Stretch**

The noise grows louder. A line of cars is coming down the center of the street, shut off to other traffic. Flags are fluttering alongside. You can watch the movement coming toward you, as you can see the wind ruffle the water across a lake. From the tall buildings on either side peer heads, and now they let fall showers of torn paper, ticker tape and confetti. The mortality of telephone books goes up 100 per cent in an election year!

"Here he is!" the roar has reached you suddenly. What happens now is only a matter of seconds but it takes minutes to tell. Suddenly all the chasm of the city street is noisy with a great roar, like a 100-mile-an-hour gale over a canyon. From the top of buildings comes a blizzard of paper, scattering and drifting and whirling like a fall of snow. Everyone is cheering and waving . . . the little boys, the little girls, the men, the women, the laborer in overalls, the man-who-can't-make-up-his-mind. The big determined woman lets out a whoop like a calliope.

And you, too, to your surprise; you are cheering! you hadn't meant to cheer; you had supposed you were beyond all that; maybe you wonder why you cheer. But you save that for future analysis.

There, in an open car, for a fleeting instant, you see the candidate; the face you have seen caricatured, and pictured, described and analyzed from every newspaper and screen. Yes, there the great man is, a smile spreading over his affable face, hat clasped in hand, waving to the crowd. Did I say "crowd"? No, he is waving to you, there is something indescribably personal in such salutes. It is one of the things that brings politics so intimately home to the American democracy, the feeling that partisans have of possession of their candidates.

**Smoke Follows the Rocket**

Now there comes rolling after the candidate a fine retinue of cars: politicians, an exuberant sound truck perhaps, newsreel men and photographers and cars and cars full of newspapermen, doomed always to travel just far enough behind the candidate so that they can't quite be sure how spontaneous is the reception. What a fate; to be the perpetual anticlimax of a politician's procession!

"There he goes!"

People break ranks now, trying to watch the retreating caravan. The noise recedes. Children are scampering. They are yelling out gleefully the name of the great man, and the name of his adversary. The street is thick with white paper. The instant of exhilaration, in which the candidate has had his whole excited being for the past three months, has passed for this particular street and crowd. You go back to work. Only the paper remains.

And what is the result? Well—the man-who-couldn't-make-up-his-mind has perhaps made it up now. If he gets around to it, and it doesn't rain, and he is still of the same opinion on election day, he may very likely go down and vote for this candidate who waved his hat at him. And in a close election his vote and that of his friends may well swing the result. In a big city a million people may see a candidate in one day.

And is there any other meaning? I think there is. The hullabaloo has been a safety valve. Egg-throwers to the contrary, most of us in these crowds are good natured. If we oppose a candidate, we can at least give him a grin and a wave. It is a tribute paid not so much to him as to democracy which produced him. It is the fair-play and the magnanimity of the big, good-natured, American crowd which can take its politics seriously—and smile at them, too.

**Richard L. Strout**

# Any French Aid to Axis Imperils American Relations

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Any direct or indirect French aid to the Axis Powers against Great Britain will, it is indicated in official quarters here, be followed not only by a drastic worsening of Franco-American relations but also by the disappearance of any hope that this country might prevail upon Britain to permit food to pass through the British blockade to French children.

While it is known that the attitude of the United States Government toward the Vichy regime is still one of watchful waiting, it is recalled that on several occasions both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull made it perfectly plain to French representatives here that this country could not be indifferent to any French action that might hinder Britain's war effort.

It is in the light of this official attitude that authoritative sources here predict that further kowtowing by Vichy to Berlin might well bring a rupture of Franco-American diplomatic relations on the grounds that France is no longer a sovereign power nor free to follow its own desires.

**Nations Traditionally Friendly**

The White House and State Department have acknowledged that they are giving close study to the French situation and to the future course of Franco-American relations. It is emphasized that these studies are being conducted in the light of traditionally friendly relations between the two Nations, despite the fact that this Government is not yet sure into just what category it is possible to place the Vichy regime.

Some weeks ago Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., made it clear in a press conference that France would not get a penny of the estimated $2,000,000,000 worth of currency and credit owned by that nation here so long as there was any chance that the funds might benefit a warring Germany. At present, practically the only money being disbursed by the French Government in the United States is the money being used to maintain the French Embassy and Consular Staffs and this expenditure could be stopped at any time by the Treasury.

**Anxious for Good Relations**

Asked at his press conference yesterday if the French Government were still considered by Washington as a "friendly government," President Roosevelt laughed, recalling that we still maintain diplomatic relations in Vichy, but went no further. This was in direct contrast to his statement of last week in which he emphasized that this Government considered the Soviet Union as a "friendly power."

Persons close to the French Embassy here say that Vichy is very anxious to maintain good relations with the United States both as an old-time friend and as one of the few major world powers which could have either the desire or the ability to alleviate current French suffering.

## Medal of V. F. W. Presented to Hoover

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars presented to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, yesterday, a gold citizenship medal for "courageous and intelligent leadership in the exposure of 'fifth column' sabotage of American ideals and institutions."

The presentation was made by Joseph C. Menendiz of New Orleans, Commander-in-Chief of the V. F. W.

# The Week in Focus: Politics Dominates U.S. Stage; French Empire in Balance

## Lewis, Smith Back Willkie; Hitler Sees Franco, Pétain

By Neal A. Stanford
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Question marks hung over all the world this week, with men and nations striving determinedly to find the answers—answers that as determinedly evaded them.

In the United States the political campaign raced along at white heat, Roosevelt taking the stump, Willkie flying to all points of the compass, and a myriad of minor politicians speaking in the breaches. And still no one felt sure—despite all polls and forecasts—as to the outcome.

In Europe a World War hero, France's present aged Chief of State, wrestled with a mighty problem—collaboration with the Axis. If Hitler, Pétain or Laval knew the answer they did not tell. Axis strategy in the West overshadowed issues in the East, where Germany seemed to hesitate to cross its Rubicon, the Dardanelles.

In the Far East, Indies oil and Chinese peace still eluded Tokyo. Britain and the Netherlands Indies were complicating Japanese efforts to corner Indies oil. Britain and American aid to China were taking the wind out of rumored Nipponese peace efforts.

### Campaign Goes All Out

Signs multiplied daily if not hourly this week that the United States was entering the final stretch of another Presidential campaign. President Roosevelt fired his first purely political bolt of the campaign at Philadelphia in a forceful attack on Wendell L. Willkie and his campaign declarations. He hurled back at half a dozen of the Republican candidate's accusations the words of "deliberate falsification." He particularly took issue with the accusation that he was leading the Nation into war or had made any kind of commitments to any foreign country.

Democrats were so pleased with the talk that party leaders, particularly in the Midwest, showered the President with appeals to campaign in their bailiwicks.

Republicans, however, tore at the President's text vigorously. Wendell Willkie, who spoke almost directly after the President's delivery, chided him for debating 1932 issues, for avoiding the third-term question, for assuming credit for the defense-supported business boom.

The next day the Republican candidate made his fulldress rebuttal to the Philadelphia talk, enlarging on the President's failure to discuss the third term, on his political "defense" talks, on his "broken promises." Wendell Willkie by his whirlwind campaigning, his crusading zeal had by this week put the "Third Term Candidate" (as he now regularly describes Mr. Roosevelt) on the defensive, with the latter openly attempting to take the offensive from him.

Both candidates this week also appeared before the New York Herald Tribune's annual forum. Appearing in person, Wendell Willkie hammered away at the third-term issue, at the theory of individual indispensability. The next day, the President from Washington addressed the gathering on the subject of "Saving Democracy," a non-political speech in theory if not in fact.

Also this week Wendell Willkie had found time to conduct his regular "Information Please" radio talk, to deliver major addresses in Springfield, Ill.; in Minneapolis, Minn.; in Milwaukee, Wis.; in Erie, Pa.; in Akron, Ohio; in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Minor addresses were strewn along the entire tour.

### Speeches, Speeches, and Speeches

That "now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party" was abundantly apparent this week. Platforms sagged with political supporters of both parties orating by the hour. The air waves carried innumerable political declamations.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California opened the week by throwing his weight to Mr. Willkie. Though he disagreed with the Republican candidate on some issues, he said, Mr. Willkie was "eternally right upon the great and the all important one of a third term."

On "No Third Term Day," in New York City that "Happy Warrior," Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1928 who took a walk in 1936, Alfred E. Smith, launched his campaign against Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

**In a Fix if the Valve Is Turned off**

Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

**The Bottleneck**

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

**Yes, Let's Get Back to the Rock Foundation**

Herbert Hoover hammered away at the unprecedented personal power given to Mr. Roosevelt as presaging war; warned that the President was heading the nation down the "suicide road of national socialism."

At week's end, after days of suspense, that stormy petrel of American labor, John L. Lewis, on the costliest radio network ever organized for a labor leader, asked for Wendell L. Willkie's election and attacked Mr. Roosevelt for seeking a dictatorship by asking for a third term. By promising to resign his chairmanship of the Congress of Industrial Organizations if Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected, John L. Lewis made it clear to his followers and admirers that "a vote for Roosevelt is a vote against Lewis."

Dozens of other political luminaries of varying degrees of brilliance spoke their pieces: Gen. Hugh Johnson, Senator Robert A. Taft, Thomas E. Dewey, for Mr. Willkie; Mayor Fiorella La Guardia, Dorothy Thompson, Daniel J. Tobin, for Roosevelt; to mention but a few.

With the election hardly more than a week away, many forecasters had to admit that an almost unprecedented uncertainty hid the outcome. The result was anyone's guess.

### "To Make Their Porridge Last"

They "sold their son's hopes, to make their porridge last." So does Edna St. Vincent Millay in her poem, "The Old Men of Vichy," describe the feeble attempts of France's present Pétain Government to make peace with its Nazi conquerors. This week their porridge appeared to be all but gone.

Early in the week there were signs of what was in the air. Winston Churchill, Britain's indomitable Prime Minister, in a direct appeal to the French people warned that Hitler was resolved on "nothing less than the complete wiping out of the French Nation." Therefore "rearm your spirits before it is too late," he urged. And as if foreshadowing events to come, he pleaded: all Britain asks of you is that "if you cannot help us, you will not hinder us."

Hitler's failure to invade Great Britain, his stalled drive in the Balkans, combined with Mussolini's inability to "deliver" in the Mediterranean and Africa, made some new Axis diplomatic victory imperative. Unfolding events quickly revealed what the victory was to be: the tying of Spain and prostrate France to the Axis chariot.

Hitler, Axis Major Domo, conferred in quick succession with France's Vice Premier, Pierre Laval; with Spain's dictator, Francisco Franco; with France's Chief of State, Marshal Pétain. Despite efficient censors the world quickly got an inkling of what was afoot. The Axis, desperately in need of a quick victory, was seeking to make allies even of its enemies. In return for "total collaboration," it was rumored, France would regain some of its occupied regions. The Axis would get French sea and air bases in the Mediterranean, Africa and the Near East—to be used against France's former ally, Britain.

Spain, in return for its collaboration, it was rumored, had dangled before it Gibraltar, some of France's African Empire, plus encouragement to develop its "destiny" in South America. That Franco seemed in the mood for Axis co-operation was apparent in the free manner in which he bestowed the Nation's highest decorations on visiting Nazi officials, and in Spain's retention under virtual arrest of former King Carol of Rumania, his friend, Magda Lupescu, and Ernst Urdareanu, Minister of the Palace.

But by week's end, Pétain—so far as the world knew—had not made the fateful decision. Perhaps knowledge that the Americas would without doubt occupy French New World possessions, also seize the 100 American-built warplanes now immobilized on the French West Indian island of Martinique (should he range his nation against Britain) made him hesitate.

### Smoulderings in the Balkans

The Battle of the Balkans which as the week began threatened to break out in open hostilities was still in the threat-and-promise stage by week's end. Perhaps it was the stubborn defiance of little Greece, the outspoken opposition of Turkey to further Axis push eastward, or perhaps the realization by Berlin that Russo-German interests clashed at the Dardanelles, that persuaded Hitler to turn eastward for the moment.

The pro-British Turks by their blunt words showed they have no illusions as to Nazi might or Russian self-interest in the region. Though Moscow is unmistakably worried at Nazi occupation of Rumania, it is not averse, it would seem from reports, to making another deal with Germany, perhaps accepting "rights" in Iran in return for German control of the Dardanelles.

But this week produced no news of any "deal." The announcement that Russia would participate in the Danube traffic parley called for Oct. 28 suggested that Moscow still claimed interest in the Balkans.

The British, aware of Axis designs on the Near East, have had War Minister Anthony Eden touring defenses in that region. The Times of London, frequent spokesman for the British Government, on Tuesday urged "bold, positive action" in the Aegean.

### Bombs Bursting in Air

The capacity of the Britishers to "take it" has become one of the epics of the war. This week it was revealed that the British, that is the R. A. F., could also "give it." London's Air Ministry estimated that British bombings had crippled one fifth of Germany's productive capacity to date. Confirmation of British reports of the effectiveness of Berlin bombings was seen in a German announcement that 102,000 school children have been evacuated from raided cities and more are scheduled to go.

On a list of raid-damage or "eggs" on important industrial regions.

Italy boasted of bombing oil refineries (American owned) in the Persian Gulf, claiming to have flown 2,800 miles to do it. Britains pointed out however that the attack could very easily have been carried out from Eritrea.

The rapidity with which American aid is reaching Britain was revealed in a Washington announcement by Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce. He reported that on Sept. 1, 1940, 36 per cent of all American exports were going to Great Britain; that during the first 12 months of the war Britain spent nearly $780,000,000 in the United States; that 743 planes had been sent in that time—500 a month is the present rate.

### Peace and Oil for Japan?

Oil and peace rank high on the list of Japanese needs, but by week's end Tokyo had won neither its battle for oil nor its war with China, despite rumors of Japanese peace feelers in the offing, despite reports that Tokyo and Moscow were to collaborate in splitting China, and evidence that Japan was seeking a new Netherlands Indies pact for more oil.

Americans in the Far East continued this week to complain of the prohibitive shipping rates that prevented them from following the State Department's advice to come home. By week's end a limited number of accommodations had been made available for about $250, though first-class rates still remained around $350 to $400.

That the Triple Axis was beginning to creak audibly around the bearings was apparent by week's end. There was tangible evidence in Tokyo that Japan had become alarmed by the extent of Anglo-American cohesion.

### "Good Neighbor" Act

Mexico cancelled this week for what was termed "reasons of continental solidarity" large oil concessions recently granted to Japanese interests. President Cardenas' action coincided with reports that Great Britain and the United States are studying the possibility of a joint embargo on the shipment of oil to Japan. Washington's "Good Neighbor Policy" was seen as paying dividends.

It was also learned this week that Uruguay had initiated conversations with the United States in an effort to obtain aver-age American destroyers as well as other arms.

## Colleges Adopt Assembly Plan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh unit of the State University, has adopted a new type of student government, in effect this session for the first time here.

Under this novel scheme the Student Assembly is divided into two bodies, the House and the Senate, operating similarly to the State Legislature. Membership in the Senate includes the Student Council and the Student Welfare Committee, made up of eight student and eight faculty representatives. Comprising the House are representatives from each of the 14 fraternities and a representative of each dormitory floor in the dormitory government system.

This new type of Assembly, it is pointed out, is the latest development in student government. It is being rapidly adopted by many leading colleges and universities throughout the country. Proposals intended for discussion may be presented by any member of either branch of government, but must receive the approval of both bodies before adoption.

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## Comment Shows Labor Split On Lewis Support of Willkie

*(From Associated Press Dispatches)*

Here is some of the comment on John L. Lewis' announcement of support for Wendell L. Willkie and opposition to re-election of President Roosevelt:

**Chicago**—Daniel J. Tobin, General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and Chairman of the National Democratic Labor Bureau, said Mr. Lewis has aligned himself with the "enemies of labor."

**New York**—Allan S. Haywood, National Organizating Director of the C. I. O. He and various national and State C. I. O. officials have assured Mr. Lewis that they "indorse his statement and pledge continued fealty to his leadership."

**Philadelphia**—Officers of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (C. I. O.) in a telegraphed pledge of "continued loyalty and enthusiastic support" to President: Roosevelt: Mr. Lewis "spoke tonight for himself and not for the vast majority of workers" in the C. I. O., they said.

**Detroit**—Richard Frankensteen, member of the United Automobile Workers Executive Board (C. I. O.): Mr. Lewis was "one of the finest men that ever lived" but that "for the first time on a major issue I have to disagree with him."

Another Executive Board member, Leo Lamotte, said Mr. Lewis "always has been correct until proven wrong and I don't think he's wrong now."

**Paterson, N. J.**—Irving Abramson, First Vice-President of the New Jersey State C. I. O., said Mr. Lewis had "betrayed organized labor for the monied interests of Wall Street."

**Kenosha, Wis.**—R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), said he is "obliged to live up to" a U. A. W. resolution indorsing President Roosevelt for a third term.

**Nashville, Tenn.**—Roy R. Lawrence, of Charlotte, N. C., Southern Director of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), said he is confident T. W. U. A. members "will whole-heartedly work to return Mr. Roosevelt to office."

**Charlotte, N. C.**—Henry I. Adams of Charlotte, Carolina's Manager of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (C. I. O.), called Mr. Lewis's speech "his own swan song."

**Columbia, S. C.**—Dr. Witherspoon Dodge of Atlanta, Southern Representative of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), said Mr. Lewis will "be overwhelmingly repudiated by the National Convention of the C. I. O. in November or sooner, by the Executive Council of the C. I. O."

**Akron, Ohio** — Sherman H. Dalrymple, national president of the United Rubber Workers of America (C. I. O.), said the U. R. W. A. will "go down the line for President Roosevelt 100 per cent."

**New York**—A spokesman for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (C. I. O.) announced it would launch "the beginning of a revolt in the C. I. O." against John L. Lewis' position favoring Wendell L. Willkie. The union claims 900,000 members in this State.

**Charleston, W. Va.**—John B. Easton, president of West Virginia's Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.), said the C. I. O. in this State would stand behind its indorsement of President Roosevelt.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—The joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in a telegram to President Roosevelt said: "John L. Lewis is not representing us in his views toward you and your policies in the New Deal."

The Board claims total membership of 2,000.

**New York**—Travers Clement, National Campaign Director of the Socialist Party, said that "Mr. Lewis has returned to the faith of a corrupt, moribund, reactionary Republican Party—for which he carried the torch even against the late Robert La Follette in 1924."

**Salt Lake City, Utah**—A. M. Peterson, President of the Utah State Industrial Council, said his organization will not be swerved from its previously expressed support for President Roosevelt.

**San Francisco**—The San Francisco Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.) voted disapproval of the action of Mr. Lewis.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—Harry Martin, International Vice-President of the American Newspaper Guild (C. I. O.) telegraphed Mr. Lewis: "Your desertion of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is a shocking betrayal of the truth vested in you by 4,000,000 American workers."

**Rockford, Ill.** — The Rockford C. I. O. Council, claiming to represent about 6,000 workers in affiliated unions said: "We repudiate the indorsemnt of John L. Lewis, President of the National C. I. O., of Wendell L. Willkie."

**Rochester, N. Y.**—Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State C. I. O. said: "Regardless of what John L. Lewis has said, we will vote for Roosevlt on Nov. 5."

## Washington Record

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**President:** Made his first avowedly political campaign tour in Wilmington, Del.; Camden, N. J. and Philadelphia, Pa., where he made a speech.

Issued an executive order giving priority in private industrial plants to defense manufacturing requirements.

Sent to the Senate nominations of Wayne C. Taylor, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be Undersecretary of Commerce, and Representative John J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico to be a member of the Maritime Commission.

Signed the following:

A bill permitting States to establish home guard units.

A measure providing overtime pay for employees of the War Department working more than 40 hours weekly.

A Congressional resolution providing that funds from the Oliver Wendell Holmes Estate to be used to publish a memorial volume of selected writings of the jurist and to establish the Oliver Wendell Holmes Garden near the Supreme Court Building.

Conferred on the foreign situation with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff and Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War.

**Senate:** Held brief bi-weekly sessions when it received nominations of 13 State selective service directors.

**House:** Held brief bi-weekly sessions, but transacted no business.

House Appropriations Committee reported total appropriations of present Congressional session at $23,135,740,635, of which $13,106,227,930 is for national defense (this does not include authorizations for the two-ocean Navy), which set a peacetime spending record.

**Departments:** Census Bureau estimated number of citizens of voting age in the 48 States is now 80,528,000, an increase of 5,391,000 since 1936 when 45,646,817 ballots were cast in Presidential election.

War: Announced the transfer of two Air Corps squadrons to Philippine Islands.

Announced details of its reorganization of the Army Air Corps to safeguard American hemisphere, disclosing a goal of 12,800 planes, as against the President's over-all estimated total of 50,000.

Awarded contracts totaling $1,433,320, of which the major portion was for artillery ammunition and flares.

Labor: Secretary Frances Perkins reported that 1,000,000 had found private jobs in two months under the defense program and that funds already voted by Congress would provide work for 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 more.

Treasury: Secretary Henry Morgenthau released French Government funds for maintenance of French Embassies and Consulates in Western Hemisphere countries.

## N. E. Labor Divided

**New England leaders of Congress of Industrial Organizations unions were divided today on the announcement by John L. Lewis that he would support the candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency.**

Supporting the C. I. O. chieftain, Richard A. Herbert, President of the Maine Industrial Council of the C. I. O., said, "I join with John L. Lewis in urging the election of Wendell Willkie. . . . It has been my belief for some time that President Roosevelt has been heading the country directly for war and that the only way for the American people to avoid this is to elect Willkie."

Donal M. Sullivan, President of the American Newspaper Guild, a C. I. O. affiliate, took exception to the Lewis decision.

"I remain in favor of Roosevelt for President of the United States and John L. Lewis for President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. I have no reason to change my view, although I agree with Mr. Lewis' condemnation of Congressional and Administration indifference to labor's demands and with his opposition to American involvement in war."

## Negroes Achieve New Prominence

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The following events concerning members of the Negro race took place yesterday and last night:

1. Francis E. Rivers, Director of Negro activities of the Republican National Committee's Eastern Division, said in a statement in New York that President Roosevelt's action in promoting Col. B. O. Davis as a brigadier-general was a "desperate" effort "to impress colored citizens."

2. Selective service headquarters announced last night the appointment of Maj. Campbell Johnson as executive assistant to Director C. A. Dykstra. Major Johnson, a Negro, formerly was Professor of Sociology at Howard University here.

3. The War Department announced tonight that President Roosevelt had appointed former Judge William H. Hastie, now Dean of Howard University Law School, as civilian aide to the Secretary of War. Judge Hastie, a Negro, will be concerned, the announcement stated, with "the development and administration of policies looking to the fair and effective utilization of Negroes in all branches of the military service."

## Ace Foresees U. S. Taking 1917 Path

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Col. Charles Sweeny, head of the Royal Air Force's American Eagle Squadron, promised Frenchmen in a radiocast last night that millions of Americans "will come after us as they did in 1918."

Colonel Sweeny, former officer in the French Foreign Legion and captain of the American Air Squadron which fought for France in Morocco in 1925, spoke in a radiocast to France sponsored by the British Broadcasting Corporation. He said that "We American volunteers . . . are the vanguard, as we were in 1914. . . .

"In this struggle you will be reunited with us and in victory you will win back your joy and your pride in France."

## Judge Proskauer Indicts New Deal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26 — More than 4,000 people in the Coliseum on the night of Oct. 24 heard Judge Joseph M. Proskauer indict the New Deal in a speech calling upon all Democrats to renounce party affiliations for the greater issue of preserving "our American form of Government." Prepared for radiocast over the Mutual Broadcasting System, Judge Proskauer's speech said in part:

"To every American still in doubt I voice here a reasoned argument. Two Democratic Presidential candidates, two ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and scores of other Democrats like myself have left the New Deal masquerading as democracy. No ordinary political issue could so break the ties of party loyalty. The supreme issue is the preservation of the American form of government. We are Americans before we are Democrats. Because we are Americans and Democrats we cannot be New Dealers.

"The third term candidate recently said that Jefferson 'recognized that our system of free elections was the surest guaranty of popular government.' From the beginning of his administration until the end the New Deal policy has sought to destroy that system of free elections."

### *Battleship's Construction*

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# The States Also Have Important Elections

When Thomas Jefferson described the Federal Government as nothing more than the American department of foreign affairs, the States —for all their newly-achieved union—were so many self-governing commonwealths. Like families in a village, they had a common interest but managed their individual affairs as they pleased.

In law and practice the States had all the uncharted authority of government except for certain specified, limited powers expressly given the federal government, and exercised by it to a limited extent.

Today Americans commonly think of the Federal Government as exercising the major powers and entering new fields, and of States as operating in routine fashion in limited fields. Uncle Sam even enters the accustomed domain of State government, his money and policies exerting great influence.

**State Functions Vital**

Yet the State governments are more than ever worthy of the citizen's attention, for they play an indispensable role. Their important Constitutional relationship to the Federal Government remains unchanged. Just as Congress, the President and the Supreme Court must check each other, so State and local governments must balance the Federal Government. Basic to this mechanism is some form of local and regional self-government.

In the realm of national trends, federal policies are influenced by State politics and politicians. Morally, the tone of national politics is influenced by State political standards. National leaders usually come up through State politics.

Furthermore, State functions are for their own sake important. These activities include control of suffrage, the making and enforcing of most civil and criminal law, education, care of the unfortunate, conservation, and public works. Municipalities derive all their powers, such as for sanitation, public safety, fire protection, building codes and traffic regulation, from the police power of the State.

Because State government is close to the people in origin, it offers opportunity for an enlightened electorate to demand—and to get—good government. Encouraging in this direction is the trend toward streamlining, or reorganizing, state governments. Over half the States have weeded out useless or clumsy agencies since Illinois adopted the first comprehensive plan to simplify administration in 1917.

**Minnesota and Kansas**

This trend enters today's political picture with the gubernatorial race in Minnesota. Gov. Harold E. Stassen (R), who has led an outstanding program to streamline agencies and install civil service, seeks another term, with Ed Murphy (D) and Hjalmar Petersen (Far. Lab.) as his opposition.

A few other States may also be mentioned as illustrative of issues in the gubernatorial elections.

Kansas reflects this year an important characteristic of recent State politics—the prominence of social security and old-age pensions as a political issue. Gov. Payne Ratner (R), who has managed to increase old-age assistance grants and at the same time decrease other State expenditures, seeks a second term. His opponent is William H. Burke (D), farmer and grain man, whose supporters urge $30 old-age pensions. Governor Ratner asserts this is impossible unless Kansas taxpayers foot the bill. His critics complain he has failed to keep a promise to remove the sales tax from food.

**Finances in Ohio**

Contests for Governor often center around administration of State finances. An example occurs in Ohio this year.

The incumbent Republicans, headed by Governor John W. Bricker, point to their financial record of having balanced the State budget in the face of a large deficit inherited from the former Governor, Martin L. Davey, who is running for election on the Democratic ticket. Referring to scandals in the earlier Davey administration, the Republicans declare they are fighting for "common honesty in government."

The Davey forces assert that Governor Bricker has deprived the schools of $6,500,000 which was in the public school fund, since it eliminated the earmarking of funds so that bills could be paid out of the general revenue fund. The Republicans reply that two years ago schools throughout Ohio faced closing because of a deficit exceeding $18,000,000. Mr. Bricker, as a candidate for Governor, promised a new pay-as-you-go tax structure.

Last year the State, under his administration, paid off $3,000,000 of the deficit, and will pay a similar amount this year, besides which his supporters claim the schools have received $49,000,000 a year, compared with $42,000,000 before.

On the Pacific Coast the only State having a gubernatorial election this year is Washington, where former United States Senator Clarence C. Dill (D) is opposed by Arthur B. Langlie (R) who has given Seattle a very able administration as Mayor.

**States Which Elect**

The States in which elections for Governor are to be held this year—in addition to those mentioned—are: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Among Governors seeking reelection are: Ralph L. Carr (R), Colorado; Raymond E. Baldwin (R), Connecticut; C. A. Bottolfsen (R), Idaho; Leverett Saltonstall (R), Massachusetts; William H. Vanderbilt (R), Rhode Island; Harlan J. Bushfield (R), South Dakota; Prentice Cooper (D), Tennessee; Wilbur Lee O'Daniel (D), Texas; Julius P. Heil (R), Wisconsin.



## *Stump Speaking*— *By George Caleb Bingham, a Study of Politics in Early America*

Courtesy, St. Louis Mercantile Library and Prof. Pendleton Herring, from his book, "The Politics of Democracy," published by W. W. Norton & Co.

## State-Conducted Primaries Make First Sifting of Candidates

Most candidates for the 800,000 or more elective seats in the United States have already faced one election this year—the direct primaries or elections preliminary to the final election in November.

The direct primary is the system by which political parties elect rival candidates for the various public offices from United States Senator to township clerk.

In all but two states, Connecticut and Rhode Island, the direct primary as now in effect, although some states have restricted its use and continue to retain the old nominating convention.

**Advantages of Primary**

The essential difference between the direct primary and the nominating convention is that the primary is an official election permitting all party members eligible for the vote to participate in the selection of candidates, whereas the nominating convention is a gathering of a few score delegates who choose the candidates to represent the party as a whole.

The direct primary system long has been held the more democratic method of the two and less subject to the evils of entrenched party control.

In order for an individual to seek his party's nomination for office he must comply with certain state election laws which vary from state to state. Usually the candidate for the nomination must file nomination papers signed by several hundred or more supporters. If he has obtained enough valid signatures his name goes on the ballot as a candidate for the nomination.

**"Open" or "Closed" Types**

In most states the direct primary is held on the same day for all parties. Two general types of primaries are used—called the "open" or "closed" primary.

In the open primary the voter is privileged to choose at each election the ballot of any party he desires; he may ask for a Republican, Democratic or minor party ballot and vote accordingly.

In the closed primary, however, the voter must declare his party publicly some time before receiving his ballot. This declaration must have been made by registration before the primaries, or may be challenged if at the polls the voter declares his affiliation differently from the ticket he voted at the last previous election.

In many states the primary is tantamount to the election itself. In Maine and Vermont, for example, the Republican Party is so strong that the candidates who win the party's nomination for the various offices are usually elected. The situation is even more one-sided in the Democratic South, where frequently more votes are cast in primaries than in the elections!

Elsewhere in the nation primary day sees an equal division among the parties with frequent close and hotly contested party contests.

## Amendments Before Voters

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—New or more equitable ways of raising, instead of spending, money will be up for decision before voters in approximately 30 States when they go to the polls Nov. 5. Altogether, reports the Council of State Governments here, these voters will be called upon to approve or reject a total of 175 constitutional amendments, and initiative or referred measures.

Compared with the past two or three years there are fewer propositions dealing with such things as old-age pensions and other social welfare matters, and more having to do with increasing or distributing the collection and revenues. There are, for example, at least 20 tax measures, including a number dealing with new property tax exemptions.

North Dakota and Oklahoma ask voters to consider authorization of graduated land taxes, which would result in the application of low property rates on small holdings of land and higher rates on large holdings. North Dakota voters will also decide on a provision to assess different classes of property at different percentages of their full value, from 25 per cent for household furnishings, personal effects and farm equipment, to 100 per cent for public utilities.

**Tax Questions**

In Colorado voters will consider whether to fix minimum income tax rates and maximum exemptions in the Constitution. Washington voters will be asked to approve a 40-mill tax limitation passed by the Legislature in 1939.

In Arkansas an exemption of $50 worth of personal property for single persons and $100 for married persons is pending. Arizona and North Dakota ballots contain proposed amendments granting homestead exemptions of $5,000. In Louisiana voters will decide on four exemption amendments, including extension of the exemption of new industries. Arizona also asks consideration of limitation of the property tax rates for State and county purposes, and freezing certain other tax rates now in force.

Among other revenue measures under consideration are a one-cent increase in the gasoline tax in Louisiana. Arizona and Oregon ballots list measures to legalize gambling devices and lotteries, while a Colorado proposal would do the same for horse and dog racing, all three deriving license fees for the State.

Changes in legislative salaries and regulations for the lawmakers will be on the ballots of at least nine States, the Council's information showed. In line with the recent trend toward putting legislators' pay on a "more reasonable" basis, Louisiana's proposed constitutional amendment would give $1,200 annual salary to members of both houses, plus an additional $10 a day during attendance at sessions. In Washington a $50 maximum monthly salary is proposed for legislators in place of the $5 per diem now paid.

**Proposal in Tennessee**

Tennessee's proposal would raise legislative pay from $4 to $10 a day for a 75-day regular session plus a 20-day special session, and allow $4 in addition for every 25 miles of travel. Oregon's measure would increase compensation from $3 to $8 a day for a 50-day regular session period and a 20-day special, plus 10 cents a mile for travel. Other proposals are: an increase from $5 a day to a straight $750 salary for a 90-day session in Maryland; $125 a month instead of $5 per diem in Missouri.

South Carolina voters will consider changing from annual to biennial legislative sessions, and Californians will ponder an opposite switch, limiting sessions to 60 days. New Mexico voters will consider splitting the legislative session into two 30-day periods.

Of old-age security measures pending, Colorado's proposal would reduce the State's present $45-a-month "pension" to $30, while an initiated measure in Washington would provide for citizens over 65 a minimum grant of $40 a month, "minus the income of applicant from other sources." An Arkansas proposal would set up a new old-age assistance system, reducing the eligible age from 65 to 60 years, while a California amendment would release liens, mortgages, and other claims taken by counties as security for old-age assistance.

On the ballots of four States are proposals to remove the so-called double liability of State bank stockholders, which now makes such stockholders responsible for twice the par value of the amount of stock they hold in banks that fail.

Liquor control measures are on the ballots of Arkansas, Idaho, Maine, Oklahoma, and Oregon. Authorization of local option is up in the first three States, while Idaho also is voting on a proposal to limit the amount of liquor to be sold in one day and to prohibit liquor advertising. Oklahoma's proposition would repeal prohibition throughout the State.

## Wallace Agrees None Doubts True Patriotism of Willkie

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace swung into the last lap of his eastern campaign today with the assertion that "the friends of the totalitarian powers have decided that the ignorance and lack of leadership of the Republican (presidential) candidate qualify him as their candidate."

Mr. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, addressed an independent voter-labor rally last night.

"No one questions the patriotism" of Wendell L. Willkie or that of his supporters, Mr. Wallace declared, but "as the campaign has gone on, the candidate has shown that his mind is in a state of confusion and that he often tries to make up for lack of knowledge, by shouting and waving his arms. This fact explains, I believe, why the Nazi agents in this country have been ordered to work for his election."

". . . We cannot shut our eyes to the disturbing fact that the masters of Europe are already working to overthrow our peace and liberties," he declared.

"We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a part of their plan is to remove from their path the greatest power for the protection of our peace, the administration and leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Turning again to Mr. Willkie without mentioning his name, Mr. Wallace asserted:

"The candidate has raised serious doubts of his ability as a leader, by his objections against requiring big business to share in the sacrifices which he is so ready to impose on the common people for the sake of national security. . . . For my part, I believe that the lives of our young men are as important as the dollars of our corporations.

His appearance climaxed a day's swing through Pennsylvania, during which he told voters at York that "there's nothing of a dictator in President Roosevelt."

Mayor La Guardia in a prepared speech discussed "Mr. Willkie and his anti-labor associates—the big four of the utility presidential campaign. . . ." The associates, he said, were Ernest Weir, steel executive; Thomas Girdler, President of Republic Steel Company; and Joseph N. Pew, President of Sun Oil Company.

"Never before in the history of our country in any presidential campaign have there been such a bold front, such premeditated plans and such determined efforts to fight labor," he said.

"No true and sincere friend of labor can conscientiously associate himself with this candidate and his anti-labor general staff," the Mayor declared.

## *Census Figures to Shift Dots And Circles on New Maps of U. S.*

WASHINGTON (AP)—Whether your town is to be a dot, a proud circle, or a magnificent section on the map is a matter to de determined by the figures that come trickling out of the 1940 census.

The new population figures of the cities and towns are gathered in regularly by the mapmaking section of the National Geographic Society and the towns themselves are graded into dots, circles, and sections for the new maps.

James M. Darley, Chief of the Society's cartographic forces, predicts that there will be few, if any, complaints about how big a spot appears as symbolic of Bloomington, Savannah, Peterboro, Denver, or Chicago.

"We've never had a complaint," he says, matter of factly. "We weigh everything carefully and we believe the people understand that it's all fair."

**It's All Fair**

His mappers use a very small dot for towns under 20,000, one a bit darker for those from 20,000 to 100,000 population, a circle for cities still yearning for 1,000,000 and reserve the shaded-line glory for the largest. The size of name type is graduated accordingly.

Quite a few cities will have bigger circles under their names on the new maps but Cartographer Darley is reserving his enthusiasm for Boulder, Nevada, which will move out of the near-nothingness of 1930 and put its new dam-building population literally on the map.

**A Place on the Map**

Norris, Tenn., is another new town that will get a place on the new maps because it is a town of "relative importance."

"This thing of getting on the map is a question of relative importance," Mr. Darley said. "Out west somewhere there might be a place of only 29 people, but if it's an important railroad or highway junction or otherwise important to the country around, we put it in. Then up in New England we might have to leave out 20,000 people because there isn't room—they have to make way for places relatively more important."

The Geographic Society has a special, highly-developed process for printing their maps—sometimes ten color shades are used—but there's one thing, Mr. Darley said, which requires super-special care:

"We must be sure to get fine paper that doesn't change its size while we are working on it. Otherwise, we might wind up with a city on the wrong side of the river, or even out in the ocean. Then, there might be a complaint."

## Japanese Liner Delayed by FBI

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Twenty FBI agents delayed the sailing of the Japanese liner Asama Maru by half an hour yesterday when they rushed across the gangplank just as the ship was ready to leave for the Orient.

Diplomats and lesser agents of at least four major foreign governments stood aside as the Federal men swarmed onto the deck.

The FBI's errand was secret, but took them to the steerage where seven German sailors of the scuttled Nazi liner Columbus were quartered, bound for their homeland after months of idleness here.

When they came ashore later, the FBI men were silent but smiling. N. J. L. Pieper, chief local FBI agent, declined to comment.

This activity was the final incident in a sailing scene remindful of those in mystery thrillers.

There were 375 passengers aboard the sleek Oriental liner—and enough important ones to stir a buzzing undercurrent of tension.

German consular agents and bowing Japanese — including Kensuke Horinouchi, recalled Japanese Ambassador to the United States—rubbed elbows with onlooking British consular attachés.

A smiling little Frenchman with a shaved head drew attention when he went aboard. He was Lieut. Commander E. T. Sicard, en route to Tokyo to be French naval attaché. The shaving was occasioned by a flying piece of steel that struck his skull when the British sank the French battleship Bretagne off Algeria recently.

Nobody would do much talking. British agents were at the pier to see who was aboard. A spokesman for the British, who have previously halted Japanese and other ships at sea because they were carrying nationals of belligerent nations, said he had "good reason to believe" none of the departing German seamen was physically fit for military service.

German consular agents were on hand to see that the Columbus seamen got away without difficulty. They said the seamen all were ill or otherwise unfit. The seamen themselves were packed together in their little room, and declined to be quoted at all.

**Duggan Named Adviser**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Laurence Duggan was promoted yesterday from Chief of the American Republics Division of the State Department to a new post of adviser on political relations.


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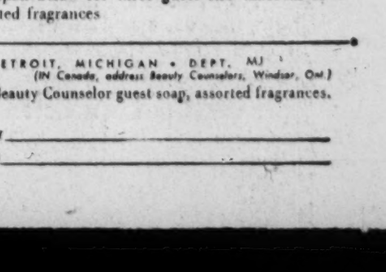


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# Russian Army Is Russian Rather Than Communistic

By Prof. Wassily Leontief, Sr.

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Soviet Russia, by a new decision, has abolished the system of political commissars attached to the army. The difficulty of the Soviet leaders has always been that the army refused to become a Red Army. It refused to become a trusty Bolshevik instrument. It has always remained a purely Russian Army with all the old traditions, good and bad, ready to serve the nation as a whole rather than the Communist Party leaders.

Lenin had had no intention of building a permanent army. He looked to the formation of a militia. But Lenin, in this respect, was a pure theorist. A Soviet historian of the Red Army comments: "The setting up of militia units at a time when workers and peasantry were in opposite camps, when cities and villages were starving and banditry was rife, weakening the whole position of the proletarian dictatorship, would simply have meant arming the anti-proletarian elements. These elements, it is true, could penetrate into the Red Army. But in a permanent Red Army the party and the workers could bring more influence to bear upon the peasantry to keep it under the thumb of the proletarian distatorship."

By the conscription act of 1928 only workers can enlist and it was up to the Government to decide who should be included as "workers." The result was a rapid increase in the proportion of industrial workers in the army.

The army in 1925 was about 84 per cent peasants and only 11 per cent industrial workers. By 1935 these figures had changed to 44 per cent and 45 per cent respectively. This small proportion of peasants to workers bears no relation to the respective numbers of these two groups in the population.

**50 Per Cent Communists**

Once in the army, the party leaders concentrated all their efforts upon making the men good Communists.

The result has been that something like half of all the men in the army are party members.

Nevertheless, up to the present Joseph Stalin has not been quite sure of the army's loyalty to himself and his policy. There has been some reason to suppose that many members of the army, while outwardly loyal, were secretly opposed to the Communists. At any rate the system was adopted, prior to the Finnish campaign, of having each Red Army commander advised by a party commissar, who had equal rights with him on military questions.

This measure was not originated by the Communists. After the fall of Czarism in 1917, the provisional government under Alexander Kerensky decided that it would be necessary to enforce some form of control over the officers of the army, who were suspected of being more or less sympathetic to the monarchy. Political advisers were therefore appointed to establish some supervision over the officers and to propagate the ideals of the new democratic regime.

Soon after the civil war broke out, however, it became clear that the adviser system was not satisfactory and it was abolished. But later, when Mr. Stalin's policy was giving rise to much dissatisfaction, reaching its peak with the execution of Marshall Michael Tukhachevsky and other army commanders in 1937, it was found necessary to restore the system of advisorships. This was done by virtue of a decree published May 17, 1937. The supreme leader of these advisers was Lev Mekhlis, now Vice-Premier, who was then an influential figure in the secret police—the GPU. Recently Mr. Mekhlis became head of the newly created commissariat for the control of all economic state boards.

This favorite of Mr. Stalin became intensely unpopular with those officers who had survived the officers' "purge" which brought the elimination of Marshal Tukhachevsky. He knew little of military matters and was far more interested in testing the political education of the Red Army.

The result was the infusion of considerable discontent in the Army—a bad preparation for an actual campaign, as the Finnish war proved. The army was continually at cross-purposes. The Communist advisers were liable to be thinking far less about victory in the field than of the liberation of the lower classes in the world at large. They assumed that the peasants and workers making up the majority of the army in most countries would welcome the Red Army as their deliverers.

**Czarist Titles Restored**

This attitude proved not unsatisfactory in connection with the occupation of the White Russian provinces of Poland, where the peasants had been actually oppressed by the Polish landlords.

But during the war in Finland the Red "liberators" found that their campaign had missed fire. As a result Moscow acknowledged that the Red Army had learned a great deal during the Finnish campaign. Its commander, Marshal Clement Voroshiloff, was removed from his post. There are to be no more "comrade commanders." The old Czarist titles of general, colonel and captain have been restored.

The party paper Pravda explains that "the political commissars were necessary earlier. But now their task has been done and the new law of the Red Army is complete obedience to the military commander." Nevertheless the dropped political commissars did not return to their headquarters on Ljubjanke Street in Moscow—the central GPU offices. Marshal Timoshenko appointed them all to new posts as assistant commanders for political affairs at salaries equal to those they received under the old system.

Anti-Red sympathizers say that while the officers have lost their political advisers, each regiment has received a Stalin spy instead.

*Promoted*

Wide World

**New British General**

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of Britain's Middle East Forces, has been raised to the rank of General, it is announced in London.

# New Zealand Fits Economy To War Aid for Empire

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—As war's crushing weight begins to bear down upon New Zealand, the Fraser Government has moved to adjust the economy of the country to the strain of its land, sea, and air campaign in support of Britain's struggle against the Axis.

First of these moves has been the calling of a national conference on costs and prices by which it is hoped to prop the financial and industrial organization of the country. This conference is being attended by representatives of farmers and manufacturers, of the labor unions and of the Government and its task is to produce a blueprint for victory; to devise a plan which will enable the war effort to be continued without any violent disturbance of the internal set-up. All indications are that the conference will be invited to accept a program of sacrifice in the common cause.

This program will be based on the line followed by Lord Woolton, British Food Controller, when he persuaded British bakers, in the national interest, not to advance the price of bread. Farmers will be asked to rest content with the fixed prices they now receive for their products and not press for more on the ground that it would impose a strain on Britain and manufacturers will be asked to waive profits, labor unions not to press for higher wages or changed working conditions. The need for higher production will be urged.

The Government has deliberately switched as much of New Zealand's buying as possible in the direction of Britain, and the British market is very dear to buy in. Some protection for this country was seen in the agreement that if the index of British export prices moved up a certain distance the contract price for New Zealand wool would be raised. But even that protection seems to have been abandoned now, presumably from a sense of loyalty.

The Government, however, can point with some truth to the fact that it has imposed a powerful check on rising living costs by a system of price control, which, the Industries Department claimed recently, had held down prices to a bare 4 per cent rise in early war months, compared with one of 23 per cent in Britain.

# Germans Forget Social Issues Under War Spell

*Continued from Page 1*

riod did not utilize its opportunities for the building of a liberal state.

**Period of Futile Groping**

For Germany, as for many other nations, the period was one of destruction of old values, a period of helpless, futile groping for something new to replace the old concepts destroyed by inflation, by advance of industrialism to a point where the world seemed to be degenerating into sheer materialism, by failure of older political concepts, and failure to really grasp those democratic concepts which could solve the national problems.

They accepted National Socialism in the first place not because they generally approved its ideology, but because it offered them action as a substitute for thinking.

They accepted war, which was the logical culmination of the Nazi program, because it represented the supreme form of physical action, supreme escape from individual thinking.

**Patriotism Rules Thinking**

And now that they are in it and patriotism gives them a satisfactory excuse to abandon thinking, they find themselves relieved and in a sense happy. Like several great scholars who turned with relief from individual thinking to religious authoritarianism, they have turned to political authoritarianism.

And now that this political authoritarianism has led them into war, they are finding in it release in action from thinking.

Not only does the war save them from individual introspection and satisfy the basic material pleasure in exerting physical power, but in many respects it offers a seemingly better life for the individual.

The pale bent clerk who put down his pen last fall to answer the call to arms has found an opportunity to come home on leave healthy, straight-shouldered, strong, filled with tales of adventure in strange lands.

He has seen countries he never would have visited in peacetime. He has enjoyed it. I have seen several who find their leaves in Berlin dull and uninteresting and who are eager to get back to their comrades and their military adventures. They are in other words enjoying the greatest of all national mass opiates—the physical action of war.

**Social Issues Shelved**

It is not therefore a period in which the Nation as a whole is giving much attention or making any serious progress along social and political lines.

They are caught up in the tide of military action and being swept along without much thought to what it means or much real concern about the future.

When they as individuals think about the future it is to dream of the period of prosperity which lies like a gleaming pot of gold at the promised end of the Nazi rainbow path they have been treading.

Their basic wants are simple. After eight years of Nazi Spartanism and over a year of war the average German states his desires in terms of food, clothing, freedom and opportunity to travel. Almost any ordinary German you talk to will define his hopes for the future in these three simple elementary terms.

He is marching along with Nazism today because it promises him these good things and because he feels that victory in the war will bring them to him.

How this is going to work out in political and social terms is not bothering him at the moment. There are groups of experts in Berlin working on these problems. Whatever they evolve will be the product of the isolated expert working with blueprints of theory, not the product of mass experience and searching of a people.

**Ready to Accept Program**

But the people are generally prepared to accept whatever is worked out for them by the experts. Added to the relief with which they have abandoned responsibility and political thinking is a basis of sense of political frustration which has preyed on them since 1918.

This more than any one other thing explains their continued acceptance of Naziism. They take it and indulge in a sort of faith and belief in it which springs not from deep conviction but from a loss of any conscious alternative.

The hardest thing to find in Germany today is an ordinary citizen who can express a convincing belief or whole-hearted devotion to Naziism. But there is general, in fact almost universal, lip service to it because the Germans want to believe in something and they literally are unable to find any other recourse.

Their established monarchial political structure crashed irretrievably in 1918. Their economic beliefs went equally into the discard with inflation. They never found the Weimar republic more than an expedient. And democracy has no great appeal.

**Old Values Meaningless**

The old values have become meaningless to them.

You can find small groups who for obvious reasons of group interest like to think about restoration of the Monarchy or a new trial of democracy, or a return to traditional free capitalism, but there is no energy or vitality in these movements. It is only a groping in the dark with Naziism always present as a positive authority, willing to accept responsibility for them.

This is the reason one finds the extraordinary combination of widespread public amusement at the expense of Naziism and its political expressions without any real opposition. Political jokes are the universal mental relaxation of the German public. Even the most loyal Nazi circles are rife with them, and their retelling goes on with gusto even in Wilhelmstrasse Ministries.

To the newly arrived outsider it would seem that people who indulge in so much jesting at the expense of their Government must be on the verge of political action against it. But nothing is farther from the case.

**Cynical on Press Reports**

The official propaganda line of the press meets with widespread cynicism. The mass of people, in all classes, discounts the official contention that English fliers aim only at hospitals and civilian dwellings, while German pilots aim at and hit only bona fide military objectives.

But this means nothing whatever as to public support of the war. In fact the political jokes and the cynicism toward propaganda are extremely useful escape valves, the value of which is appreciated by those in authority who do little to restrain this outlet because they recognize both its harmlessness and its usefulness.

For the basic fact remains that without real conviction the mass persuades itself to believe because it desires to believe and because it sees no alternative. Albeit a tongue in the cheek belief, it still is something they cling to because of the feeling that if the war effort or Naziism should fail—and the two are now merged in the general public consciousness—only chaos would follow. Therefore they choose to believe.

**Moderation With Success?**

From this derives a general inability among the great mass of Germans to conceive of the future in terms of anything other than a continuation of Naziism. If the mass gives it any thought it is to hope mildly that with success will come moderation and some tolerance. In addition to a better life materially they would also like more individual freedom. They hope Naziism will modify itself as it progresses.

But they unquestionably look to Nazi leadership to provide them with more abundant physical life, which represents roughly the limit of their urgently conscious desires.

Provided faith could be aroused in any other political form they would perhaps turn to it with eagerness. But the foundation for such faith is at present nonexistent. And there is nothing offered to them politically which has any deep appeal.

Talk about the joys of democratic liberty to a German workman and he is likely to laugh. He knows enough about slum conditions in Glasgow, Marseille, or Chicago to be satisfied with the loss of his own mental freedom.

Bismarck first tossed social benefits to the German working class as a mess of pottage in return for their birthright as free political thinkers. But they are far from dissatisfied with the deal.

They have made of their pottage a physical standard of living which is on the average still higher, despite war privation, than many of their freer brothers enjoy in the big democracies.

**Party Movements Built**

So long as Naziism maintains the structure and standards of social benefits achieved under previous regimes the German workingman will scarcely revolt.

Naziism has not made any extensive new contributions to Bismarck's concessions. Instead of new housing, for which the need is rapidly increasing, it has bent its energies to superhighways and elaborate party monuments.

But it has followed the trend of the past. Current planning contemplates more working class benefits while the "strength through joy" dramatics of Dr. Robert Ley have added to the self-respect of the workingman and given him some cultural and recreational advantages which he considers worth while.

There is no disposition to jeopardize these benefits in a fight for the intangible liberties of democracy even though the smaller European democracies have proven that even higher social benefits can be achieved under the democratic form of Government.

Farmers have equally no material or physical reason to complain against Naziism. It has fostered them carefully, in fact has undertaken to set up a new hereditary aristocracy of land-owning farmers whose title to land can never be alienated.

**Confident of Victory**

Naziism has done only one thing which has jeopardized the physical well-being of the mass of industrial workers and farmers. That was the war. But while it forces sacrifices on them now they have confidence in victory, and the full expectation that victory means higher standards of living in Germany than it has ever known before.

So long as that confidence remains unshaken there is no reason to expect any serious dissatisfaction among such groups.

The old middle class has the least reason to be pleased with its position, but the middle class is the party class. Its men are the Brown shirt Storm Troopers.

They virtually made it a religion and staked everything they had on it. If there is a creeping disillusionment among them it can have little importance because as a class they are diminishing.

Those successful in party affairs move upward into a new economic aristocracy. Others are descending into a working class which is part of the State machine. The rest are in the Army.

**Army Under Party Orders**

As for the Army it provides today the supreme evidence of the unchallenged supremacy of the party. One of the expectations widely held at the outset of the war was that through the war the control of the national political and social life would pass into the military hand.

In the event of military defeat this might conceivably happen. But there is no discernible tendency in that direction today. On the contrary in every phase of its activity the Army is taking its orders as an agency of the Party.

Even in strictly military matters the Army has bowed to the regime. Herr Hitler personally has made the major decisions of strategy even when all due allowance is made for a tendency to overplay the military genius of the head of any state who take a hand in military planning.

The biggest surprise to those who expected the emergence of the Army as a political factor is its prompt resignation of control in all conquered countries to civilian party authority whenever an area ceased to be an active fighting zone.

Here was its opportunity to exercise a modifying political influence, and undoubtedly some elements in the Army originally cherished ideas along this line. But those ideas have not withstood the test. Even where civilian party interests have interfered with military interests in that they tend to arouse resentment among the conquered population the Army has bowed every time.

**Dominated by Nationalism**

The net result of whatever friction has developed between Party and Army has been to confirm Party supremacy in this last field where opposition might have developed and to leave the Party more firmly entrenched and more powerful than ever.

Here as everywhere the war has stilled opposition, cemented the people behind the regime with the binding power of nationalism at stake in the war, and given the whole people the idea that their future welfare is now bound irretrievably with the Nazi Party in the war effort.

A large number, perhaps even possibly a majority, would rather win the war without Naziism. But they certainly would rather win it under Nazi leadership than suffer defeat as the price of escape from Naziism.

Only an infinitesimal minority would be willing to pay this price, for the great majority is satisfied that defeat would mean not only material poverty and national degredation but also political chaos in which they can conceive no satisfactory alternative.

# Winter Zip to Canada Air Plan

OTTAWA, Oct. 26 (AP)—Winter is at the door in Canada; the first snows of the season have fallen, and chill winds whip across the flying fields of the British Commonwealth air training plan.

But the pace of air training is not being retarded. On the contrary, it is being speeded up. Newly-completed flying schools, which three months ago were merely a collection of buildings under construction, have settled down to their job. Hundreds of new planes have arrived from United States factories, and the roar of their engines dominates the sky.

**Filling Gap Left by France**

Many of the new planes still wear their French colors (having been built originally for France and taken over later by Canada), and the sight of them ripping into the air with Canadians at the controls is a vivid reminder of the size of the job Canada is undertaking: to fill the gap left by broken France.

There is no thought of transferring air training activities to a milder climate for the winter. These Canadian schools are built for all-year operation. Frigid weather means only warmer clothing for the fliers, and heavy snowfall will mean only more work for the roller crews who keep the snowy fields rolled down hard and smooth for fast landings.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is proceeding on the assumption that fliers trained here will have to fly and fight in all kinds of weather; hence they might as well get used to it now. This applies especially to men who later may be assigned to air fields on Canada's east and west coasts, where fog, storms and sub-zero temperatures are to be expected.

Virtually all the planes one sees at the service flying schools are United States types, mostly Yale and Harvard trainers. Graduates sent overseas get additional training there with the actual planes used in bombing raids or combat.

**'Plowing Back' Graduates**

Few graduates will be sent overseas in the next few months, however; most of them are being "plowed back" into the training plan as instructors, in order to insure a greater flow of pilots later.

In addition, some seven or eight Royal Air Force flying schools are being transferred to Canada from the United Kingdom. With these transplanted schools adding their output to the 83 Canadian schools in operation or under construction, some 30,000 pilots, observers and air-gunners annually are expected to be available for active service either here or overseas when the training program has reached its maximum development in 1942.

Canadian observers returning from England express confidence that Britain not only will hold out against the German attack, but pave the way for a greater counter-offensive in which the thousands of airmen to be turned out here can play their part in the recapture of Europe.

### *Well Knit (?) Together*

CHICAGO (AP)—A jury of eight women and four men presented Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan with a verdict and a necktie, both representing two weeks' work.

The Foreman explained the tie was made during the jurors' spare time while sitting on a case. Each juror took at least one stitch in the making of the tie.

# New Red Army Chief Whips War Machine Into Shape

*Russia's march into Poland and its difficult conquest of Finland disclosed many weaknesses in its army. Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, whose record is described in the following article, was rushed to Finland to save the day after that little nation blocked the Russian invasion. Six months ago, Joseph Stalin made him Commissar for Defense and instructed him to reform the army.*

MOSCOW (AP)—Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko, the former peasant who has become War Minister, has converted Russia's armed forces into something like a foreign regular Army and led it into six neighboring countries in his first six months in the Cabinet.

Little known before this, he has now become one of the most popular of the Soviet leaders.

The big professional soldier will mark his first half year by reviewing the Moscow garrison from Lenin's Tomb in Red Square, Nov. 7, on the 23rd anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

His career began at the village of Furmanka, in the Izmailovo district of Bessarabia, where he was born in 1895.

**Served in Czar's Army**

As a boy, he worked in the fields, and as a subject of the Czar he was mobilized in 1915 to serve with the Imperial Army in the World War. He was trained first in a machine-gun school, and then fought in the Fourth Cavalry Division against the Germans.

When the Bolshevik revolution began in 1917, his division was one of the first to go over to the Communists.

Trained soldiers were scarce in the early days of the Red Army, and Timoshenko rose rapidly.

He fought in the civil war against the White Generals in 1918, and by 1919 he was commanding a Division in the First Cavalry Army of Marshal Semion Budyenny.

A historic painting of the revolution portrays the meeting of Marshal Simeon Budyenny and Marshal Clement Voroshiloff, the two most celebrated Soviet soldiers of the revolution, with Marshal Timoshenko in the background.

Now, Marshal Timoshenko has eclipsed them both.

He succeeded Marshal Voroshiloff as Defense Commissar, and Marshal Budyenny became first Vice-Commissar of Defense. Marshall Voroshiloff was made chairman of the Defense Committee, but active command of the armed forces was given to Marshal Timoshenko.

**In Command of Poland**

Marshal Timoshenko headed the Soviet forces which entered Western White Russia and the Ukraine Sept. 17, 1939, and occupied eastern Poland after the collapse of western Polish resistance to Germany.

That winter, Marshal Timoshenko was shifted to the Finnish front, after the advance of troops from the Leningrad military district was checked, and he was given much of the credit for the campaign which finally broke the Mannerheim Line.

Seven weeks after being appointed Defense Commissar he led his army into his home land of Bessarabia, ceded to Russia by Rumania.

Marshal Timoshenko's entry into Bessarabia, which had been Russian in his youth, Rumanian after the World War, and now once more Russian, was made a highly dramatic event.

Cameramen were present for his reunion with members of his family whom he had not seen for 20 years, and their meeting was shown widely on Soviet news reels and in newspaper photographs.

The circuit of his Army's march was completed, at least temporarily, by the occupation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and conversion of the Baltic states into Soviet Republics.

**Starts Army Reforms**

Marshal Timoshenko, however, had already embarked on his program of reform of the Red Army.

Army organs later disclosed that the reform was ordered by Joseph Stalin personally, to be "based on the experience of recent wars." This, presumably, meant both Russia's campaign in Finland and the Western European war.

Generals and other officers replaced the old system of commanders. Political commissars, who formerly shared authority with the commanders, were reduced to the status of assistants.

The high command was shaken up. Discipline was tightened. The salute was introduced, decorations were awarded for merit, and guard house punishments for failure were made more severe. Training was intensified.

Marshal Timoshenko worked tirelessly on this task, directing personally the war games in the Moscow, Kiev and special western military districts, and analyzing the results.

**More Field Work**

He emphasized more field work for officers, more training for troops under battle conditions, more cohesion on the offensive and more flexibility on the defensive.

Apart from the military, Marshal Timoshenko also has political duties. He became a member of the political bureau of the central committee of the Communist Party in the Ukraine, the highest authority for that province, in 1938.

Since then, he has been elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet Council, and made a member of the praesodium and the foreign affairs committee of the supreme council.

## 'Please' Is Dropped From Red Commands

*By the Associated Press*

Moscow

Red Army and Navy officers must drop "please" and "comrade" in their orders, and give quick, clear commands.

These are the latest additions to the Soviet military reform.

It began with the creation of General, Admiral and other officers' ranks, adoption of dazzling decorations for them, abolition of political commissars, institution of the salute and intensification of training.

"Red Fleet," organ of the Soviet Navy, points out that during recent maneuvers officers were giving long-winded, ambiguous orders.

In one case, Red Fleet reported, the "enemy" approached on two sides, the defending officer ordered his men to fire, but didn't say in what direction, and in the confusion the position was reached.


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# 'Fifth Columns' in Dictatorships Await Turn of Tide in War

By William Henry Chamberlin
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The term "fifth column" in America has a distinctly negative connotation. It suggests forces which are working to undermine the internal stability of America and other countries which may be objectives of the aggressive dictatorships. The threat of the "fifth column" (the term itself originated in the Spanish civil war when one of Franco's generals spoke of the "fifth column" of Franco sympathizers in then Republican Madrid) is emphasized by the recent collapse of so many European countries before the onrush of Hitler's war machine. In Poland and Norway, in the Netherlands and in Belgium, and also in France, although to a smaller extent, resident Germans, with the aid of some local traitors, smoothed the way for the forward sweep of the German armies.

It is superficial, however, to think of the "fifth column" only in negative terms. May there not be constructive "fifth columns," working for the downfall of the dictatorships? Reliable information on such a subject is not easy to obtain when the rigors of war control have been superimposed on the ordinary restraints of dictatorship. There are no means of determining the popular attitude toward questions of foreign and domestic policy in Germany and Italy, in the Soviet Union and Japan.

Yet it is possible to say with some assurance that in Japan and Italy there are fissures in the governing circles which might lead to important changes in the event of a military check and a growth of popular discontent. There is less concrete evidence as regards Germany, but it is scarcely conceivable that a revolution that has brought great hardships and privations along with the glitter of military victory could have completely won over the 48 per cent of the German people who registered their opposition at the polls in the last free election, in 1933, or even retained the allegiance of all its original supporters.

**In Russia and Japan**

The Soviet Union is the most enigmatical of all the major dictatorships. But the scanty news which comes through the stories of the few recent foreign visitors and through reading between the lines of the Soviet press indicates very considerable economic hardships and certain new class antagonisms which cannot be expected to produce spectacular results while the country is at peace, but which may lead to important changes if Joseph Stalin should be drawn into the war.

The main line of cleavage in Japanese politics has always been between extremists and moderates, between those who believed that Japan's destiny demanded the military subjugation of neighboring Asiatic countries and those who were conceived that Japan's legitimate need for expansion could be realized in more peaceful ways. Military and to a lesser extent naval leaders were prominent among the extremists, while some of Japan's senior statesmen and representatives of the business interests which depend on overseas trade championed the cause of moderation. Since 1931 the extremists have won all the main battles, of which the latest was the affiliation with the Axis, while the moderates have only been able to fight retarding rearguard actions.

But conditions of living for the masses in Japan have become steadily harder since the beginning of the war in China and there is a mood of popular discontent, vague to be sure as yet and leaderless, over the war that never seems to end, over the rising cost of living and the poor quality of the clothes that are made out of substitutes for cotton and the shortages of rice and charcoal and matches and sugar and many other commodities. Should Japan be unable to advance further in Asia, should the Axis powers remain bottled up in Europe, a change of leadership and a change of direction in Japan's foreign policy cannot be ruled out.

**Hints Given in Italy**

Premier Mussolini has been less revolutionary than Lenin and Adolf Hitler. He has left intact two pillars of Italian conservatism, the Throne and the Church. Italians with an elementary instinct for self-preservation do not say that they dislike Fascism. But they can give a delicate hint of their feelings by being especially demonstrative for the popular Crown Prince Umberto.

Immediately before the outbreak of war in September, 1939, travelers in Italy with remarkable unanimity reported a mood of discontent, of near revolution. Fascist discipline has prevailed up to the present time. But Church and Throne are two traditional forces which, in the event of a serious defeat, would provide some alternative besides chaos for the present Fascist leadership.

Both France and England have been unimaginative in regard to Germany. Tens of thousands of refugees from Germany and Austria poured into both countries. Imagine the use which Herr Hitler would have made of tens of thousands of fugitives from France and England! But the best the French and British authorities could do with these unfortunate Germans was to lock them up after the beginning of the war. Only recently has Britain made a proper effort to differentiate between pro-Axis and anti-Axis refugees. It is difficult to know how much underground work is going on in the Third Reich. The "Freedom" radio station, broadcasting from shifting and unknown places under the auspices of some rebel group, has been recently heard again.

Herr Hitler can doubtless go on for a while longer with the magic of his military victories and the hope which this has inspired in the German people that all their problems will be solved by the successful use of the sword.

But if months pass into years without any improvement in the food situation, without any relaxation of the blockade which is disrupting the normal economic life not only of Germany, but of all Europe, the mood of 1918 may reappear in Germany, and those leaders of the former Monarchist, liberal, Social Democratic, and Communist movements who have escaped proscription and exile may furnish direction to any serious stirrings of popular unrest.

**Few Leaders in Russia**

The Soviet Union is now almost hermetically sealed against contact with the outside world. Indeed, since the Revolution 23 years ago the Russians who have gone abroad are extremely few, while a whole generation has come of age under the Soviet system. There is less reason in Russia than in the other dictatorships to expect anything very significant from the traditional leaders who were swept away by the Revolution.

Yet there is every reason to believe that there are considerable social strains and stresses under the Soviet system. The peasants find that they must give much to the State and receive little in return in their collective farms. There has been some improvement in the standard of living of the Soviet upper class, of those who have climbed highest on the bureaucratic ladder. But for the great majority of the people in town and country alike many foodstuffs and most manufactures are scarce, high-priced, and of poor quality.

One should not exaggerate the effectiveness of the forces of discontent under the dictatorships. Some military setback too serious to be concealed is the probable prerequisite of large-scale revolt in any of them. But it would also be a mistake to imagine that all the "fifth columns" are on the democratic side of the barricade.

# *Propaganda?*

Wide World

**It Looks Effective—on Paper**

The caption for this photograph, as passed by the German censor, reads:

Germany—Tracer bullets fired from antiaircraft batteries form a criss-cross pattern in the night sky. Through such a barrage as this must British planes fly in seeking to raid Berlin.

Neutral military experts who examined the photograph point out that it is not a picture of an antiaircraft "barrage" as the caption implies. The tracer bullets, the experts declare, are clearly those of machine-gun fire.

Although machine guns are auxiliary equipment for antiaircraft batteries, they do not play the major defensive role in present bombings. Effective machine-gun range is about 3,000 yards on a horizontal plane. In vertical fire the distance is sharply reduced. The pictured "barrage" would have no effect whatever, experts say, upon bombers flying at average bombing altitudes.

Military and photographic authorities who examined the picture point out that it is in all probability a time exposure rather than an instantaneous exposure. Machine-gun tracer bullets may be used about as often as one out of every five rounds. Thus if the camera were left open for a relatively long exposure—and if the guns which in normal action are fired in bursts of 10 or 20 rounds were kept rattling away at their maximum of 500 rounds a minute—the apparent density of fire recorded on the photographic plate would be greatly increased. It would, the experts declare, have little relation to the actual density of fire which a plane would encounter, even if it came within the machine-gun range.

## Falangist Staff To Govern Spain

*By the Associated Press*

Madrid, Oct. 26

Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer and Demetrio Carceller, new Minister of Commerce and Industry, began a housecleaning in their departments today to assure a 100 per cent Falangist personnel.

Employees of the two Ministries have been given questionnaires on their ideas, work, background and whether they are Falangists. Nonmembers, it was understood, would be given opportunity to join.

# Major Economic Problems Confront Nationalist Spain

*The Christian Science Monitor's Rome correspondent has completed an extensive visit to Spain where he made an intimate study of conditions under the Franco regime. The following story is the third of a series.*

By Saville R. Davis
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID, Oct. 26—In the field of economics, Francoist Spain is seeking to accomplish three tasks at once—any one of which would be a major undertaking by itself.

It is struggling to recover from the vast dislocations of civil war.

It is trying to rebuild its vital foreign trade in the face of European war and a wary British blockade which is not directed at Spain itself, but at Spain's friendship with the Axis.

It is seeking to make a quick transition from a liberal economy to a state-directed totalitarian system.

These problems the Nationalists are facing with a determination that is characteristically Spanish. They are attempting to organize industries approximately on the Italian corporative system. Government and businessmen are jointly represented on the governing agencies. Government, business and the workers share in the machinery for controlling wages and prices. The ultimate power of decision rests with the government in case of deadlock.

This organization is not yet complete. It is being extended as rapidly as practical to more industries and products.

**Success Uncertain**

It is not easy to judge yet whether this program is a success or otherwise. New techniques have to be developed, administrators and businessmen have to be trained in the highly complex business of central controls. Maladjustments are often more conspicuous than accomplishments.

"Spain," said an official in the Division of Economic Controls, "had to start from the disorganization of civil war." The Nationalists have had to take the Spaniard who never had a flair for co-operation and attempt to train him into a high degree of technical and administrative efficiency. Economic stringency has hindered the work.

It was anticipated there would be bumper crops this year, especially in grain.

A landowner, who normally sows about 120 acres of wheat, found this year that the farm manager had sown only a few acres. He had turned the land to other produce which would yield a higher cash return under the existing regulations. This experience appears to have been duplicated on a large scale.

To meet the situation, a notice appears in the press saying that a decree has been signed increasing the price of grains to the farmer by 10 pesetas (about 85 cents) a quintal.

**Another Lesson Learned**

Similarly, the queen olive crop normally yields many hundreds of thousands of dollars in foreign exchange which is greatly needed to finance the country's import necessities. But the regulation of foreign exchange is controlled by the State. It was found impossible to reach agreement on releasing a comparatively few thousands of dollars for cultivation of olives. As a result the crop is lagging seriously and another lesson has been learned.

Another problem is the adjustment of prices and wages. The conquering Nationalists found that the consequences of war had raised the cost of living substantially, and therefore they set themselves to raise wages. Wages, the Nationalists claim, have risen something like one and two-fifths times since before the war, while prices are up between two and one-quarter and three times on the average.

The average Spanish worker therefore, as well as the middle classes have to tighten their belts considerably. A laborer makes something between seven and eleven pesetas a day on the average (the government rate for public works is seven pesetas). He must make both ends meet, which is not easy for a family which usually has many children.

Fresh fish may be had from sardines at 12 cents a pound to larger fish at 30 cents; veal 33 cents a pound; sausages average 90 cents a pound; cured ham may be had at a dollar; fresh vegetables—in season—from squash and tomatoes at two and one-half cents a pound to string beans at eight cents; potatoes four to five cents a pound when obtainable; milk is 10 to 11 cents a liter but is available usually only for children and older persons with special need.

Ration allowances are not unduly hard except in the case of bread and olive oil, and there is usually some way of finding substitute food if the price permits.

**Seek Bootlegging Curb**

The government is attempting to curb bootlegging of rationed foods, which had been a safety valve for the middle and upper classes during the stringency. It had been possible to buy sugar, olive oil, potatoes when they were not on the market by paying two or three and sometimes as much as five and six times the official price to someone who came to the back door. These bootleg prices were obviously beyond the reach of the working classes and caused discontent which compelled the government to promise action. A campaign is under way in the press to convince people that it is an anti-social act to sell and buy illicitly. It remains to be seen how effective enforcement will be.

The chief problem, however, is the mastering of a controlled economy, which the Franco Government has set itself to do. Scores of thousands of petty decisions must be made by officials. And if these decisions are not made both in obedience to plan confusion results.

There is no place for bureaucracy in such a system; even civil service of the higher type is inadequate. The most brilliant and dynamic business management is scarcely enough. Nationalist Spain expects to achieve all this in a brief period, under direction not of businessmen, but of politicians.

It is difficult therefore to judge by external evidence what Spain's economic situation today may be.

It is noticeable that the Spanish Government relies increasingly on expert and trained Italian and German assistance to pull its planned economy into shape.

# Defense Preparations Hum in Midwest

*The extent of the United States "defense effort" in terms of armament procurement and emplacement is being presented in a series of five articles, the last of which follows.*

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Canned pears to mules—that is the range of products the Midwestern States are contributing to total defense in the United States.

The Midwest defense front extends from the Appalachians to the Rockies and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, but only at Chicago and other industrial lake ports can the concentration be compared to that on the Eastern seaboard.

Airplane factories have found their way as far into the prairies as Kansas and a few naval vessels are being built on the Texas and Mississippi coasts. Michigan is furnishing much of the Army's mechanized traveling equipment. Southern Negroes are stuffing cotton into mattresses for Army cots and at St. Louis, Mo., the Government is buying 3,700 horses and 2,000 mules.

New and strengthened powder magazines and arsenals will dot the nation at sites furtherest from likely points of invasion; construction of some sort is going on at the numerous Midwest Army posts; and expanded air fields are giving the inhabitants an almost continuous air show.

**Illinois Busy**

One of the busiest of the Midwest States in defense activity is Illinois, which not only includes the United States Arsenal at Rock Island, the Great Lakes Naval Training School and Chanute Field, but Chicago as well, with its vast machinery for turning out scores of articles the military forces cannot do without.

Largest Chicago defense contracts up to Sept. 15 had gone to Fairbanks, Morse & Co. to furnish propelling machinery for submarines; to the International Harvester Company for heavy tractors; to the Miehle Printing Press & Manufacturing Company for gun equipment; to the Diamond T Motor Car Company for trucks, and to the Stewart-Warner Corporation for ammunition parts.

In addition, Illinois is contributing a wide variety of products, including diesel engines, gloves, road construction equipment, uniform cloth, bedsteads, canned pineapple, and ammunition.

United States Housing Authority loans have been authorized for projects near the Rock Island Arsenal and Chanute Field.

**Contracts in Michigan**

From the standpoint of military industrial activity, Michigan, with its gigantic contracts for trucks and airplane engines, probably surpasses Illinois.

By the middle of September, large truck orders had gone to the Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company of Pontiac; Chevrolet of Flint; and the Fargo Motor Corporation, Detroit. The Chrysler Corporation of Detroit is making approximately $33,000,000 worth of tanks for the Army; General Motors of Detroit has an order for $61,000,000 worth of machine-guns, and the Packard Motor Company has agreed to turn out approximately $62,000,000 worth of Rolls-Royce aeronautical engines.

Other Michigan defense products include: assault boats, naval brass, submarine chasers, trailers, and ammunition components.

Wisconsin is furnishing the Army with 10 submarines, canned evaporated milk, trailers, motorcycles, woolen overcoating, artillery weapons, tractors, motorized air compressors, and canvas folding cots.

**Ohio's Role**

Ohio's forges are producing a wide array of machine tools and engines. Largest orders have gone to the Diesel Engine Division of General Motors, at Cleveland, for submarine machinery; to the Hoover Owens, Reutschler Company of Hamilton for Diesel engines for submarines; and to the White Motor Company of Cleveland for automotive equipment.

St. Louis, Mo., is another military supply center, furnishing large numbers of shoes, tent material, trunks, lockers and construction services. Largest Missouri contracts have gone to the Curtiss Wright Corporation at Robertson, Mo., for construction of airplanes and airplane parts.

Down in Mississippi, at Pascagoula, a Birmingham, Ala., firm is building a number of cargo ships for the Navy. Small boats are also being constructed at New Orleans and at Beaumont, Galveston and Orange, Texas. Twelve destroyers are to be built at Orange by the Consolidated Steel Corporation, Ltd.

Texas defense contracts are mainly for mattresses and folding cots, and for construction at the state's numerous air training stations.

**Indiana Engine Parts**

Indiana is furnishing airplane engine parts from the Allison Engineering Company at Indianapolis, air compressors from Michigan City, and bomb shackle releases from Indianapolis.

Kansas has three aircraft factories filling Government orders. The Cessna Aircraft Company, the Steerman Division of Boeing, and the Beech Aircraft Corporation, all at Wichita, are very busy making training and transport planes while the Work Projects Administration improves Ft. Leavenworth, Ft. Riley and Marshall Field.

Kentucky is contributing fuel and oil, barrack chairs, and shells. Tennessee is making woolen shirts, overcoating, blankets, shoes and guns, with a new $20,000,000 dam to be built by the Tennessee Valley Authority on the Holston River near Jefferson City as part of its defense expansion program.

Tulsa, Okla., aircraft factory is making airplanes, and Philipps Petroleum Company of Bartlesville has a contract for airplane fuel. Little Rock, Ark., is getting its airport improved by the WPA.

**Work in Other States**

A Minneapolis ornamental iron company is making footbridges for the Army; the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company is turning out fire control instruments, and the Johnson, Drake & Piper Company, Inc. has a $10,000,000 contract for building aviation facilities at the naval air station at Alameda, Calif.

An Omaha, Neb. firm has contracts for improving the Salt Lake City, Utah municipal airport and Hill Field, also in Utah.

Up to Sept. 15, the only States in the middle tier not sharing to the extent of $100,000 or more in the billions of dollars of defense money being allocated in Washington were the rural States, North and South Dakota.

## Over 50,000 Nurses Of Red Cross Ready

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PASADENA, Calif.—The Red Cross has 17,000 nurses available for immediate Army or Navy service, and a second reserve of 26,000 available for home defense duty, Miss Gladyce L. Badger, Director of Nursing Service, Pacific area, American Red Cross, told more than 1,000 delegates gathered here for the thirty-seventh annual convention of the California Nurses Association.

From all over the United States, 4000 nurses will be needed immediately in connection with conscription, and of this number the Pacific Coast will contribute from 200 to 300, Miss Badger told the Association.

Reporting on what the American Red Cross has sent to England, Mrs. Lyman H. Johnson, Chairman of the Volunteer Committees, Los Angeles Chapter of the Red Cross, listed 12 mobile hospital units of eight vehicles each; 4,500,000 surgical dressings; 152 civilian ambulances, 10,000 hospital beds and $2,000,000 in cash and other assistance.


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# Text of Lewis Speech Indorsing Willkie Candidacy for Presidency

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Following is the text of John L. Lewis' speech on the radio last night:

I address all Americans. Our country is at one of the crossroads of its political destiny. The issues run deep and will inevitably affect the well-being and lives of every American. They will also affect the population of every other civilized country, and may well determine the stability or instability of all the free institutions of our present-day culture.

I am conscious of the degree of responsibility which attaches to my words. I am a qualified representative of many organizations of labor, and groups of citizens. It is not necessary to enumerate them, since my listeners are familiar with their identity. Suffice it to say that the direct and affiliated membership of these several organizations amounts to substantially 10,000,000 men and women. Adding to this number the numerical strength of their dependent families, there is achieved a sum-total of human beings amounting to approximately one-fourth of the total population of our nation.

Abandoning my right to speak officially for this great segment of our population, I choose to speak tonight only in the role of a citizen and an American. I do so in all the pride of my heritage, and with a desire to protect and preserve that heritage, and likewise the heritage of my peers. Accordingly, tonight, I do not speak for labor but, on the contrary, I speak to labor and to all my countrymen. I do not control the vote of any one man or woman. I have no power and no influence, except in so far as those who believe in me may accept my recommendations.

**"Economic Debacle"**

On Sept. 4, 1939, in a public radio address, I said (quote): "The nation cannot forever continue its appalling drift . . . thoughtless and sadly executed experimentation will not always suffice to beguile a suffering people. The internal national debt has already reached such proportions that it may never be liquidated by orthodox methods. In the face of the economic debacle in America, many of our statesmen are more concerned and agitated over the political quarrels in Europe. War has always been the device of the politically despairing and intellectually sterile statesmen. It provides employment in the gun factories and begets enormous profits for those already rich. It kills off the vigorous males who, if permitted to live, might question the financial exploitation of the race. Above all, war perpetuates in imperishable letters on the scroll of fame and history, the names of its political creators and managers."

The foregoing statement constitutes the first basis of my personal opposition to the re-election of President Roosevelt for a third term as chief executive of the republic. Those who hear these words, and who have studied the public addresses of the President, from his Chicago "quarantine speech" to his Charlottesville "stab in the back" address, and thence to Dayton and Philadelphia, will understand his motivation and his objective. It is war. His every act leads one to this inescapable conclusion. The President has said that he hates war and will work for peace, but his acts do not match his words. I am opposed to any involvement of our country in foreign wars. I believe that every thoughtful and normal citizen is similarly opposed. They are willing, as I am willing, to contribute everything for any necessary defense of our geographical integrity, our families, our possessions, our liberties and our lives.

**Many Nations Engulfed**

The flaming horror of the current war now engulfs many nations. Reason would seem to prompt a course of national action designed to restrict and abate the war, rather than to expand and intensify its scope and destruction.

The present concentration of power in the office of the President of the United States has never before been equalled in the history of our country. His powers and influence in this republic are so far-reaching that they intimately and vitally affect the lives and fortunes of every citizen. In like measure, they may affect the lives and fortunes of other nations and their populations.

How startling, therefore, is the spectacle of a President who is disinclined to surrender that power, in keeping with the traditions of the republic. The suggestion of a third term, under these conditions, is less than wholesome or healthy. Personal craving for power, the overweening abnormal and selfish craving for increased power, is a thing to alarm and dismay.

**Perpetual Authority**

Eminent Americans have analyzed this principle in a manner that should bring conviction to the heart of every questioner. No citizen with the proper regard for the maintenance of orderly temperate and considerate government should endow any politician or statesman with a brief of authority that, for all practical considerations, runs in perpetuity.

Power for what? Personal and official power to what end? In all history, the unwarranted exercise of continuously vested authority has brought its train of political and social convulsions, for which humanity has paid an appalling price in loss of liberty, disorder, tragedy and death.

America needs no superman. It denies the philosophy that runs to the deification of the state. America wants no royal family. Our forbears paid the price in blood, agony, privation and sorrow, requisite for the building of this republic. Are we now to cast away that priceless liberty, which is our heritage? Are we to yield to the appetite for power and the vaunting ambitions of a man who plays with the lives of human beings for a pastime?

I say "no." And whether I stand alone, or whether I am sustained, as I think I will be by the overwhelming number of American citizens, I should retain these convictions. It is time for the manhood and the womanhood of America to assert themselves. Tomorrow may be too late.

If President Roosevelt is re-established in office in the forthcoming election, he will answer to no man, including the Congress, for his executive acts, that may create a dictatorship in this land. This election may be historically comparable to the controlled elections and plebiscites of some of the nations of the Old World. I ask my countrymen to pause briefly and think deeply before the die is cast on this grave issue.

**Past Aid Recalled**

On Jan. 24, 1940, at Columbus, Ohio, in a public address, I said in part, as follows (quote):

"In 1936, a coalition was effected between the Democratic Party and organized labor. The resources of both interests were pooled—the objective being the return of the party to power in the election of the same year. Organized labor furnished money, speakers, party workers in every political subdivision and many millions of votes. It substantially financed the national committee, various state committees, congressional committees, labor's non-partisan league, the American labor party, the Progressive national committee and the Good Neighbor league. Psychologically and politically, organized labor created the atmosphere of success that returned the Democratic Party to power with an ample margin of success.

"A political coalition, at least, presupposes a post-election good faith between the coalescent interests. The Democratic Party and its leadership have not preserved this faith. In the last three years, labor has not been given representation in the cabinet, nor in the administrative or policy-making agencies of government. The current administration has not sought nor seriously entertained the advice or views of labor upon the question of national unemployment or lesser questions affecting domestic economy, internal taxation, foreign trade, military and naval expansion, relations with foreign nations or the issues of war or peace.

"Labor today has no point of contact with the Democratic administration in power, except for casual and occasional interviews which are granted its individual leaders. In the Congress, the unrestrained baiting and defaming of labor by the Democratic majority has become a pastime, never subject to rebuke by the titular or actual leaders of the party.

**In Default to People**

"As the current year opens, the Democratic Party is in default to the American people. After seven years of power, it finds itself without solution for the major questions of unemployment, low national income, mounting internal debt, increasing direct and consumer taxation and restricted foreign markets. There still exists the same national unhappiness that it faced seven years ago."

The foregoing indictment has never been answered nor refuted, nor successfully denied by any single spokesman for the Democratic Party or the Roosevelt administration. They cannot gainsay the cold, stark facts of that record. There is no spokesman in the Democratic Party, or in the Roosevelt administration, intellectually capable of this task.

If this be true, what of the future? President Roosevelt is asking the American people to contribute to him at least four more years out of their individual lives. What will he do with those lives and this nation in the next four years, and how does he propose to do it? He has not said, and he asks from the people a grant of discretionary power that would bind him to no course of action, except the unpredictable policies and adventures which he may later devise.

After all, Americans are not a nation of guinea pigs, constantly subject to the vicissitudes of the economic and political experiments of an amateur, ill-equipped practitioner in the realm of political science.

**Commissioner Rebuked**

One of the commissioners of national defense recently called public attention to the fact that there were 45,000,000 hungry people in America. In his subsequent press conference, the President rebuked the commissioner for the statement and asserted that the condition had no relationship to the problem of national defense.

It is authoritatively stated that 20,000,000 people in the United States are able to spend only five cents per meal per person. Consider the astounding facts: 45,000,000 people in this land suffering from insufficient food and undernourishment, 20,000,000 of whom are required to live on an actual expenditure of 15 cents a day. This, is a land of plenty, with its agricultural granaries, overflowing with surplus farm commodities, which the farmer is unable to sell. What now are the tears for the "ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed?"

The Roosevelt administration is trying to create prosperity by the making of guns and lethal weapons. It points to the increased volume of production. It forgets to state that the productivity of the individual worker has vastly increased since 1929, and that increased volume does not correspondingly mean increased employment of workers. It forgets to state that there are 9,115,000 men and women in America still unemployed, and that the national defense program of production, when it reaches its maximum, will fall 5,000,000 short of providing employment for all.

**After the War**

The administration spokesman forgot to say what will happen to economic America when the 25,000,000 men now under arms in foreign nations, and the 70,000,000 citizens who service these armies, are returned to peacetime pursuits. The manufacturers of America and the workers of America will then have to compete in the remaining world market with the quantitative production of foreign nations, whose workmen will occupy the relative economic and social status of chattel slaves.

Where will our country then sell its goods? Surely not in Europe, nor in the Baltic or Mediterranean areas. Surely not in Africa or the Orient. Surely, it is obvious that South American markets will be penetrated by the cheap labor products of the world commercial adversaries of the United States of America. What is being done by the Roosevelt administration to safeguard our population from such an impending economic disaster?

What is being done to modernize the marketing methods of the United States in foreign trade territories, so as to compete with the changed rules of international commerce?

**Administration Incapable**

As a literal fact, the record of the last seven years is proof sufficient that the Roosevelt Administration is incapable of meeting this situation and maintaining this nation's rightful share of world commerce. And yet, this Administration in nonchalant and sprightly fashion, bluntly asks the American people to grant it at least an additional four years of power, so it can continue to toy with the lives of men and the destiny of nations.

If not Roosevelt, whom do I recommend to do the job of making secure our nation and its people? Why, of course, I recommend the election of Wendell L. Willkie as the next President of the United States.

He is a gallant American. He has opened his heart to the American people. He is not an aristocrat. He has the common touch. He was born in the briar and not to the purple. He has worked with his hands, and has known the pangs of hunger. He has had experience in various fields of American enterprise, and is an administrator and an executive.

Some sources have suggested that I should withhold my support of Mr. Willkie because Messrs. Grace, Girdler and Weir were allegedly supporting him. This is specious reasoning. One could as well suggest that the communicants of a particular faith should leave their church because of the presence of a hypocrite in their midst. Aside from this, these gentlemen must possess some virtue, because President Roosevelt has awarded them many fat and lucrative government contracts, at the expense of the public purse.

I may also add in passing, that it is a resonable hope that these gentlemen, acting in their corporate capacities, will soon execute collective bargaining contracts with the C. I. O.

**Willkie's Program**

Wendell Willkie has said that he will put the unemployed to work; that he will abolish pauperism. He has said that he will increase the national income by working to increase the wages and incomes of those unemployed.

He says that he will enlist the representative brains of the nation to do this job. He says that he will take the representatives of labor into his cabinet and into the policy-making agencies of government, to assist and cooperate in the economic rehabilitation of America.

He said that he will reduce the cost of operation of our government, and thus reduce the taxes imposed upon individual citizens.

He has said that he believes in and will enforce the right of labor to organize, and will promote collective bargaining between industry and labor.

He has said that he will preserve and maintain all social legislation previously enacted for the protection of labor and any other citizen.

Wendell Willkie has given his guarantee to the American people that if elected President, he will not send the sons of American mothers and American fathers to fight in foreign wars. He avers that he will not use the power and influence of this mammoth nation to promote or create war, but rather exercise that power and that influence to abate war and promote and maintain peace between nations.

This statement of principles and objectives entitles Mr. Willkie to the support of every thoughtful citizen.

Can he accomplish such a task, many will ask. It is my considered judgment that if Wendell Willkie is elected President, this task can, and will be done.

**Candidate's Integrity**

Can we believe Mr. Willkie, some will ask. I reply that I have confidence in Mr. Willkie's integrity and honor. I do not think that he would wittingly deceive the people, or lead them astray for selfish purposes. He is a strong man. He is strong enough to enlist the services of other strong men to do the job of saving our nation, whether from attack by external foes, or disintegration from disunity within. For long years, I have served the men and women of labor. While serving them, I have ever sought also to serve my country and all its citizenry. I have been able to carry on, only because my acts were sustained by the confidence of the millions who stand behind me.

The words I utter tonight represent my mature conclusions and my sincere convictions. They are expressed, because I believe that the men and women of labor, and all other Americans, are entitled to know the truth as I see it.

I think the re-election of President Roosevelt for a third term would be a national evil of the first magnitude. He no longer hears the cries of the people. I think that the election of Mr. Wendell Willkie is imperative in relation to the country's needs. I commend him to the men and women of labor, and to the nation, as one worthy of their support, and as one who will capably and zealously protect their rights, increase their privileges and restore their happiness.

**Retirement From C. I. O.**

It is obvious that President Roosevelt will not be re-elected for the third term, unless he has the overwhelming support of the men and women of labor. If he is, therefore, re-elected, it will mean that the members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations have rejected my advice and recommendation. I will accept the result as being the equivalent of a vote of no confidence, and will retire as President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at its convention in November. This action will save our great movement, composed of millions of men and women, from the embarrassment and handicap of my leadership during the ensuing reign of President Roosevelt.

To the leaders of the C. I. O., its executives, staff officers and field representatives, I know, and have worked with each of you. Upon some of you, I have bestowed the honors which you now wear. Through the years of struggle, you have been content that I should be in the forefront of your battles. I am still the same man. Sustain me now, or repudiate me. I will not chide you, and will even hope that you will not regret your action.

To the mine workers of the nation, who know me best, and who have always been the shock troops in the forward march of labor, I say it is best for you, and for those you love, to help oppose the creation of a political dictatorship in free America.

**Labor in General**

To the steel workers, the automobile workers, the shipbuilders, the maritime workers, the lumber workers in the far northwest, the textile workers, the white collar workers, and the men and women of labor in the miscellaneous industries, I say I have worked for you and have fought for you. Believe me now, when I say that your interests, and the interests of the families you support, lie in the acceptance of the truth of the words I speak tonight.

To the farmers of the nation, I say that I know something of your problems. I was born and reared in an agricultural State. You cannot be prosperous while the urban and industrial population is idle and debased. The national income must be increased, so that your crops will move to market at prices that will sustain you. Your interest lies in aggressive support of Mr. Willkie.

To the youth of America, many of whom will cast their first vote in November, I say that the road of opportunity for you lies in the election of Wendell Willkie for President. Surely, you wish to preserve the privileges, for which your elders and your forbears fought. Surely, you wish to widen the horizon of opportunity for yourselves and your contemporary citizens.

To the members of the Negro race in our northern States, I say your incomes as a group are the lowest; your living conditions are the poorest; your unemployment is the highest; discrimination against you is the worst. Surely, you have no cause to believe that President Roosevelt is an indispensable man, and surely you believe that Wendell Willkie can and will do more for you than has been done in the last seven years. As a proven friend of the Negro race I urge you to vote for Willkie.

**Draftees Exhorted**

You millions of young men who have qualified for the peacetime draft, have you cause to rejoice? You who may be about to die in a foreign war, created at the whim of an international meddler, should you salute your Caesar? In cold, common sense I think you should vote for Willkie.

You members of the Christian church, why should you vote for and support the man who ignores home considerations and practices the modern sorcery of war mongering?

Labor and the Christian church are the first victims of the social and political convulsions which folow war and one-man government.

To the women of our race, I say perhaps you can do the greatest part of all. May I hope that on election day the mothers of our sons will, with the sacred ballot, lead the revolt against the candidate who plays at a game that may make cannon fodder of your sons.

For myself, it matters not. I do not fear the braves of the Roosevelt administration. I fear only for the people and for our country. I am joining with Mr. Willkie in trying to do my part. I shall believe, my countrymen, that you will do likewise.

# Willkie Speech at Wilkes-Barre

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 26 (AP)—Following is the prepared text by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate, at Wilkes-Barre last night:

Last night in Akron, Ohio, I spoke about the need in this country for a broader understanding of the meaning of collective bargaining. I showed how the New Deal had approached the question of collective bargaining from a reactionary standpoint. It has viewed collective bargaining as a mere contest between opposing factions in our economy. It has created bad blood between certain groups in industry and certain groups in labor.

It has created plenty of fights, but no jobs. We want to do away with the fights, and create jobs.

The true purpose of collective bargaining is to achieve co-ordination of effort by the American people. It is our purpose, with the help of the leaders both of labor and of industry, to put an end to this era of bad feeling. I want to unify the spirit of America. With the help of both labor and industry, we shall make these really the United States.

Tonight I want to carry that discussion a step further. I want to talk with you about the need for a co-ordination of effort, not merely between labor and industry but between all elements in our society, especially between industry, which includes both workers and employers, on the one hand, and agriculture on the other.

**Farm and Factory Inter-Dependent**

It may seem to you here in this highly industrialized area, as though the problems of the farmer are very remote. And it may seem to the farmer in Iowa, or Nebraska, or Kansas, as though the bitter problems which you face here in Wilkes-Barre are very removed from his concern. But the truth is that the farmer and the industrial worker are inter-dependent.

The solution to your problems does not lie solely in Wilkes-Barre. It lies in considerable measure out in the other regions of the country which constitute the market for the products of industry. Similarly, the solution to the problems of the farmer does not lie solely in the agricultural regions. It lies very largely in the farmer's market—the industrial workers, who buy the food that is raised on the farm.

For seven and a half years we have had an administration in Washington that has tried to divide us into classes. It has sought to solve the problem of the farmer merely by paying him needed benefits without affording him a market. It has sought to solve the problems of the workers by passing social legislation and providing relief. The purpose of these efforts is good, as far as it goes. But it does not go far enough.

**Do Not Solve Problem**

They do not solve the basic problems. They do not bring about a unified recovery of improvement of industrial activity and of farm prosperity. The farmer is entitled to a fair income that will make him independent of benefit payments. The worker is entitled to a job at fair wages so that he can be independent of the relief administration.

The failure of the New Deal has been its failure to understand the true relationship between the various elements in our economy. The truth is that we live in one nation and we earn our living in one economy. No program for American recovery will ever work unless it is designed to bring about better living conditions and greater security for all our people. That is our program.

The farmer must take an interest in the problems of the industrial worker just as the industry must be concerned with the problems of the farmer. Each is the other's customer.

The improvement of living standards for industrial workers is not merely a concern of labor. It is a vital, a real concern of all of us.

**To Expand Social Gains**

That is one reason why I am completely and wholeheartedly behind every social gain that has been made in this country. But I want to go much further than we have yet gone. I want to expand those social gains and to make them absolutely secure by building beneath them a solid foundation of economic recovery.

You cannot have the benefits have a job. You cannot get the of social security unless you benefits of the national labor relations act, of unemployment insurance, or of the wages and hours act unless you have a job.

To spread the benefits of such legislation to all our people, to make them work, to make them sound, we must have a nation of men productively employed, creating the goods the nation needs, earning the money with which to support themselves and their families in a decent American way.

Let's look for a moment at the picture we find in this country. Let's look at both sides of the picture.

We see a land filled with more natural wealth than any country on earth, a land with mineral riches underground and bounteous crops on the surface of the earth. We see a skilled population, able and willing to work; men who know how to convert these natural resources into the things we all want—food, clothing, shoes, automobiles, houses and radios. That is the bright side of the picture.

**Other Side of Picture**

Now look at the other side of the picture—at many of the men, women and children whose lives depend on industry. We see undernourished children living in houses without enough sanitary facilities, under conditions which are bad for their health of body and their health of mind. All young growing things need nourishment, fresh air, sunlight and room in which to grow. You would think that these were simple things, cheap things. Yet how many are without them who should have them.

We see worried, anxious mothers, old before their time, who must bear the burden of housework and of raising a family without any of the modern conveniences which could so lighten the task. And we see men, the heads of families, anxious and worn. Over their heads constantly hangs the fear of loss of work, the fear of injury and loss of earning power, the fear that old age will find them without security and without hope.

**Herein Lies Challenge**

In pictures like these lie the challenge to our society—the challenge to make that picture brighter.

The very least we can do to begin is to see that it does not get darker. We are all agreed on that. That is why we have adopted such things as unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, old age pensions, laws preventing sweatshop wages, sweatshop hours, and federal relief.

Some of these safeguards have been adopted under Democratic administrations in our various states and in our Federal Government, some by Republicans—but the important thing is that they are done and they are beyond partisanship.

In this campaign, none of these social gains are at issue. No matter who wins the election, these laws will be retained.

We want to see them reinforced and improved.

My point is that all this social legislation is not enough. A civilization in which millions of our fellow men are barely existing, in which children are not getting enough to eat, in which young people cannot find jobs and old people have no security—that is not a successful civilization.

**More for Children**

We are constantly told that no one shall starve in America. That is not good enough. We are not satisfied merely that our children shall not starve. We want them to have lots of good food. We want to build them up. And we want to build up America.

Of course, we must keep our social gains, but we must go ahead. It is a simple proposition that I put to you tonight.

Here are countless women who want washing machines and here are plenty of men who know how to make them. Here are countless families who want better houses, and here are innumerable men who know how to build them. Here are millions of children who need more milk and meat and vegetables, and here are countless farmers who know how to produce them.

That is the proposition. By all the rules of justice and common sense, those who can produce those things should be able to produce them; and those who need them should be able to get them.

**What the Facts Are**

But what is actually happening? We have people on the farms who need the products of industry while 9,000,000 men are out of work and many factories are idle. We have people in the cities who need the products of the farm and the farmer cannot sell the crops he raises.

Obviously there is bad management and inefficiency here.

We have had an administration which pays the farmers to curtail crops while it discourages the expansion of industry which would make a market for those crops. We have had an administration which sets labor against management and industry against the farmer instead of calling the leaders of labor, industry and agriculture together to work for a better standard of living for all.

Dependent upon size of income, between 25 and 45 per cent of the total living expenses of American families goes for food, products of the farm. Any increase in the earnings of the industrial worker will be reflected in increased income for the farmer. And that means better markets for the products of industry.

This is especially true of workers in the lower income groups. If the one-third of our people who receive the lowest incomes were able to spend as much for food as the middle third, they would each spend $168 more—that is two billion dollars additional for the products of the farm. Those with the lowest incomes spend more than 50 cents out of every dollar for food. For every dollar of increased income they receive, one-half will go for the purchase of food.

The statisticians of the Department of Agriculture have estimated that an increase of from 10 to 20 per cent in industrial activity would increase the real income of the farmer and of farm laborers and tenants by almost exactly the same percentage.

So every element in our country has a direct interest in seeing increased industrial activity. That is the way to more jobs. That is the way to opportunity for our young people. That is the way to a better income for the farmer and to a higher standard of living for every one. And that also is the way to a strong national defense.

The greatest task that lies before us in achieving the goal of a strong and prosperous America is to revitalize our industries.

**What Makes a Job**

On many occasions I have discussed the question of what makes a job. In our industrial society, before you can have a job, you must have the plant and equipment with which men can work. On the average it takes about $4,000 invested in plant and equipment to put a man to work in industry.

In order to find new jobs for our young people who are growing up every day and in order to maintain and expand our industrial plant so that there will be additional jobs to absorb the unemployed, we must have a constant flow of new productive investment, and that is just what we have not been getting under the New Deal.

During the entire period from 1933 to 1939, inclusive, the amount of new capital that went into the construction or purchase of new plants and equipment was less than for the single year 1930!

That is one fundamental reason why we have not been getting ahead. The New Deal started out with the idea that our industrial plant was all built. The third-term candidate told us in 1932 that: "A mere builder of more industrial plants . . . is as likely to be a danger as a help." And the inevitable outcome of that defeatist attitude is that today the Democratic National Committee tells us that no man now living or who ever lived can provide jobs in private industry for all American workers.

**Management of Despair**

Now, when you get a management in any line of endeavor that does not believe there is any solution to its problems—when you get a management that throws up its hands and gives up in despair—then so long as you keep that management, you will never get ahead.

Irrespective of Mr. Roosevelt's motives or intentions, I ask you if this isn't a reasonable proposition:

Here you have had a management in the affairs of your government which has had a fair trial of eight years and in all that time it has been unable to solve the problem of the farmer, revive industry, or provide our people with jobs. And now that management tells us that it can't be done.

Under such circumstances, what have you got to lose in making a change? Isn't it about time to get new management into your government? Isn't it about time to get management that believes in the future of this country and believes that the job can be done?

I ask you to put me to work. I know that this job can be done.

# Lewis Splits Labor Vote

*Continued from Page 1*

President Roosevelt, but the fact remained that no matter what the effect of the declaration, Mr. Lewis had issued an ultimatum on the future of his career in the labor movement. Support of President Roosevelt and Mr. Lewis as offered by the American Newspaper Guild after last night's speech will be impossible, in the estimation of the C. I. O. President.

Mystery as to who financed the Lewis broadcast was cleared up with the announcement that the National Committee of Democrats-for-Willkie paid approximately $45,000 to send the speech over more than 300 stations. Mr. Willkie cancelled radio commitments for the evening so Mr. Lewis could take over the time on all three major networks.

In endorsing Mr. Willkie, Mr. Lewis set himself against a majority of C. I. O. Vice-Presidents who have announced support of a third term. He did not pretend to speak for labor, but called on his organization to "sustain me now or repudiate me."

He explained his deflection to the so-called party of "Messrs. Grace, Girdler, and Weir" by saying that "one could as well suggest that the communicants of a particular faith should leave their church because of the presence of a hypocrite in their midst."

"Aside from this," he added sarcastically, "these gentlemen must possess some virtue because President Roosevelt has awarded them many fat and lucrative government contracts, at the expense of the public purse."

Mr. Lewis objected to President Roosevelt's re-election chiefly on the ground that he had not solved the unemployment problem, has war for a "motivation and objective" and has amassed personal power that if continued another four years "may create a dictatorship in this land."

He recommended the election of Mr. Willkie as a "gallant American," who "was born in the briar and not to the purple." Mr. Willkie's statement of principles and objectives entitles him to the "support of every thoughtful citizen," he held.

Officials of the Roosevelt Administration were apparently prepared for the C. I. O. leader's endorsement of the President's opponent. Even before the speech Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, had made the statement that "Mr. Lewis's speech will not have much effect among working people who have a political interest and not a prejudice." The President himself on Thursday sent to Congress a message recommending passage of the C. I. O.-endorsed mine inspection bill.

Mr. Lewis had practically broken off relations with the Roosevelt Administration some months ago when he blasted the third term at the United Mine Workers Convention in Columbus.

Indications of the breach that Mr. Lewis' endorsement of Mr. Willkie will cause in C. I. O. ranks were numerous.

Gustave A. Strebel, President of the New York State Industrial Union Council of the C. I. O., announced he would denounce his chief in a statewide radio broadcast tonight. Irving Abramson, first Vice President of the New Jersey State Council "repudiated Lewis as my leader," charging that he had "betrayed organized labor for the monied interests of Wall Street." Officers of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, C. I. O. affiliate, immediately telegraphed the support of 80,000 union members to Mr. Roosevelt.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

# 'Come and Learn, Too,' Children Urge Their Parents

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## Dad and Mother Go to School And Learn Values of Democracy Along With Their Children

### As the Terre Haute Schools Carry Out a Long-Range Program to Acquaint Citizens With the Efforts of the Schools to Teach Democratic Living

By Dorothea Kahn

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Terre Haute, Ind.

Dad and mother may not be quite aware of it, but they are really going to school in Terre Haute, right along with their children, to learn the values of democracy, thanks to a carefully developed program of the city's public schools.

Contacts with the home, regarded as indispensable by George C. Carroll, Superintendent of Schools, are being developed naturally and gradually as an important link in the whole defense program from its educational side.

"The future of democracy as a way of thinking depends on two factors, the Terre Haute school system maintains," says Miss Blanche E. Fuqua, Director of Instruction. "First, it rests upon the type of thinking encouraged in the school through activities. Second, it depends upon the type of thinking which the leadership of the schools encourages in the parent groups as well as in the teaching body."

To acquaint the parents with the efforts of the schools to teach democratic living, the school people last year invited co-operation from a local newspaper in preparing a series of rotogravure pages on such school activities. Thus Sunday after Sunday the story went into the living rooms of Terre Haute, and mothers and fathers saw in pictures and read in brief captions what was going on in the classrooms to develop a better understanding of the American way of living.

This was the introductory course for mother and dad. Then came more intensive study for them. They were invited to come to school and see enacted by the children themselves some of the lessons the youngsters had been learning.

These lessons touched on vital matters. Children were learning how this country won its freedom, and the advantages of a democracy as compared with a dictatorship. They were learning a few things some of their parents didn't know, perhaps. At any rate the teachers thought it might be a good thing to invite the parents to come and learn too. So they said, "Come to visit our schools."

A number of schools drew the parents in by producing "pageants" for their benefit. A typical one was that put on by the Montrose School. Each room was made responsible for the writing and acting of one episode. Each episode depicted the activity of a certain grade.

For example, the sixth grade had been studying comparative governments and was deeply interested in the advantages of the democratic system. So this grade brought to the stage pupils impersonating citizens of both democratic and totalitarian countries and let them present the case for each. When the children got through with their "drama" there wasn't much doubt left as to which kind of government a person would prefer.

Next came an episode illustrating the teaching of citizenship in a democracy. Children of the fourth grade formed committees to figure out for themselves what it takes to make good citizens. Each committee took one ethical law to study, and reported its findings to the audience.

Billy reported on his committee's study of the law of self-reliance, one of the laws a good American obeys. His group found that in observing this law "you are not afraid to do the right thing even when others do wrong."

Norma Jane's committee discussed "the law of good workmanship." "We will take an interest in our work," she said, "and not be satisfied with just any kind of work, but will do the best we know how."

Peggy's committee had made a study of "the law of kindness" and she said they had worked out ways of obeying this law. "We will not think of ourselves as above any other boy or girl just because we are a little better in our work or wear better clothes. We will not speak unkindly of anyone."

Other children gave the committee views on the law of teamwork and the law of fair play. Then came a dialogue between visiting mothers, as portrayed by the children.

Says Mother 1: "Now I am beginning to see how the idea of democracy is taught through practice of democratic ideals and not as a separate subject."

Mother 2 replies: "Yes, and haven't the children worked out some good rules from the ideals of a good American?"

Mothers and fathers in the audience were expected to learn similar lessons.

While promoting contacts between parents and teachers in the school itself, the Terre Haute educators are also reaching out to co-operate more fully with P. T. A. groups. The P. T. A.'s are making a study this year of "The Child in the Community." Principals of the schools are pursuing a program of study this year on growth in service which they believe ties in well with the parents' study. So the first meeting of the school people this year was arranged to be a joint one with the P. T. A.'s so that the two can co-ordinate their efforts to improve the life of Terre Haute's children.

In the upper picture, these children in the Washington School, Terre Haute, Ind., are learning through music that each one must do his part well if the product of the work of all is to be good. Below is a little group in the Thompson School studying "jografy." Informal homelike atmosphere and free natural conversation are typical of the modern school.

## So You Will Always Use 'Doesn't' And 'Don't' Correctly

**Help Yourself to Easy English—5**

52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Verbs of the Present Tense ("tense" means "time"). Let us notice the difference between the singular and the plural of these verbs in the PRESENT TENSE. The singular verb ends with s; the plural does not. By noticing these endings, we readily distinguish the singular verbs from the plural. These verbs require as subjects any noun and any of the third person pronouns: he, she, it (singular), and they (plural).

| Singular | Plural |
|---|---|
| is | are |
| does | do |
| goes | go |
| has | have |
| plays | play |

**Exercise 1**

Underscore the subject and verb. Let us remember the verb ending with s is singular. [For example, in this exercise, Here (comes, come) the boys,—the subject is plural so you need a plural verb. Therefore underline the verb *come* and the subject *boys*.]

1. (Has, Have) either of you collected stamps?
2. Study and research (precedes, precede) most inventions.
3. At the head of the parade (comes, come) the elephants.
4. There (goes, go) the members of the team.
5. Each of the days (requires, require) special planning.
6. A philologist (knows, know) the meaning of the words.
7. The Audubon Society (teaches, teach) us about birds.
8. In the warm sun (thrives, thrive) the roses.
9. (Has, Have) either of you seen the drama?
10. The maple and the elm (bends, bend) with the wind.

**That Was Easy, But Here's the Test**

Now you are ready to test yourself concerning two verbs often used incorrectly:

Doesn't.....Does Not
Don't.....Do Not

DOES NOT is singular. Why? Because of the s-ending in the third person, present tense, as we have learned. Therefore, the contraction *doesn't* is also singular. She *doesn't* live here.

DO NOT is plural. Why? Because of the omission of the s-ending in the present tense. Therefore, the contraction *don't* is also plural. They *don't* live here.

Perhaps because *doesn't* is longer and more difficult to pronounce, many say *don't* when they should say *doesn't*. Watch!

**Exercise 2**

Find the subject; then write *doesn't* or *don't*.

1. She ——— promise to go unless she can.
2. It really ——— take more time to do things well.
3. ——— the flowers look beautiful in the sun?
4. A peacock ——— object to admiration.
5. ——— he play his cards well?
6. It ——— look like rain today.
7. ——— Mrs. Halliday live here?
8. ——— haste make waste?

**Exercise 3 (A Review)**

Fill the blank with the correct verb.

1. (Is, Are) ——— either of you going today?
2. (Is, Are) ——— twelve years a long time to be away?
3. (Is, Are) ——— a list of expenses enclosed?
4. (Is, Are) ——— the board sending its yearly letter?

Conclusion: We have learned that a collective noun is singular or plural according to its use; that all singular verbs end with s in the present tense, third person; plural verbs do not.

Go over your preliminary self-test (published Oct. 12) and see how many of the answers you can now explain. This is a good thing to do at intervals during the course.

* * *

**Answers**

Exercise 1: 1—(subject) either . . . (verb) Has (both singular); 2—Study and research . . . precede (both plural); 3—elephants . . . come (both plural); 4—members . . . go (both plural); 5—Each . . . requires (both singular); 6—philologist . . . knows (both singular); 7—Society . . . teaches (both singular); 8—roses . . . thrive (both plural); 9—either . . . Has (both singular); 10—maple and elm . . . bend (both plural).

Exercise 2: 1—(subject) She . . . (verb) doesn't (both singular); 2—It . . . doesn't (both singular); 3—flowers . . . Don't (both plural); 4—peacock . . . doesn't (both singular); 5—he . . . doesn't (both singular); 6—It . . . doesn't (both singular); 7—Mrs. Halliday . . . Doesn't (both singular); 8—haste . . . Doesn't (both singular).

Exercise 3: 1—Is; 2—Is; 3—Is; 4—is.

If you wish to write concerning anything in this series please address the Education Editor.

## More Love in the Home

**The Parent**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Saskatoon, Sask.

It's the little things in life that often bring the greatest results, said the mother in whose home this little story is laid. "There is no one quality, the world over, that is as far reaching in its effects and benefits as love in the home," she added. "If each member of the family would realize this great truism, and practice the little kindly, everyday deeds that arise in almost every home each day, the result would be immeasurable, for love and kindness always pay, no matter who you are, where you are, or whatever circumstances you may find yourself in."

Margaret, the daughter in this house, had been in the habit of writing little notes to Dad and placing them on the clock, where he would be sure to see them when he came home in the morning. (Dad worked at night.)

These notes would usually contain a girlish message, something like this: "Dad, please awaken me half an hour earlier, I wish to study" . . . "Please take a quart of milk extra this morning. I think I'd like cream soup for luncheon" . . . or perhaps it would seem something amusing to Dad, such as: "Please put the cats out, I can't find them tonight, Dad."

Dad usually reached home about 6 a. m. He would look for these notes, read them, and then set about getting Mother her early morning beverage.

One morning, Mother called out suddenly, "Dad, hadn't you better waken Margaret? I think she wishes to study." Dad replied thoughtfully, "I don't think so." Then added, "She didn't leave a message this morning, so I guess I'll call her at the usual time."

It wasn't what Dad had said that puzzled Mother, it was the way he had said, "She didn't leave a message this morning. . . ." That made Mother put on her thinking cap. Had Dad been enjoying these little notes, and missed one this particular morning?

Later, that same evening, Mother said to Margaret, "Write Dad a note tonight, Margaret."

But Margaret protested. "Not tonight, Mother, there's nothing to write about."

"Nevertheless, write something."

"But, Mother, I can't! I've nothing to say. I don't even have to get up earlier than usual."

"Then think up something," Mother still persisted. "Anything at all—but write a little. It helps him."

The next morning Mother heard Dad's key in the door at the usual time, but the footsteps that followed seemed a bit slow and tired. She lay there listening.

Then she realized that Dad's footsteps had quickened. Soon a lively little whistle emanated from the kitchen, and the usual sounds of singing kettle and cups and saucers greeted her ears and told her that everything was now all right.

About noon, Dad said to Mother, "I did feel blue this morning but Margaret's note helped me wonderfully." Mother didn't ask what Margaret had written, but for many hours she wondered what Margaret could have written to make such a grand change in Dad. Later, she knew! There was the note on the floor at her feet. She picked it up. Just five words! It read, simply, "Dad, I love you! Margaret." (Mrs.) L. L. J.

A Saturday Column

## Right Boy or Girl for the Right College or School

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A highly practical piece of work has been done by Mr. Tunis in his new volume, "Choosing a College" (John R. Tunis, Harcourt Brace & Co., New York, $2.50). Amidst the increasing number of publications of this sort, "Choosing a College" stands out for its clarity, succinctness, and the choice of subjects explained and discussed.

Briefly: The book first asks and gives answers to the question, "Who should go to college?" Passing to a discussion of expenses at college today, and giving some typical college budgets for various kinds of institutions, it then, under the title, Going to College on Nothing a Year, informs the reader concerning scholarships, college loan funds, co-operative housing projects, and self-help colleges. Working one's way through college is also discussed, with a chapter on the National Youth Administration in relation to its interest in and help of college students.

Very useful to the layman and the prospective student, is a section of the book describing different types of higher education. Taking a specific institution as an illustration of each type, the author describes the defining characteristics of the state university, the private university, the municipal university, the private college, the junior college, the denominational institution. Then under the name of "Dear Old Pofflebury," obviously a composite picture, he shows the type of institution to avoid. It is a swift and illuminating treatment.

* * *

Chapters on Visiting a College, Ten Reasons for Going to College, If You Aren't College Material (the vocational and special schools), and an interesting section tabling the complete costs at 400 leading colleges and universities (given by name) complete this practical presentation of the subject.

Mr. Tunis writes in a swift conversational style. His aim being to give essential information as effectively as possible with no time wasted. He has done so, and is unflaggingly interesting in the doing. Full-page photographs add to the attraction of the book.

We know of several parents of high school seniors who have provided themselves with copies of this volume in order to investigate the college situation more intelligently during the coming year. We believe that senior classes in secondary schools should know about it. There has not been adequate available material of this nature, and with the aid of such a volume many freshmen misfits and graduate regrets may be avoided. The right boy or girl in the right college is certainly what both parents and educators vastly prefer.

* * *

**Handbook Of Private Schools**

A directory of private schools so well known as to need no introduction here is Porter Sargent's handbook of "Private Schools," owned by numbers of colleges and private schools and by most American public libraries. Mr. Sargent, who celebrates in this 24th edition recently published, a quarter century of reference service by this means, has the school handbook technique under his hat. In short space, according to his chosen pattern, he gives the essential points concerning hundreds of private schools classified geographically; their location, size, nature, tuition, and other points of interest to parents of school-attending offspring. In addition to the paragraphs about the schools, are useful supplementary lists classifying schools, under specialties, such as business schools, schools of applied art, schools with courses in dancing, etc.

But Mr. Sargent is not content to publish merely a useful and well planned directory of private schools. Each year he devotes the first 200 or more pages of his fat volume to the launching of a sort of critical broadside. Scarcely anyone or anything even remotely connected with the academic world, escapes. If the truth were told, I suspect that educators so enjoy his djatribes that they would feel disappointed if they did not fit into some of his patterns. One can almost see them turning first to these pages, chuckling perhaps, disagreeing vigorously, yet finding thought-provoking remarks, and quite delighting in the climaxes, surprises, and shocks so generously and vigorously administered.

* * *

Several years of reading Mr. Sargent's remarks enable one to know just about what his attitude will be on certain timely subjects—"Union Now," heredity, Harvard, typical parent reactions, the British mind. He seems to write because he wishes to indulge in the fun of speaking his mind, rather than primarily to be read. If swept up like some Robinson Crusoe upon a desert island, would he not flaunt his opinions of men and things, of schools and sheep, of I. Q.'s and Lord Lothian, with equal fire? I believe he might. And yet, he sits back too, I suspect, and awaits with interest the effect his writing may produce—like some mischievous Puck. An annual school directory with a preface of Shavian proportions and vigor, is to say the least unique in the publicity field. As it enters upon its second quarter century—greetings! M. J. T.

## Why Not a Family Craft Bee?

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"Crafts for Fun," by Evadna Kraus Perry (published by William Morrow & Co., New York, $3), is a book for beginners in craft work, but with this book as a guide and concentrated effort on some one craft, the craftsman could soon leave the amateur class. Each chapter deals with a different craft and gives only the fundamentals of that craft. Weaving, book making, metal craft, clay modeling, linoleum block printing, and embroidery are some of the interesting crafts taken up. The instructions are clear and concise; and for those who have difficulty in following printed instructions there are illustrations picturing the different steps in each craft. A list of books is included at the end of each chapter for anyone who wishes to delve more deeply into the intricacies of the craft he has chosen to follow. Also at the close of the book is a list of places where materials may be purchased. Each one in the family can take up a different craft, in an inexpensive way, with homemade tools; or even try his hand at several. One night a week could be set aside during the winter for a Family Recreation Bee, with each member getting a good start in some craft, fashioning, carving and shaping useful and ornamental objects for the home or for friends. —F. E. H.

## Letter Writing Is Fun, This Class Found

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Letter writing is fun! Perhaps you haven't thought so, but read how one group of boys and girls studied the subject and evolved some ideas that help a great deal.

This particular group, about 15 years of age, was studying letter writing in English. We weren't enjoying ourselves as we thought we should. One day a lad said, "What's the matter with all these letters? My aunt who lives in Colorado writes us a letter once a month and it's a dandy. We like to read it. We look forward to the day when it arrives. Why is it?"

So we decided to become a class of specialists for a few days! We agreed to bring in interesting letters for class discussion. Then we would see if there were not some fundamentals that would make a foundation for interesting letter writing.

And we did discover some points. They resulted in our learning how to write good letters.

**The Class Discovers**

First, we discovered from our study of interesting letters that the letter writer thought enough of the task to take time to do a real job! Many of us felt that we had been thinking of our letters as haphazard chores to do at odd moments. The minute we adopted the point of view that a letter was worthy of, say, an hour instead of ten minutes we had overcome one obstacle.

Second, the most fascinating letters we studied described things and ideas with which we were not very familiar. One girl said, "I'm never going to write a letter again that tells commonplace things because that's the easiest way to write." Writing descriptions, recounting experiences, telling "how" things are made and happen, gives the receiver of the letter something new and refreshing.

**Consider The Reader**

Again, we found that the letters we liked best showed that the writer made a definite effort to write a good letter. As a class project, each of us kept a little notebook called "The Letter Journal." In this we jotted down ideas and facts that came to us which we thought would be interesting to those who would receive our letters.

Within a month, all of us were writing better letters. Our friends to whom we wrote told us so. And as one lad, who previously had a poor opinion of letter-writing or English composition, remarked to the rest: "Letter writing is really fun!" H. S. P.

## In 100 Dominant Occupations

More than three-fourths of all citizens in the United States, according to Dean R. T. Strohm, International Correspondence Schools, earn their living in 100 dominant occupations. This is true, he said, although it has been determined by research that there are more than 17,500 distinct occupations which may be followed. Mr. Strohm said the 100 dominant occupations or jobs may be subdivided into 19 professional occupations, 9 managerial and official, 19 clerical and sales, 22 craft, 12 operating and 19 personal domestic service workers, including laborers.


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# The Home Forum



## Time of Waiting

IN THIS LAND, there seems to be no sharp division between summer and fall. It is just that sometime, during the last months of the year, we become aware that it is no longer summer. The sky is just as blue and the sun is just as warm. There is goldenrod by the roadside, but also there are wild sunflowers. Slowly a few sycamore leaves turn rusty, cottonwoods and willows become shining yellow, but seemingly only a leaf at a time. Spring comes like a rushing torrent; fall takes the land quietly.

Cattle trails are deep with dust; the dry pasture grass becomes more scant. Few things are growing now, as the land is thirsting for the first rain.

The days shorten, and early mornings are cooler. The air is dry and clear, so that shadows look black and trees particularly vivid in sunshine. Every mountain seems to have moved nearer, and in the evening I notice with wonder how the stony sides of El Capitan hold colored light the longest. When other mountains are dark purple, Capitan is golden.

* * *

It seems a long time since the last April rain. After that, the oats and barley were cut and left to dry in the fields. In May and June, the oat hay was harvested; in our valley fall is not the harvest time, but the waiting time. As soon as the rains come, the fields can be plowed and the new grain crop planted.

But the calves and colts have not been waiting for anything. All summer long they have been busy growing; the colts are tall and independent; the little calves have become young heifers, quiet-eyed and self-possessed. The twin kids look more than half grown, and no one calls Bucky a lamb any longer. Not that they act in the least adult. In the cold mornings, the kids are more hilarious than ever; they throw themselves into the air and scamper around so wildly that it is with difficulty that I get hay forked out for the cows' breakfasts.

In our garden, the red pomegranates are bursting open and a new crop of oranges hangs hard and green on the trees. I have eaten the last sweet lime, and considered all that will come to pass before limes ripen again.

* * *

There are lands where fall is a prelude to the white sleep of winter. Here fall is the aftermath of the sleeping summer. Many varieties of trees hold tightly to their green leaves, so that the bright colors of autumn have green for a background. Fall is the time when the earth is ready to waken; when, as soon as rain comes, green blades will push up to grow through the winter. Cold winds and rains never daunt the wild grasses, and in the fields the oats and barley grow in the stormiest weather.

Our ducks will love wet days, for this summer their pond has gone dry. In the hills, deer and coyotes will be glad when rain revives the canyon spring. Never before have I known the spring or the pond to turn dry, so this year the rains will do more for us than replenish the pasture grass.

No one can say for sure just when the wet season will begin. And, because the land will be changed completely, I ride around to look at it while the tawniness of summer is still on the hills. I love summer, for all its heat and drought; and, when fall comes, I think I love fall best. In midwinter I say that winter is the finest time of all, and in spring I am wild with delight. So now I look at fall and say to myself sadly that soon I won't recognize the land, knowing how readily I will rejoice when the green time comes. I should be ashamed to be so fickle, but each season charms me so completely that there is nothing I can do but love best whichever one is here.

* * *

We rode to Barona on a day when there were fresh white clouds in the sky and vivid stretches of blue between. Now some places I know seem best in spring, and some are more lovely in winter. Barona is beautiful at any time, but especially in the fall I want to see the wide valley and the clear mountains behind it.

It is not distant, but we like to ride slowly because it is a climb most of the way. And, somehow, we like it to seem to be quite a journey; for then, after the dusty trails, it is exciting to enter the valley and ride under moss-bearded oaks. It is so different from our own valley. Even the trees are strange, for none of ours wears hanging moss.

On this day, we rode a while in warm sunshine; and then a cloud shadow would move over us with a touch as cool as water. After a while, we would be in sunshine again, watching the shadow climb a hill and change the hill's color.

* * *

Perhaps the horses were lazy, or perhaps they were aware of the way we felt. Just before we reached the valley, they stopped in their tracks, pricked up their ears and took a long look at what lay before them.

They had chosen to stop at a place from which the view is startling. We had been climbing, seeing nothing but the road ahead and the dense scrub-oak on each side. Then, suddenly, the whole golden valley was at our feet, the mountains rising buff-colored behind it. We saw the green and yellow of trees that followed the curving creek; we saw bright groups of Indian ponies, and red and white cattle in the pastures.

The houses were part of a toy village. When we could talk again, I said what I always say when we ride here: "I wish I were an Indian."

All this bright valley is an Indian Reservation. Once it was a Spanish land grant; later it became the Barona Ranch. As a reservation, it will probably remain unchanged forever. The Indians fit into this particular type of country as no other group of people can. I am well pleased that the Indians have it; my only wish is that I could live here, too.

* * *

We went down the road, through a gate and into the quiet valley. We might have owned it completely that day. As far as we could see, we were the only humans stirring about. The cows stared at us; the ponies snorted and ran. Not a dog barked, not a child cried.

We watched cloud shadows move over the level valley floor, leaving it all the more golden, and saw them darken the mellow hills. It seemed as though we were having a tryst with fall, as though we were seeing the color of all fall days gathered into one sun-drenched valley. And we went away, feeling deliciously sad.

It is difficult to feel sad when soon there will be rain and shining grass. But the poets always seemed to feel sorrowful about the passing of any season. Such beautiful country should give the most prosaic of us a feeling for poetry, so we did try to have a proper sadness about fall.

* * *

After supper that night, I went out and was dazzled by the moon. And I thought: "These will be the last really warm moonlight nights before winter comes." So I decided to ride again.

When I went to catch a fresh horse, I saw my sheep and goats looking as sweet as animals on a Christmas card. They rested in a little group beside the barn, and the light was silver on them.

I rode, listening to the 'poorwills calling, answering, calling — weaving a strangely haunting pattern of sound into the night. And I thought how, before long, no more 'poorwills will be calling into the nights.

On the way home, I put my mare into a gallop and nearly ran over a skunk! I was amazed, for the little animal was gracious and hurried out of our way. It was the first time I ever saw a skunk hurry out of any thing's way. It, too, must have been preoccupied with the last of the warm nights.

That made me think of what the change of season will mean to all the animals whose tracks we find on the trails every morning. The badgers and 'possums, the rabbits and deer and coyotes—I wondered if they have a feeling about rain coming and green things growing.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

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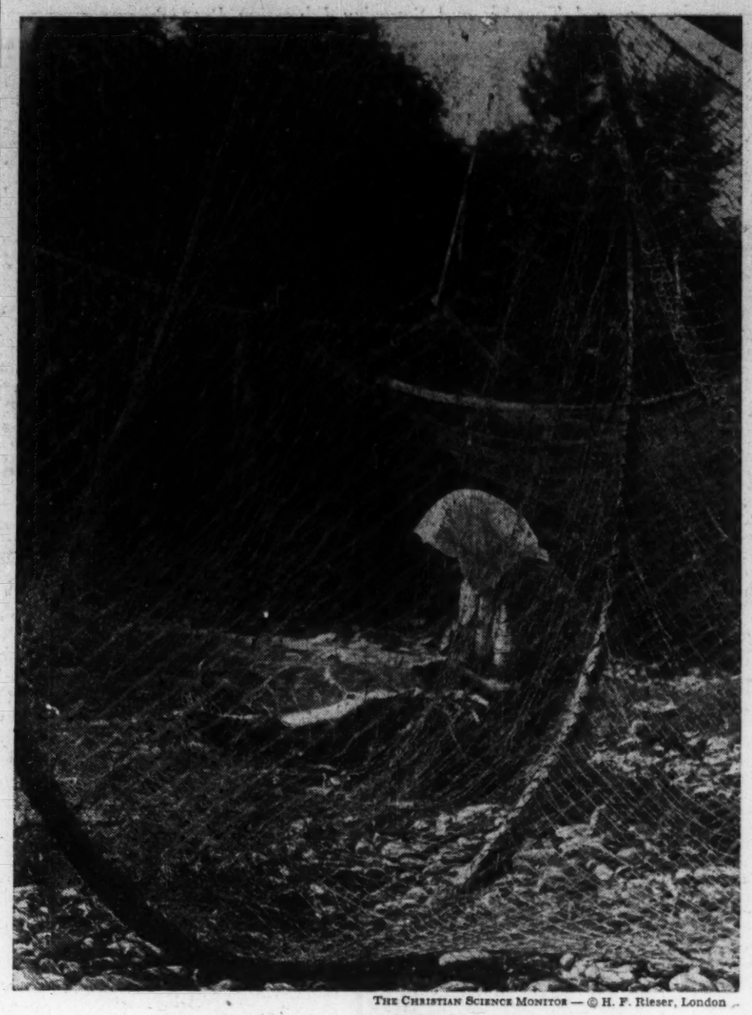
## As Peking Displays Fireworks

THE SERIES OF different fireworks were arranged on horizontal bars like sailyards extending from a wooden pole about twenty feet high. The fuses were so timed and connected that once the first spark was set the scenes followed one another automatically. Before the display started, it looked like a number of packages of paper and folded bamboo frames suspended on the yards; yet these had to be so arranged and protected from sparks that they should not catch fire and burn before their time. At the top of the pole was a fairy stork, which started the show by emitting from its mouth a flame which shot high into the sky and then with an explosion broke into a cascade of falling stars of gold and purple. Then followed nine successive shooting rockets, which were called "Nine Dragons Entering the Clouds." . . .

After this came the "dropping peaches" and a rotating wheel turning by its own force on the rocket principle, and then came the most beautiful scene of all. All of a sudden a seven-storied paper pagoda five feet long sprang from its frame and hung down, every story lighted from within. Two or three silent scenes followed, which spread thick clouds of colored smoke. Then came the "quick-opening lotus" and the "slow-opening lotus." Then "darting mice" were let loose in mid-air in the form of small colored flames which fell to the ground darting and wriggling in all directions and creating great excitement in the inner circle before they died away. . . .

The display ended with "Three Successive Promotions" in the form of a great rocket which gave out three successive explosions high in the air.—From "Moment in Peking," by LIN YUTANG. (New York: John Day.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © H. F. Rieser, London

"FISHING NETS": *A Camera Study by H. F. Rieser*

FISHING NETS have ever proved attractive to artists and photographers. But, whereas one usually sees them depicted as a dark mesh against a light background, this fine camera study has reversed the order and shows a light mesh against a dark background.

Hazlitt's dictum that "men at first produce effect by studying nature, and afterwards look at nature only to produce effect," is exemplified in Mr. Rieser's picture, "Fishing Nets." With unerring eye, the camera artist has seized upon the circular rhythm of the ropes and the smaller arc of the body of the seated woman, and enhanced it by the upward thrust of the net itself, so that the lines seem almost to shimmer. The superimposing of one net upon another results in a beauty of tone that lifts the whole into a picture of uncommon distinction.

## Vår frihetsarv

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I ET STORT DAGBLAD i en by på de Forente Staters østkyst rettet nylig en medarbeider et spørsmål til alle tenkende mennesker som setter pris på den frihet deres forfedre kjempet for. Han spurte om "et selvstyret folk vil pålegge sig en så streng selvdisiplin som må til for å sikre dets eget forsvar." Og han sluttet sin henstilling om å vurdere friheten høit og forsvare den effektivt med en manende appell til åndelig-tenkende. Han sa: "Arbeide og opofrelse og plikt—og sannhetens altoverragende kjennetegn: rettferdighet og rettvishet—og kjærlighetens og barmhjertighetens nåde—er de ting som har gjort menneskene frie. Menneskene kan beholde sin frihet og gjenvinne den bare ved disse midler."

Langt tilbake i tiden talte en mann fra Galilea til sine efterfølgere som flokkedes ivrig omkring ham, om veien til frihet og fred. Menneskene har kalt denne preken Bergprekenen. Han forkynte den praktiske fremgangsmåte for å finne og beholde frihet og lykksalighet. Han innskjerpet nødvendigheten av renhet, saktmodighet, barmhjertighet, kjærlighet og tilgivelse. Mange har trodd at daglig bruk av slike egenskaper er upraktisk, og har vært uvillige til å underkaste sig en selvdisiplin som muliggjør opfyllelse av budet (Matteus 5:48): "Derfor skal I være fullkomne, likesom eders himmelske Fader er fullkommen." Men når menneskenes tanker vender sig til Bergprekenen, og de forstår at dens lære er praktisk anvendelig, føler de sig opmuntret til å adlyde dens forskrifter, og opnår herlige resultater.

Kristen Videnskap forklarer den praktiske natur av alt Jesus lærte. Og varsomt og vist styrer den alle deres skritt som gjennem sann selvdisiplin søker å nå frem til den store frihetsarv som hører dem til. Den Videnskap som Kristus Jesus utøvde, er blitt klart fremstillet for denne tidsalder av en kvinne som var så villig til å la sig styre av Gud, og derfor til å pålegge sig sann selvdisiplin, at hun kunde gi en tvilende og fiendtlig innstillet verden bevis på Guds, den allmektige og allestedsnærværende Sannhets, makt til å helbrede, frigjøre og bevare mot skade. Mary Baker Eddy har gitt verden Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, i hvilken hun sier (s. 106): "Mennesket blir i egentlig forstand selvstyret bare når det ledes rett og styres av sin skaper, guddommelig Sannhet og Kjærlighet."

Den søkende har god grunn til å spørre: "Hvorledes vil anvendelsen av Kristen Videnskap lære mig den disiplin som bringer en frihet som ikke kan tapes?" eller: "Hvorledes kan jeg beholde og gjøre riktig bruk av den frihet jeg nu eier?" Kristen Videnskap svarer gjennem sin lærebok, og i denne leser vi på side 571: "Kjenn dig selv, og Gud vil skjenke dig visdommen og anledningen til en seier over det onde."

A "kjenne" sig selv som en menneskelig person og å ha en viss forståelse av ens nuværende evner og tilsynelatende begrensninger kan være en hjelp i en viss grad. Men hver enkelt har makt til å overvinne begrensninger ved å vite og holde fast ved at han, som Kristen Videnskap lærer, i virkeligheten er Guds åndelige barn alene" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, av Mrs. Eddy, s. 18) og ikke har nogen egenskap som ikke er av Gud. Dette medfører sann selvdisiplin, for det krever stadig årvåkenhet så at falske forestillinger som frykt, egenvilje og egenrettferdighet kan avlegges som noget som ikke hører Guds barn til, og sannhetens og kjærlighetens egenskaper kan erkjennes, vernes om og komme til uttrykk.

Den som alvorlig streber efter å bevare sin frihet for ondt ved å anvende Kristen Videnskap, er alltid på sin post, selv når det gjelder ubetydelige hendelser. Ved å innta en riktig holdning ved enhver anledning befestes og styrkes han stadig. Han erkjenner at den selvdisiplin som holder egenrettferdighet og egenkjærlighet ute av hans tenkning og erstatter dem med uselviskhet, tilgivelse, fryktløshet og kjærlighet, er av vesentlig betydning for hans frihet. En som har underkastet sig en slik selvdisiplin, kryper ikke sammen bak mentale fryktens murer, men har full tillit til Sannhetens makt og er rede til å tre villfarelsen i møte som dens herre. Alt efter som hans egen tenkning åndeliggjøres og han streber efter å ha det Sinn "som og var i Kristus Jesus" (Filippenserne 2:5), er han fri og i stand til å hjelpe sine medmennesker, sitt land og verden.

I besiddelse av den frihet som vinnes ved selvdisiplin, trådte David frem for å møte Goliat og hugg kjempens hode av med hans eget våben. David hadde underkastet sig selvdisiplin mens han voktet sin fars får. Den uforferdethet han viste i nærvær av den vebnede kjempe, hadde han tilegnet sig på gressgangene i fjellene hvor der ikke var nogen som kjente til bjørnens og løvens angrep på hans hjord eller visste om fårene blev beskyttet eller ikke mot de herjende rovdyr.

Det er ofte verden ikke ser eller kjenner våre seire over en falsk opfatning av selvet. Men hver enkelt erfaring som bringer oss til å bevise at mennesket er ett med Gud, den uendelige Kjærlighet, befrier oss og gjør oss beredt til å svare på spørsmålet: Vil et selvstyret folk underkaste sig den selvdisiplin som må til for å bevare dets frihet? Svaret ligger ikke i ord, men i gjerninger. Mennesket styres av Gud, og alt efter som menneskene lærer å forstå dette, kommer de inn under den rette disiplin eller tukt. Guds lov, Andens lov, krever absolutt lydighet og sikrer oss fullstendig frihet for det som er ondt. Under dette styre er trældom og tøilesløshet ukjente. Det onde har intet herredømme der; der er frelse og frihet for alle som gir sig inn under dets ledelse. I en salme finner vi disse ord (*Christian Science Hymnal*, nr. 5):

"Støtt saken med urokkelig makt:
Guds røst alene følg.
Det rette søk som eneste mål;
Kast trældom av, vær fri!"

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## Our Heritage of Freedom

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A COLUMNIST in a large eastern daily recently put a question to all thinking people who value the freedom for which their forefathers fought. He asked if "a self-governing people will impose upon itself a self-discipline strong enough to ensure its own defense." And he closed his plea that freedom be dearly valued and ably defended, by a clarion call to spiritual thinkers. He said: "Work and sacrifice and duty—and the transcendant criteria of truth, justice and righteousness—and the grace of love and charity—are the things which have made men free. Men can keep their freedom and reconquer it only by these means."

Long ago a man of Galilee spoke to his followers, who eagerly gathered around him, of the way of freedom and peace. Men have called this sermon the Sermon on the Mount. He proclaimed the practical method for finding and keeping freedom and blessedness. He taught the necessity for purity, meekness, mercy, love, and forgiveness. Many have believed the daily use of such qualities to be impractical, and have been unwilling to submit themselves to a self-discipline which makes possible the command (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." But when men's thoughts turn to the Sermon on the Mount and they realize that its teaching is practical, they are encouraged to obey its precepts, and the results are found to be glorious.

Christian Science explains the practical nature of all Jesus' teachings. And it guides gently and wisely the footsteps of all who would attain, through true self-discipline, to their great inheritance of freedom. The Science which Christ Jesus practiced has been made clear to this age through a woman so willing to be God-governed, and hence truly self-disciplined, that she could prove to a doubting and hostile world the power of God, omnipotent and omnipresent Truth, to heal, make free, and preserve from harm. Mary Baker Eddy has given to the world the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in which she says (p. 106), "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

The inquirer may well ask, "How will the application of Christian Science teach me the discipline which brings freedom that cannot be lost?" or, "How can I hold and use rightly the freedom that I now experience?" Christian Science answers through its textbook, on page 751 of which we read, "Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil."

To "know" oneself as a human person, and to have some understanding of one's present abilities and apparent limitations may be helpful up to a point. But each one has the power to overcome limitations by knowing himself, as Christian Science teaches, to be in reality "God's spiritual child only" (Miscellaneous Writings by Mrs. Eddy, p. 18), having no quality which is not of God. This entails true self-discipline, for it requires constant watchfulness that false beliefs of fear, self-will, and self-justification be dropped as not belonging to God's child, and that the qualities of truth and love be acknowledged, cherished, and manifested.

The one who earnestly strives, through the application of Christian Science, to preserve his freedom from evil, lets no trifling experience catch him unawares. His right attitude on every occasion continually fortifies and strengthens him. He recognizes that the self-discipline by which self-righteousness and self-love are ruled out of his thinking and replaced by selflessness, forgiveness, fearlessness, and love, is essential to his freedom. One who is thus self-disciplined does not crouch behind mental walls of fear but is confident of the power of Truth and ready to meet error as its master. In proportion to the spiritualization of his own thinking, as he strives to have that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5), is he free, and able to be helpful to his fellow men, his country, and the world.

Endued with the freedom gained by self-discipline, David went forth to meet Goliath and beheaded the giant with his own weapon. David had disciplined himself while defending his father's sheep. His undaunted spirit in the presence of the armored giant was gained in the mountain pastures where there was no one to know of the attacks of the bear and the lion on his flock, or whether or not the sheep were protected from the ravaging beasts.

Our victories over a false sense of self are often unseen and unknown to the world. But each experience in which we prove that man is at one with God, infinite Love, liberates us and prepares us to answer the call: Will a self-governed people discipline themselves enough to preserve their freedom? The answer is not in words but in deeds. Man is God-governed, and as men see this they become well disciplined. The law of God, the law of Spirit, demands absolute obedience and ensures complete freedom from evil. Under this government bondage and license are unknown. There is no domination of evil there, but salvation and freedom for all who submit to its sway. In the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 5):

"The cause requires unswerving might:
With God alone agree.
Then have no other aim than right;
End bondage, O be free."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

The FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston. Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:

"Probation After Death"

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

## *Tribute to a Librarian*

I wonder what you think about all day
Sitting behind your heavy paneled desk?
By now, you know the different types
Who come to borrow books;
It must be so
For you anticipate their questions
Skillfully.
This much I know.

I noticed that you paid but little heed
To the young woman who was questioning
About some recent book on modern art—
You gave the title, but I saw you dart
To help a shabby young boy look
For some small data in a history book;
And, when a man came in
Puzzled by numerous files,
You showed him patiently the way to find
The books he wanted: do not mind
If I keep gazing at you;
You, to me,
Are the expression of true charity.

So much is yours to give—
Knowledge, experience, gracious courtesy,
And a rebuke, when needed—
Yet you do not wear
A haughty, self-important, conscious air.
You freely show each questioner the way
To help himself.
But, should he fail to see
The step to take,
You guide him, patiently.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

## First Snow in Sauerlingbad

SHE LEANED her upper arms on a snowy cross-bar and gazed down at Sauerlingbad. The first snowfall of the year had come without a sound, in the night. The park on her right descended in terraces almost to the Kurhaus. Its valleys of larches and its blue-black pines were all weighted down with a burden of snowflakes, each of which, in falling, had been lighter than the smallest feather. In the juniper walk where small birds twittered all day among the perfumed berries there were several broken boughs. At the foot of the great pine-tree beneath which she stood the strippings of a cone were scattered lightly on the snow. A squirrel had breakfasted since the snowfall had ceased. A wood-pecker with a yellow-and-scarlet belly and wings like jet tapped his way up an old larch, carefully keeping the trunk between himself and Sophie, no matter how often she shifted her position. One almost expected to see white-wrapped parcels and coloured calendars and old-fashioned greeting cards. Every sound was muffled. Even the great forests which she had passed farther up, which were always singing and swaying beneath the winds of the heights like violin-strings beneath a bow, were hushed. The peaks of the mountains which shut in Sauerlingbad stood up in sharp relief against the bright blue sky. The masses of the Alps could just be seen, but they seemed, somehow, to have come nearer than they had been in summer and all through the autumn, now that the other mountains were also wreathed in snow. The contours of all the little hills with which Sophie, from the windows of the villa or the cafés of Sauerlingbad, had become familiar, seemed to have vaguely altered their outlines, too. Everything appeared just a little smaller, nearer, sharper: the pines were blacker, the smoke from the chimneys bluer; the white summer villas had become dingy against the dazzling background.—From "English Rue," by MARTIN HARE. (New York: Macmillan.)

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AND
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Mary Baker Eddy

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Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1940

## Observances For Navy Day Minus Ships

**Programs to be carried out by radio and otherwise despite necessary naval restrictions.**

Navy Day without the Navy—that is the paradoxical situation facing the annual observance of that day tomorrow.

The observance will be held, to be sure. But forbidding closed gates, armed marines and sentries pacing back and forth, and "no admission" signs at gangplanks of ships will greet the visitors who like to take advantage of the annual opportunity to visit and become acquainted with naval ships, yards and personnel. The usual "open house" will be closed. No visitors will be allowed aboard ships or in naval stations.

But the observance of Navy Day will be called to the attention of those who listen to the radio, as well as those who attend functions where speakers will make an effort to acquaint the people with many interesting and important facts concerning the Navy. A radiocast by the Secretary of the Navy will be put on the air from 10:30 to 11 p. m., tonight over a national hookup.

**Exercises at Yard**

Memorial exercises will be held aboard the historic United States frigate Constitution at the Boston Navy Yard by Navy Post No. 297, American Legion. Principal speaker will be State Commander Chester H. Grant. The exercises will be conducted under the direction of Capt. Herbert Dumstrey of the United States Navy.

In calling attention to the observance of Navy Day to Massachusetts citizens Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said that "it renews our confidence and pride in this great bulwark of our national defense."

The Governor continued by saying that from its inception in 1775, it has protected "our shores from aggressive enemies and secured the safety of our nationals in many parts of the world."

"Now it is experiencing an expansion that will make it the mightiest on the seas," he declared. "On two great oceans it may be called upon to face the task of being our first line of defense. Its mission will be protection, not aggression, but the scope of that mission increases as world chaos spreads.

**Hemisphere Security**

"All the American nations that comprise the two vast continents of the western world, place their hope of security in the United States Navy. It is the sword and cutlass of free men, the wall of strength surrounding the democracies of the new world. In its strength lies our hope of continuing the American way of life," the Governor said.

"On this same date, Oct. 27, falls the birthday of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, who fathered the modern American Navy. In 1895," he continued, "Theodore Roosevelt declared that he favored the establishment of 'A Navy that will sustain the honor of the American flag.' He typified the American attitude toward our Navy.

"We believe, as he did, that our ships must be prepared to sail into any of the seven seas if our flag is there assailed. This is not ambition. But the United States is determined to pursue its manner of living as it has from the date of its birth as an independent republic.

"Intimidation and threats from without shall not alter that determination. Through our unity of purpose, and the impregnable strength of our Navy, we shall defend our lives and our liberty. On Sunday, Oct. 28, let us give special thought to the ideals of Theodore Roosevelt and the importance of our Navy."

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Clearing this afternoon; fair and continued cool tonight and Sunday. Lowest temperature at Boston near 40 degrees. Gentle northwest wind.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Decreasing cloudiness and not much change in temperature today; fair and slightly cooler tomorrow.

**Maine:** Decreasing cloudiness preceded by light rain on the coast Saturday and not much change in temperature today. Fair and slightly cooler in south portion tomorrow.

**Vermont and New Hampshire:** Decreasing cloudiness preceded by light rain or snow flurries in the mountains and not much change in temperature today. Fair and slightly cooler tomorrow.

**Winds, Eastport to Block Island:** Slight variable winds becoming gentle northerly, overcast with light rain and followed by clearing weather today.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 43 | 41 | New York | 46 | 44 |
| Chicago | 51 | 51 | Norfolk | 45 | 44 |
| Denver | 45 | 42 | Philadelphia | 44 | 37 |
| Los Angeles | 55 | 54 | St. Louis | 58 | 57 |
| Minneapolis | 48 | 48 | San Francisco | 55 | 54 |
| New Orleans | 67 | 66 | Washington | 49 | 47 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 26.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 6:50 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 7:24 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 7:49 p. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Monday, 8:19 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:16 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:15 p. m., Sunday.

## *Depicting Life of Guatemalan Indians*

## Guatemalan Indian Study For College

Hidden away in a third-floor room of a large stucco house in Winchester is a pictorial story of the Guatemalan Indian—his life, his habits and his culture all told in a collection of nearly 1,000 articles taken from hundreds of little Indian villages throughout the tiny Central American Republic.

Recently the collection made by Dr. Charles H. Tozier of Boston and Winthrop, with the assistance and co-operation of the Guatemalan Government and L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union at Washington, was transferred to the Dartmouth College Museum in New Hampshire.

Dr. Tozier made the collection for the college while on a personal trip through the country which lasted six weeks and covered almost 4,000 miles. Most of the trip was through the highlands where Indian life is very primitive. Of its population, which is variously reported as being between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000, 60 per cent is pure Indian.

**Many Articles**

The collection included garments, pottery, wood work, some metal work from the tin mines, leather work and many oddities such as drums, banana-leaf umbrellas, beads, small mirambas—which look like xylophones, and many other items.

Most striking of the whole display is the profusion of color in the textiles and clothing, which make up the largest portion of the collection. The reason for the large collection of clothing is the Indian's custom in each village to have a predominant color and to show a good cross section of the style and color of their clothing requires a sizable exhibit.

Despite the custom of having a definite color for each village they apparently seldom miss an opportunity to include a little red and yellow in their designs which are all original and uncopied. The "huipils" or blouses, are the most colorful part of their daily costumes, All their weaving is done by hand.

In addition to the ordinary day-to-day clothing a considerable portion of the collection consists of religious and ceremonial garments. And, as they have ceremonies many and gods many there is little lack of variety in dress.

**Dolls Are Used**

To illustrate the tasks performed by the Indians and the types of clothing worn, dolls were procured in many of the villages. In a display of about 20 dolls three of them were seen to be standing behind one "miramba." Upon inquiry it was learned that as many as seven or eight men play on one such "xylophone" at one time. These instruments vary in length according to the number of players.

Other dolls illustrated the Indians' method of carrying his wares to market. Everything is apparently packed into what appears to be a fish-net. When loaded the net is slung over the back and securely fastened to leather "trunk straps" which fit snugly around the forehead.

Thus adorned, they provide their own transportation to market on bare feet and it is not unusual for the market to be 100 miles away. Trips such as these require many days and shelter is provided either by the government, in the form of little shacks, by the stars or by the Indian's own banana-leaf umbrella.

By a Staff Photographer

**Some Items in the Dr. Charles H. Tozier Collection**

**Upper: Part of a large collection of Indian dolls depicting the dress, industry and social activity of the Guatemalan Indian which was obtained for the Dartmouth College Museum by Dr. Charles H. Tozier, of Winchester, during a recent trip to that tiny Central American Republic. The dolls are in addition to a sizeable assortment of Indian clothing, wood work, metal work, leather work, pottery and other examples of the natives' handiwork. Mrs. Tozier, who accompanied her husband on the trip, is arranging the dolls.**

**Lower: Typical of the artistic ability of the Guatemalan Indian is this highly decorated leather "money bag" which is worn over the shoulder somewhat in the same fashion as women here wore theirs during the recent "shoulder-strap pocketbook" fad.**

## Saltonstall Hits 'Crooning'; Dever Heard at Large Rallies

**Republican Campaign**

Members of the Republican State ticket led by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will speak at rallies in Framingham, Marlboro, Hudson, and Maynard this evening. All rallies start at 8 o'clock.

In speeches delivered at rallies in Brockton and Quincy last night the Governor hit at "radio crooners" who, he said, go on the air professing sympathy for the poor and unfortunate and who "forget the words after election."

"I will not utter fairy tales in an attempt to attract the vote of the aged," the Governor told large crowds in both cities. "They know there can be no real security for them unless there is honest service in every department of our government. They know there can be no honest service if the old crowd rides again.

"Achievement is not romance; it is production," Governor Saltonstall declared. "This being election time, the radio crooners will go on the air with their old-time tunes, professing their intense sympathy for the plight of the poor and unfortunate. But—these are before election songs. They forget the words after election."

The Governor made no mention of his Democratic opponent, Paul A. Dever.

Speaking at the same rallies, Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican opposing Senator David I Walsh (D) for the Senate post termed Senator Walsh the "great obstructionist" of the National Defense Program and urged that he be retired to private life as a "symbol of appeasement."

Declaring Senator Walsh advocated reliance on a strong Navy, Mr. Parkman asserted, "He would have us rely on a Maginot Line of ships which is not even there."

**Democratic Campaign**

Members of the State Democratic slate carried the campaign into Southeastern Massachusetts where Attorney General Paul A. Dever, seeking election as Governor, told large rallies that the Republican Administration of Governor Leverett Saltonstall was making "frenzied activities" to correct "glaring deficiencies in leadership."

Speaking at rallies in Brockton, Taunton, and Rockland last night Mr. Dever said that a new dormitory at Tewksbury Infirmary had been ready for 18 months, but it was not until Wednesday of this week that "the Republican administration quietly moved approximately 300 inmates into the building."

He said that as a result of his assertions the administration had "abandoned" co-operative road work with small cities and towns. "This administration announces—although I will admit it is only another of its campaign promises—that it proposes to launch a huge highway program over a period of years."

He declared the Republican Administration had been lax in failing to take advantage of Federal funds available for highway work in Massachusetts.

Senator David I. Walsh, campaigning for re-election took issue with criticism of his naval defense record by his Republican opponent, Henry Parkman Jr., and said his stand had been approved by Senators Hale of Maine, Vandenberg of Michigan, and Johnson of California, all Republicans.

## General Johnson to Speak In Tremont Temple Tonight

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former administrator of the NRA, will speak at a rally at Tremont Temple tonight at 8 o'clock. He is expected to make detailed answers to the President's speech of last Wednesday.

District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County will preside and Clarence A. Barnes, candidate for Attorney General two years ago, will be one of the speakers. There will be a question-and-answer period after the completion of General Johnson's address.

## Old Colony Service Believed Assured

Continuation of Old Colony railroad service to the South Shore to serve the Fore River shipyard and the Hingham Naval Ammunition Depot is virtually certain, various persons in authority indicated today in Quincy, Weymouth, and Hingham, as the Interstate Commerce Commission makes a study of testimony pending settlement of the railroad's fate.

Most of those offering opinions based their belief of continued service on the statement from the Navy Department pointing out that the national defense would be seriously affected if the Old Colony line serving the two places was abandoned.

## Stickerless Cars Receive Warning

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin has appealed to all police chiefs of the State to prosecute car owners who have failed to comply with the law requiring inspection of automobiles during October. Under the law every motor vehicle registered and operated in Massachusetts must bear a sticker indicating it has been inspected.

"Owners have had the whole month to get these stickers," Mr. Goodwin told law enforcing officers in a letter, "and any person who hasn't a sticker on his car the first day of November deserves no consideration. I am asking you to prosecute anyone who is operating without a sticker after Oct. 31."

Owners of cars registered after Oct. 31 will be given a reasonable period to secure a sticker, the Registrar said.

## Plan E Before Voters of Four Communities

**Cambridge, Quincy, North Adams and Chicopee to act on proposals for a city manager.**

Four Massachusetts communities, Cambridge, Quincy, North Adams and Chicopee, are voting this Fall on adopting the so-called Plan E form of local government.

Although the more dramatic national and state campaigns have minimized Plan E publicity, the results of these campaigns will be observed with wide interest throughout the Commonwealth. It is known that groups in Worcester, Springfield and several other large cities are contemplating similar campaigns sometime in the future in behalf of this plan of government, which provides, among other things, for a City Manager.

The hope of many persons interested in Plan E is that it can be installed fairly and squarely in at least one representative town. Experience elsewhere has shown that the example of augmented citizen interest in the government, increased efficiency in services given the public, and generally lowered taxes, make a substantial appeal to near-by communities.

Although opponents of Plan E sometimes describe it as "muddled and hard to understand," its sponsors claim it has a completely logical historical development. They claim a quick glance at the evolution of the plan will show both its necessity and utility.

They point to Massachusetts as offering examples of this development.

**Evolution of the Plan**

They point to the first local government here, the town meeting, at which all the people gathered, discussed community problems in open debate and acted according to majority vote. But as communities became larger, the town meetings became unwieldy; as their effectiveness decreased people lost interest. Meetings became poorly attended.

Then was evolved the idea of people electing representatives who would attend the meetings and make the decisions. Massachusetts still has many examples of the town meeting and the representative town meeting.

As the communities became even larger and more complex, however, it became increasingly important that there should be certain persons in authority to see that the wishes of the people were carried out.

From this arose that peculiar system, modeled after the National Congress, of having two-house Legislatures in cities, a Board of Aldermen and a Common Council. Members had full power to pass ordinances and financial appropriations and, in addition were empowered as individuals or committees actually to administer what they had ordered.

There was a Mayor under this plan, but his position was largely honorary. He served, chiefly, as a sort of "first citizen," a leader in civic and social affairs.

A few Massachusetts cities, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, still have this form; but most Massachusetts cities found it didn't work out too well. Authority was not sufficiently centralized. Each department felt its own importance was paramount and asked for, and spent, its money on that basis.

The necessity arose for somebody to view the city in perspective. This led to development of the so called Plan A, under which the Council is compressed into one body of much smaller size, and chief administrative power is concentrated in the hands of the Mayor. Quincy has this form.

**Weakness of Other Forms**

But experience proved to some cities that they needed a check on the Mayor, especially, as it sometimes worked out, an extravagant or dishonest person should misuse the office. So, some towns turned to the Plan B form, which increases the power of the Council, giving it prerogatives of veto and of approving mayoral appointments. Cambridge has this plan.

These plans, experience has shown, have certain inherent weaknesses. In cities where the Council has the predominate power, it has sometimes been found that the Council membership is not up to a very high level.

This results largely from the fact that in order to preserve geographical representation in the Council, the cities were broken up into wards, with a Councilor elected from each ward. When the Council as a whole convened it was oftentimes found that each Councilor needed something for his own district. This led to considerable log rolling, the "you vote for my playground and I'll vote for your street paving project" sort of thing, with resultant ascending costs.

Moreover, the ward system lent itself admirably to "machine" manipulation. An organization with a relatively small percentage of the total votes could control the election by operating the nominations, splitting tickets, entering rival candidates with confusing names and all the other devices not infrequently practiced in American cities.

Another big difficulty found with Plans A and B has been in finding Mayors with the ability to handle the job.

## *Admirers of 'Boz'*

By a Staff Photographer

**Mr. and Mrs. William Miller**

**Members of the Dickens Fellowship, London, England, who have just come to make their home in Allston, Mass., are shown with some of the Dickens drama playbills in their extensive collection of Dickensiana.**

## Rich Store of Dickensiana Housed in Allston Home

By Pearl Strachan

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

It looks about size 15, a shade more perhaps, or a shade less. It is gray enough now to suggest the wardrobe of Alfred Jingle, Esquire, who, of course, was not wearing a collar when Mr. Pickwick came upon him, but who might, nevertheless, have carried such an accessory in the brown paper parcel.

Actually it was worn by Charles Dickens, and the tiny pink letters, C. D., in cross-stitch inside the band, are probably the work of Mrs. "Boz." William Miller dangled it between his thumb and forefinger yesterday, as he stood surrounded by Dickensiana, at his new home in Allston, Massachusetts.

He received the collar from Sir Hall Caine, who was a fellow-member of The Dickens Fellowship, in London, which Mr. Miller helped to found. Sir Hall received it from his physician, who had it from a patient. It was given to the patient by a member of the Douglas Circus, at one time a lodger of the daughter of Dickens' laundress.

And let posterity mark the virtue of the said laundress, for she neither frayed the edges of the said collar, nor split it along the fold. It is still, in fact, in as whole a state of preservation as in the various portraits in which it undoubtedly appears.

**First Editions and Programs**

The collar, however, is a detail. All over the dining room table, and across the top of the piano, and on all the chairs and couches, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Finch, his brother-and-sister-in-law, were autograph letters from Dickens, playbills of dramatizations of his works, theater programs, first editions, and a most amazing collection of the plagiarisms. They are a very small proportion of the Dickensiana which Mr. Miller has been collecting for 52 years.

Leaving England just before the intensive aerial attacks began, at the beginning of August, Mr. Miller brought with him all he could carry. A good deal of his collection is now in the hands of Sotheby's, in London. Some of it is hidden away in other parts of England, and among the hid treasures is the great opus of his life's leisure—an "extra-illustrated" set of "The Life" of Charles Dickens by Forster.

Extending the original two volumes to three, Mr. Miller, whose calling was that of an engineer, has added 2,850 items, including letters, portraits, photographs, views, tickets to readings, theater programs, pieces of manuscripts and other things in his collection.

**Attended First Meeting**

A letter from Walter Dexter, Editor of "The Dickensian," introducing Mr. Miller to the Boston Branch of the Fellowship, describes him as the father of the Fellowship, being one of the two men living who attended the inaugural meeting, on Oct. 6, 1902, who have kept up continuous membership. Mr. Miller, he writes, is the foremost English authority on Dickens bibliography and "what we lose here of his boundless knowledge" will be "Boston's gain."

One of the autograph letters, written on the same sort of paper as were the adventures of the Pickwickians, and the tales of "Nicholas Nickelby" and "Oliver Twist" (Dickens changed his penmanship later), deals with the one subject calculated to rouse any Englishman to the full diapason of indignant eloquence—insufficient water in his bath.

From Tavistock House, on May 8, 1855, "Boz" notified the Collector who "attends to hear complaints on certain days," that "although I pay the extra service rate for a Bath Cistern I am usually left, on a Monday morning, as dry as if there were no such body as a New River Company in existence, which I sometimes devotedly wish were the case. I have sent my servant on several occasions to complain at the main source of supply, and a very civil man had attended and looked at the cisterns; and for ten days or a few weeks I have had what I pay for; and then I have subsided into my old condition, and the water has been turned off before my tanks are filled. Finding my Bath Cistern without a drop of the New River in it at the present writing, I must urgently entreat you to represent my case in the proper quarter and have it set right."

**A Fund of Anecdotes**

Many famous persons have been members and officers of the Fellowship since about 500 Dickens lovers met, on that night of Oct. 6, 1902, at Anderton's Hotel, in London, and formed the organization. Coming in contact with most of the officials, in his various terms as an officer himself, Mr. Miller has a fund of anecdotes which he will share, as guest of honor, with the Boston Branch, next Monday evening at their monthly meeting.

A little autograph book, with tinted pages, one of those which English school girls pass slyly across the tops of neighboring desks, during lessons, is crammed with great signatures.

One finds those of such Dickensians as J. B. Priestley, Alfred Noyes, Hugh Walpole, G. K. Chesterton, Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, Kate Perugini (daughter of Charles Dickens), Stanley Baldwin, Ian Hay, André Maurois, and so on. One pale blue leaf is decorated with a pen and ink line sketch of Mr. Pickwick and bears the name, Arthur Rackham.

**Bold Pen-Pirates**

Some of the most interesting objects in Mr. Miller's collection are the works of plagiary. Most of them imitate "Pickwick Papers," and the bold pen-pirates of the nineteenth century, unhampered by fear of such copyright laws as exist today, labeled anything and everything in such a manner as to delude a little-read public into believing that the inexpensive little booklets and magazines they bought were the genuine Pickwickian literature. Sometimes only the first name of the great Pickwick was used, and the adventures became those of one "Christopher" Pickwick.

There were the notorious works by Z. W. M. Reynolds, entitled, "Pickwick in France." One spurious volume appeared as "Pickwick in America." There were the "Penny Pickwicks" published at a penny a week, or 4d. a month. Most audacious of the lot perhaps was "Pickwick in India," consisting of articles in an Indian magazine, "The Lighthouse." When the author exhausts his inventiveness, said Mr. Miller, he simply announces that there will be no further chapters, for "Mr. Pickwick has been devoured by a Shark!"

## Massachusetts Boards Await Draft Drawing

**Serial numbers publicly posted by officials; questionnaires follow Washington lottery.**

Massachusetts is ready for the great selective service lottery to be held in Washington next Tuesday.

The 173 local boards have completed their great task of giving numbers to registration cards and now have them publicly posted. Those men who still do not know their number may find it by visiting their local board. While it isn't absolutely necessary for the registrant to know his number it will enable him to follow the lottery drawing on Tuesday with considerably more interest. In any event, if a registrant's number is drawn he will learn about it from his local board.

As soon as local boards are informed of the numbers drawn registrants to whom these numbers correspond will receive the eight-page questionnaire. All of the questions therein must be answered fully and accurately. These answers will determine whether or not the registrant is in the first, second, third, or fourth class. The local boards determine this from the answers given on the questionnaire.

**Men With Dependents**

Men with families and dependents will not be called. But these men must first prove to their local boards that others are dependent upon them for support. A man whose wife is working is liable to call for selective service. But this is up to the local boards investigating these particular cases.

Massachusetts' quota, according to a release from Washington yesterday, will be approximately 20,000 men selected to make up the nation's total of 1,900,000 in armed forces by the end of June. Of Massachusetts' quota 13,000 are scheduled to go between Nov. 18 and March 1, and another 7,507 by July 1.

In Washington work is nearing completion on putting 8,500 numbers in the tiny capsules which will be drawn on Tuesday noon. These will determine the order in which men in each of the 6,500 local board districts will be called for military service for one year, unless deferred.

**Drawing at Noon**

The drawing in Washington will take place at noon and the first number will be on the wires of the nation's press shortly after. Local officials here pointed out that it is very possible that the first 200 names drawn may not be required to enter the selective service training program as they all may be deferred. The drawing will continue until every serial number has been called.

Men called into active military service will be given five days to clear up business or personal affairs. If a man has an appeal pending before his local board he cannot be called until a final decision has been made.

The men called will be given comfortable transportation to the camps where they are to train. If the destination is more than 12 hours from their homes sleeping cars will be provided. A "cook's" car also will be attached to the train to provide meals while en route. The local board will pick a leader and assistant leaders for each group called and these men will handle transportation, food, and lodging ticket for the group while they are on their way to an Army induction station.

## Lurie Declares Goldman Report Not Exoneration

Reuben L. Lurie, Boston attorney, at whose request Judge Jacob J. Kaplan investigated charges against Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman, renewed his charges today that the 27-page Kaplan report had not exonerated Mr. Goldman.

In addition, Mr. Lurie said in a prepared statement:

"I have put the direct question to Judge Kaplan as to whether his report is regarded by him as an exoneration of Assistant Attorney General Goldman, and Judge Kaplan authorizes me to say that, in his opinion, his report is not an exoneration."

In making public the Judge's report on Wednesday, Attorney General Paul A. Dever had declared that it was a complete exoneration of his Assistant. Today, however, Mr. Lurie charged that the report showed that Mr. Goldman's actions had violated State statutes, and he expressed confidence that the Boston Bar Association, to which the matter has been referred, would bring "appropriate proceedings . . . to protect the Commonwealth from this type of . . . law-enforcing officer."

## Line Ordered Abandoned

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to abandon 3.62 miles of line in the vicinity of Berlin, Hartford County, Conn. The line has been used for freight service only.

# Vermont Calls for Teachers of Trades

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BURLINGTON, Vt.—There are not enough persons in Vermont qualified to teach industrial and trade subjects and industrial arts to fill the demand. There is on the one side an upsurge of industrial activity, demanding more workers; on the other side, there are unemployed, without the technical training required for the skilled industrial tasks now multiplying.

To meet this situation, the new Department of Trade and Industrial Education, which was started last year at the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, in co-operation with the Vermont State Board of Education, is setting up courses for students now in college, and is already giving courses and individual instruction to teachers on the job.

The University of Vermont is the only college in the State which is giving this training in the teaching of industrial techniques, trades, industrial arts, and shop work.

Students desiring training fitting them to teach these and related subjects (mathematics, natural science, and drawing related to the trades) can now take a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Education from the University. Two years of trade experience, on a journeyman basis, are required for those who wish to teach trade shop work; and one year of industrial experience for would-be teachers of related subjects and industrial arts.

This combined in-school and out-of-school campaign, aiming toward the development of teachers for industrial and trade fields, and also toward the raising of the standards of teachers already working, is likely to grow rapidly, and may assume a large role in the industrial life of the State, according to G. Maynard Trafton, for 17 years principal of St. Johnsbury Vocational School who now heads the new Trades and Industries department of the University.

Vermont, he points out, while not usually regarded as an industrial State, has many small industries. Some of these are affected by the national defense program, which is the most important influence tending toward quick expansion of the trades and industries teacher training program. Federal funds may later become available for furthering the industrial training work, because of its power to aid in national defense.

Specific tasks which the industrial teacher training program is now performing are the setting up of the new University of Vermont curriculum in industrial education, with its bachelor of science degree; the instituting of a program of courses leading to the certification of teachers of trade shop courses, related subjects, and industrial arts; and a program of courses for the up-grading of teachers in service.

## 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor, and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Correction Notice**
**Maine**

Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Correction Notice**
**Maine**

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

## Somerville WPA Expands

Somerville's Work Projects Administration rolls, increased 700 within the past four months from the low mark of 1,700 in July, steadily approaches the peak of 2,700 attained last March, officials indicated recently despite a shortage of skilled workers and demands from private industry.


WALK to BUSINESS
Make Your Home This Winter
at the
HOTEL BRUNSWICK
BOSTON KEN. 6300
Through Its Portals Flow Boston's Traditions


## Forest Fires Warning Issued

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has issued an appeal for everyone to be vigilant to prevent forest fires which he said have averaged 40 daily in Massachusetts and 2,000 up to date this year.

State Police and enforcement officers of the Conservation Department have been requested to see that no outdoor fires are started without a permit from a forest warden, the Governor said. The most serious menace, he added, is in northern Middlesex and northern Worcester counties where approximately a half-million acres of forest lands still show the effects of the 1938 hurricane.

# *Post Office at Lasell College*

Wide World

### Mail Distributed Three Times a Day

The Auburndale, Mass., educational institution has recently modernized its recreational building, and not the least of the striking improvements is the post office with its 500 mailboxes, each with its combination, so that each student now has her private mail box. Shown in the group as they check over their letters are, left to right, Marvine Weatherby of Fort Worth, Texas; Jean Cooney of Rockville Center, N. Y., and Janet Jansing of Albany, N. Y.

# Third-Term Danger Declared Major Issue in the Election

At a dinner given in his honor last evening by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Professor William Starr Myers, of the Department of Government and History at Princeton, told his listeners that the dangers of a third term were the most important issue in the coming election, as he saw it.

"To be sure, this is a tradition. But when based on the common sense evaluation of past history and experience, traditions are worth keeping," Professor Myers said.

Professor Myers warned against abandoning our ability to think straight, especially in the face of the war hysteria that is spreading throughout the world. Our job, he said, is to arm ourselves so effectively for defense that we shall be in no danger of invasion, and at the same time fight "The Battle of America" for the preservation of democracy within.

"Britain is fighting our battle in Europe," the speaker said, "We here should be concerned with deciding the question of this hour in this country: namely, do we want the Continental European type of government wherein the State is supreme and gives certain rights to the people; or do we believe that the people have rights of their own that are inalienable and which the State exists only to guarantee? This is our battle. Remember, there is no unemployment in a fascist country; there was no unemployment in the South under slavery. Slaves are never unemployed."

Professor Myers urged his hearers not to be misled by the apparent prosperity resulting from defense activities. The factories are putting out non-productive goods, and a war boom is no true prosperity therefore.

### 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7:15 | WRUL | 6.04mc |
| **For Monday, Oct. 28** | | |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 1:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 3:30 | WRUL | 11.79mc |
| 7:15 | WRUL | 6.04mc |

### Christian Science Program

**For Monday, Oct. 28**

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

### Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—World Youth Program.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"America Looks at World Affairs."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

**For Sunday, Oct. 27**

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
4:00 p. m.—American Missions Abroad.
4:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
5:00 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:30 p. m.—"Living Literature."
6:00 p. m.—"In the College President's Study."
6:30 p. m.—"Half Hours with the Composers."

### Today on Short Waves

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club program, OAX4R, 15.15meg., 19.8m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"For the Children." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Dance Music. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Canadian Regimental Concert. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Songs by Jolan Kovats, Royal Hungarian Opera; Radio Orchestra; News in English; Dance Music by Hungarian Composers. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Japanese Music—Nagaufa, JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert by the Orquesta Progresista, TGWA, 9.66meg., 31m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"London Calling." Summary of Week's Programs. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

**For Sunday, Oct. 27**

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—From German Operas. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Military March; "The Autumn," poetry and music; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Variety: "Starlight." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—"Japanese Garden." Miss Sumiye Mishima, JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, A. G. Macdonell. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.66meg., 31m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 3RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 900kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | H. C.-Brown game. | Michigan vs. Pennsylvania football game. | Yale-Navy football game | Harvard-Dartmouth | B. C.-St. Anselm game. |
| 3:15 | Holy Cross-Brown | | Yale-Navy football game | Harvard-Dartmouth foot- | Boston College - St. |
| 3:30 | football game | Michigan vs. Pennsylvania football game. | Yale-Navy football game | ball game | Anselm football game |
| 3:45 | Holy Cross-Brown | | Yale-Navy football game | Harvard-Dartmouth foot- | Boston College - St. |
| 4:00 | football game | Michigan vs. Pennsylvania football game. | Yale-Navy football game | ball game | Anselm football game |
| 4:15 | Holy Cross-Brown | | Yale-Navy football game | Harvard-Dartmouth | Boston College - St. |
| 4:30 | Network program | Club Matinee: variety. | Notre Dame - Illinois | "Twentieth Century | Anselm football game |
| 4:45 | Male quartet | Club Matinee: variety. | football game | Serenade" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:00 | "Buffalo Presents" | Sonny James' Orch. | Notre Dame - Illinois | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "Buffalo Presents" | Sonny James' Orch. | football game | Sports Matinee | "Star Quest" |
| 5:30 | Eddie Duchin's Or. | Les Brown's Orchestra. | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Sports Matinee | Sports program |
| 5:45 | Eddie Duchin's Or. | "The Kickoff" | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | News; Sports | News; Music; Weather. | News Service | Dinner Concert | Frank Gallucci's Radio |
| 6:15 | Bill Elliott, songs. | Music; Sport comment. | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Review |
| 6:30 | Republican speaker | "The Big Apple"; ap- | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Alpineers |
| 6:45 | The World Today | ple-eating contest | Dramatic sketch | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 | "People's Platform"; | Religious program | "Grand Ole Opry" | Concert Orchestra | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 7:15 | informal discussion | Religious program | "Grand Ole Opry" | Charioteers Quartet | News Service |
| 7:30 | "Crackpot College"; | Republican speaker | Yvette, songs | Jack Teagarden's Orch. | "Let's Dance" |
| 7:45 | "Crackpot College"; | Democratic speaker | "Confidentially Yours" | Jack Teagarden's Orch. | "Jungle Jim" |
| 8:00 | "Marriage Club"; | Republican State Com- | "Knickerbocker Play- | "The Soldiers' Quiz"; | Variety program |
| 8:15 | quiz program | mittee | house"; dramatic sk. | from Camp Edwards | Variety program |
| 8:30 | Wayne King's Or- | Wendell L. Willkie | Truth or Consequences"; | 'Stars Over Manhattan' | Sports program |
| 8:45 | chestra; War news | Wendell L. Willkie | quiz program | "Tropical Serenade" | "Sing Song Time" |
| 9:00 | "Your Hit Parade"; | Political talk | National Barn Dance; | Gabriel Heatter | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Mark Warnow's | "American Foreign Pol- | Henry Burr; Hoosier | News Service | cal Album" |
| 9:30 | Orch.; vocalists | icy"; address by Secy. | Hot Shots; Olen Wel- | "Contact"; Dave Elman; | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 | "Saturday Night | of State Cordell Hull | ty's Orchestra | Bob Stanley's Orchestra | cal Album" |
| 10:00 | Serenade" | Hugh Johnson | "Station E-Z-R-A"; | Chicago Theater of the | News Service |
| 10:15 | "World in Flame" | Hugh Johnson | comedy sketch | Air; Jan Peerce; Ma- | "Dance Parade" |
| 10:30 | Jack Leonard, songs | NBC Symphony Orches- | Secretary of the Navy | rion Claire in "The Stu- | Ken Baker's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News of the War | tra; Hans Wilhelm | Col. Frank Knox | dent Prince" | Victor Vincent's Orch. |
| 11:00 | Weather; News | Steinberg, conductor | News Service | George Olsen's Orch. | Sports program |
| 11:15 | E. Hoagland's Or. | NBC Symphony Orch. | Local news; weather | George Olsen's Orch. | Ensemble Moderne |
| 11:30 | "Swing Club" | News; Music; Weather. | Eddie LeBaron's Orch. | "California Melodies"; | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | "Swing Club" | World's Greatest Music. | Eddie LeBaron's Orch. | vocalists; orchestra | News Service |

### *Sunday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 900kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 | Press News; "Ma- | War news; Music. | War news; Organ and | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:15 | tinatte" | Instrumental trio | Xylophone Recital | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:30 | 'Uncle Elmer's Song | News; Weather | Weather Service | "Musical Album" | |
| 8:45 | Circle' | "Tone Pictures" | News Service | "Musical Album" | |
| 9:00 | News of Europe | News roundup | News Roundup | "Sunday Morning Sere- | 'Your Morning Pick-Up' |
| 9:15 | Clyde Barrie, songs | "Coast to Coast on a | Four Showmen: Quartet | nade"; recording | 'Your Morning Pick-Up' |
| 9:30 | Wings Over Jordan. | Bus"; children's pro- | "Sunday Drivers"; so- | "Sunday Morning Sere- | 'Tuneful Tunes' |
| 9:45 | Wings Over Jordan. | gram | loists; orchestra | nade"; recording | 'Tuneful Tunes' |
| 10:00 | Church of the Air. | Walden String Quartet. | Uncle Bob; children's | "Melody Market" | |
| 10:15 | Church of the Air. | Walden String Quartet. | program | "Melody Market" | Religious Service |
| 10:30 | Political talk | NBC Dance Band | "Stories of Romance"; | Tremont Temple Baptist | Religious Service |
| 10:45 | H. Horlick Presents | NBC Dance Band | Ross Sisters | Church Service | Religious Service |
| 11:00 | News; "News and | News; Musicale | St. Paul's Service. | Tremont Temple Baptist | Religious Service |
| 11:15 | Rhythm" | Luther-Layman Singers. | St. Paul's Service. | Church Service | "Music in the Modern |
| 11:30 | Trinity Church: Dr. | Network program | St. Paul's Service. | Tremont Temple Baptist | Manner" |
| 11:45 | Oliver J. Hart. | Weather; Musicale | St. Paul's Service. | Church Service | Radio Hour |
| 12:00 | News; weather | Music Hall: Symphony | News Service | Student Radio Club | Radio Hour |
| 12:15 | Piano soloist | Orchestra; Erno Rapee, | "Tone Tapestries" | Student Radio Club | Radio Hour |
| 12:30 | "Star Quest" | conductor; Selma Kaye, | "Wings Over America"; | Italian string music | Radio Hour |
| 12:45 | "Star Quest" | soprano | talk; drama | Italian string music | Radio Hour |
| 1:00 | "Star Quest" | News Service | Religious program | News Service | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 1:15 | Beacon St. Window. | Ahead of the Headlines. | Religious program | "Cafe Continental" | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 1:30 | "Hits and Encores" | Committee for Political | "On Your Job"; drama- | The Lutheran Hour | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 1:45 | Political talk | Action | tization | The Lutheran Hour | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 2:00 | Political talk | "American Pilgrimage". | Drama and music | "Symphonietta" | "Around the Town" |
| 2:15 | Guardian debate | Vicente Gomes | Drama and music | "Symphonietta" | "Around the Town" |
| 2:30 | Press News | Foreign Policy Assn. | University of Chicago | "Nobody's Children"; | "Around the Town" |
| 2:45 | Guardian Debate | "Tapestry Musicale" | Round Table | dramatization | Murray Twins |
| 3:00 | N. Y. Philharmonic | Great Plays: Alexander | NBC String Symphony. | Drama and music | Scandinavian Melodies. |
| 3:15 | Symphony Or.; J. | Kirkland in 'Everyman' | NBC String Symphony. | Drama and music | Scandinavian Melodies. |
| 3:30 | Barbirolli, cond. | Great Plays: Alexander | Political talk | Young People's Church | Scandinavian Melodies. |
| 3:45 | N. Y. Philharmonic | Kirkland in 'Everyman' | "Chats About Dogs" | of the Air | Scandinavian Melodies. |
| 4:00 | Symphony Or.; J. | National Vespers | "Quiz of Two Cities"; | "Twentieth Century | "Strings and Things" |
| 4:15 | Barbirolli, cond. | National Vespers | "Quiz of Two Cities"; | Serenade" | orchestra |
| 4:30 | "Invitation to | News; Political talk. | "The Shadow"; drama. | "Playtime on the Air"; | "Swing It" |
| 4:45 | Learning" | Political talk | "The Shadow"; drama. | "Concert Album" | "Swing It" |
| 5:00 | "Design for Happi- | Moylan Sisters, songs. | Metropolitan Opera Au- | "The Musical Steelmak- | 'Mother's Musical Album' |
| 5:15 | ness"; orchestra | Olivio Santora, yodeler. | ditions of the Air | er"; variety; orchestra | 'Mother's Musical Album' |
| 5:30 | Col. Stoopnagle's | Tony Wons | "Your Dream Has Come | Symphonic Hour | Irish Minstrels |
| 5:45 | "Quixie Doodle" | News Service | True"; dramatizations. | Symphonic Hour | Musical program |
| 6:00 | Silver Theater: | Religious Program | "Spreading New Eng- | "Double or Nothing"; | News Service |
| 6:15 | dramatization | Religious Program | land's Fame" | quiz program | The Gauchos |
| 6:30 | "Melody Ranch" | "Beat the Band"; quiz | News Service | "Show of the Week"; | Music and Drama |
| 6:45 | with Gene Autry | program; orchestra | Popular Music | Vincent Lopz' Orch. | Music and Drama |
| 7:00 | News of the World | Sunday Evening News | Jack Benny's Program: | "Rendezvous" with Ra- | "Friendly Singer" |
| 7:15 | News of the World | News from Europe | variety; orchestra | mona; Tune Twisters | "Sweet Music" |
| 7:30 | Screen Guild Thea- | 'Speak Up, America"; | Bandwagon; Eddie Du- | News Service | Myles O'Malley's Orch.; |
| 7:45 | ter; drama | quiz program | chin's Orchestra | Wythe Williams, news | Dan Coffey, tenor |
| 8:00 | Helen Hayes Thea- | "The White Cliffs"; | Edgar Bergen; Donald | American Forum of the | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 8:15 | ter; drama | poetry and music | Dickson; orchestra | Air: "Women and the | cal Album" |
| 8:30 | "Crime Doctor"; | "Sherlock Holmes"; dra- | "One Man's Family"; | Election" | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 8:45 | drama; News | matic sketch | dramatic sketch | Dorothy Thompson, talk | cal Album" |
| 9:00 | "Sunday Evening | Walter Winchell | "Manhattan Merry-Go- | Gabriel Heatter | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Hour"; Symphony | "The Parker Family" | Round" | News Service | cal Album" |
| 9:30 | Orchestra; Jose | Irene Rich, sketch | American Album of Fa- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | King Cole Swingsters |
| 9:45 | Iturbi, pianist | "Sports Newsreel" | miliar Music | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | The Coral Islanders |
| 10:00 | "Take It or Leave | "Good Will Hour"; John | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | News; WGN Symphonic | Week-End Jamboree |
| 10:15 | It"; quiz program. | J. Anthony, director | Orchestra; guest | Hour; Henry Weber's | Week-End Jamboree |
| 10:30 | News; Weather | "Good Will Hour"; John | Madrigal Singers | Concert Or.; Marion | News Service |
| 10:45 | Political talk | J. Anthony, director | "The Voice Beside You" | Claire, soprano | Army Recruiting progr'm |
| 11:00 | Headlines, Bylines. | News; Music; Weather. | News Service | Griff Williams' Orch. | "Let's Dance" |
| 11:15 | Dance Orchestra | World's Greatest Music. | Local news; Weather. | "Britain Speaks" | "Let's Dance" |
| 11:30 | Teddy Powell's Or. | Louis Prima's Orchestra | Dance Music | Jerry Livingston's Orch. | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | Teddy Powell's Or. | Louis Prima's Orchestra | Dance Music | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | News Service |

### *Monday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 900kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 | Short, Short Story. | Mildred W. Carlson | "The Man I Married" | News Service | Studio speaker |
| 11:15 | "Marina Webster" | "Five Years of WPA" | "Against the Storm" | "Singing Strings" | Magyar Serenaders |
| 11:30 | "Big Sister"; play. | "Harvey and Dell" | "The Road of Life" | Ruth Moss Interviews | "Magic Green Carpet" |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Music | "David Harum" | "Highlights, Halftones" | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith Speaks. | News; Noonday Review. | "Dark Victory"; drama. | News Service | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:15 | "Girl Marries" | Noonday Review; stocks | "Musical Roundup" | Agricultural talk | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam"; songs. | Italian string music | Sports; Weather; Tide |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour; Walter | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian string music | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Blaufuss' Orchestra | News Service | Frank Luther, songs | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 | "Woman in White" | "Stage Stars" | Dramatic sketch | Don Dewhirst, songs | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | Right to Happiness | Agricultural News | Marjorie Mills Hour | Recorded foreign news. | "Alexander Thiede Con- |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life" | News; Weather | Marjorie Mills Hour | Cheer Up Gang | ducts"; soloist; orch. |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch | Jack Dalton, songs | 'Hymns of All Churches' | Cedric Foster, news | "Homes on the Land" |
| 2:15 | "Joyce Jordan" | "Music You Want" | "Grimm's Daughter" | Sport program | Frank Ross, songs |
| 2:30 | Fletcher Wiley | "Music You Want" | "Valiant Lady"; sketch. | Radio Garden Club | Musical program |
| 2:45 | "My Son and I" | "Music You Want" | "Light of the World" | Sport program | News Service |
| 3:00 | M. McBride, speaker | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin" | Studio speaker | Western Serenade |
| 3:15 | "Cara Continental" | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch. | Sam Kokl's Hawaiians | 'Melody Mart' |
| 3:30 | News Service | "John's Other Wife" | 'Pepper Young's Family' | El Paseo Troubadours | "Console Capers" |
| 3:45 | Decorating talk | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch. | "Muse and Music" | Speech School |
| 4:00 | "Portia Blake" | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife" | "Twentieth Century | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | "We, the Abbots" | Club Matinee: variety. | "Stella Dallas"; drama. | Serenade" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | "Hilltop House" | Club Matinee: variety. | 'Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Ray Pearl's Orchestra | John Kiley, organist |
| 4:45 | "Kate Hopkins" | Club Matinee; News. | "Young Widder Brown" | "The Johnson Family" | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 | "The Goldbergs" | "Singin' and Swingin'" | "Girl Alone"; sketch. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The O'Neills" | "Superman"; sketch | "Lone Journey"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Star Quest" |
| 5:30 | "Around the Hub" | Vocalist; organ | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sports Matinee | Sport program |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines. | "Tom Mix"; sketch. | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | News Service | News; Music; Talk | News Service | "Captain Midnight"; sk. | Radio Review |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | Dinner Dance; Talk | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:30 | Paul Sullivan | Weather; Music | Political Program | News Service | Alpineers |
| 6:45 | Political talk | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendesvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | You and Your Neighbor | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor. | Tropical Moods | "Defend America" | "Fu Manchu"; sketch | News Service |
| 7:30 | "Blondie"; comedy | Barns and Allen; Artie | "Inside of Sports" | "Lone Ranger"; sketch. | Political talk |
| 7:45 | serial drama | Shaw's Orchestra | Voters' Committee | "Lone Ranger"; sketch. | Political talk |
| 8:00 | "Those We Love"; | "I Love a Mystery"; | James Melton; Francia | "Play Broadcast"; quiz | "Curtain Time"; drama |
| 8:15 | dramatic sketch | dramatic sketch | White; orchestra | program | and music |
| 8:30 | Tom Howard; Geo. | "True or False" | Richard Crooks, tenor; | Address by Henry A. | Sports Program |
| 8:45 | Shelton; war news | "True or False" | symphonic Orchestra | Wallace | Studio Program |
| 9:00 | Theater: Mickey | Thomas E. Dewey | "Doctor I. Q."; quiz | Mickey Albert's Orch. | Democratic Rally from |
| 9:15 | Rooney, Judy Gar- | Thomas E. Dewey | program | Mickey Albert's Orch. | Mechanics Building, |
| 9:30 | land in "Strike Up | Democratic State Com- | "Show Boat"; Vocalists; | Massachusetts Republi- | Worcester, Mass.; talks |
| 9:45 | the Band" | mittee | Bob Strong's Orchestra | can State Committee | by major candidates |
| 10:00 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | Democratic National | Democratic Natl. Comm.; | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | Committee; Secretary | President Roosevelt; | News Service | Elias Breeskin's Orch. |
| 10:30 | Wendell L. Willkie. | Ickes and Senator | Secretary Ickes; Sena- | Ray Scott's Orchestra | Davis & Schwesler Orch. |
| 10:45 | Wendell L. Willkie. | Wagner | tor Wagner | Ray Scott's Orchestra | Studio program |
| 11:00 | News; Weather | News; Music; Weather. | News Service | Lew Diamond's Orch. | Sport program |
| 11:15 | News; "Master- | World's Greatest Music. | Local news; Weather. | Navy Day Ceremonies. | Bob Hardy's Orchestra. |
| 11:30 | works of Music" | Emil Coleman's Orch. | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Jack Teagarden's Orch. | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | Swing Club | Emil Coleman's Orch. | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Jack Teagarden's Orch. | News Service |


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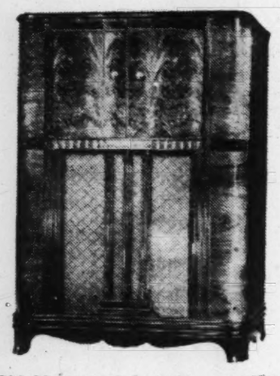

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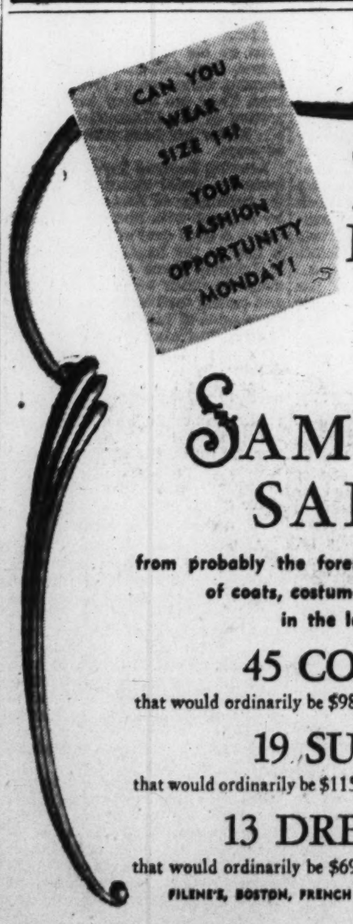


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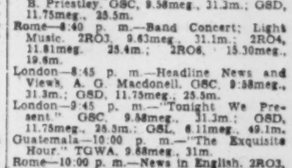


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# Cutler Appointed by Tobin Boston Corporation Counsel

Robert Cutler, a registered Republican and a lawyer prominent in civic affairs, has been appointed as Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston by Mayor Maurice Tobin.

The post, which pays $9,000 a year, was vacated last April by Henry Parkman, Jr., who resigned to carry on his campaign for a Republican position in the United States Senate in opposition to Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat.

In accepting his new position Mr. Cutler has resigned from the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald and Farley and his directorships of the Old Colony Trust Company. He also has given up his post as treasurer of Peter Brent Brigham Hospital and his connection with the Saco-Lowell Shops.

Commenting upon Mr. Cutler's appointment Mayor Tobin said: "The willingness of Mr. Cutler to undertake this assignment at some considerable sacrifice, is further manifestation of his high sense of civic responsibility, which has frequently evidenced itself in the past, and particularly in 1937, when he devoted one year to the Community Fund campaign as general chairman."

R. J. Keller

**Robert Cutler**

**Named by Mayor Tobin to care for city's legal affairs**

# Quincy Escapes Housing Crisis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The National Defense Advisory Commission has announced that housing would be provided for Quincy, Mass., defense workers, either by private or public funds.

The Commission said a survey was under way to determine the advisability of erecting a Federally-financed public housing project in the Boston Area, which could serve Quincy and other points. Meanwhile, the Commission said Quincy business interests had given assurances that private capital could meet housing needs at fair rentals and there would be no immediate public undertaking there.

Contracts for more than $15,000,000 worth of ammunition components, mostly for artillery pieces, have been awarded by the War Department.

The Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., received two ammunition contracts totaling $1,970,752.

Other contracts for artillery ammunition parts were awarded to: A. and J. M. Anderson Manufacturing Company, Boston, $1,570,800 and the Wright Machine Company, Worcester, Mass., $1,091,400.

Two small arms ammunition contracts were announced.

# Boston Hears Roosevelt At Garden Oct. 30

Democratic circles denied today that the surprise visit of President Roosevelt scheduled for next Wednesday when he will deliver one of his major campaign speeches at Boston Garden in any way indicated doubt as to which way Massachusetts' 17 electoral votes will swing on Nov. 5.

Although it had previously been thought that the President would make no political speeches in this area, Chairman William H. Burke of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee announced last night Mr. Roosevelt's decision to come here. Official White House circles would only say, however, that the President may campaign here. Mr. Burke left Boston by air last night to confer with Democratic National Chairman Flynn on arrangements for the address.

Mr. Burke said news of the President's forthcoming visit was "most pleasant" for the Democrats of Massachusetts "not because of the effect his presence here will have on the vote of the State, for we have known all along that the 17 electoral votes of the Commonwealth would go to him by a larger vote than he received in 1936, but because he has decided to revisit a State that gave him almost a 200,000 majority in the last election."

In some quarters it was thought that the figures of a well-known national poll, indicating slight gains in New England by the Republican candidate, may have forced the President's decision to carry his campaign into Massachusetts.

## Suburban Lecture Notices

**Watertown, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1940** — Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, Watertown, 3 p. m.

**Taunton, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1940**—Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Taunton, in Cohannet School Hall, 8 p. m.

## Jews' Drive to Open

The appeal of the Jewish charities under the auspices of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies and the United Jewish Campaign will open officially Sunday evening with a dinner at the Hotel Statler at 6:30 o'clock. More than 1,200 men and women have made reservations to attend the dinner.

## *Suspended Calisthenics*

By a Staff Artist

**The Straphanger in the Trolley Car**

**If you can hold your strap when all around you**
**Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,**
**If you can stand and not be tired standing**
**Until the passengers have crowded through,**
**If you can fill the unforgiving minute**
**With 60 seconds worth of distance run,**
**Yours is the car and everything that's in it,**
**And what is more you'll be a man, my son!**

**With apologies to Kipling**

# *Boston Symphony Concert*

**The Arts in Boston**

For the third Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony season, given yesterday in Symphony Hall, Dr. Koussevitzky had arranged this program: Haydn, Symphony in G major, No. 88; Castelnuovo-Tedesco, "Cipressi"; Chabrier, "Bourrée Fantasque" (orchestrated by Mottl); Strauss, "Tod und Verklärung."

The work of Castelnuovo-Tedesco is little known in these parts, except for an occasional song or piano piece. Compositions of his for piano or violin and orchestra have been performed with some frequency in New York, Chicago, and on the Pacific Coast.

"Cipressi" proved to be pleasantly descriptive of the cypresses on the Tuscan hills near the composer's Italian home. Guido Gatti, quoted in the program book, declares that Castelnuovo-Tedesco's "works show unmistakable derivation from that of his master, Pizzetti." Yet this composition is plainly in the manner of neo-French impressionism, which is hardly characteristic of Pizzetti. "Cipressi" possesses melodic charm and rich color, if not marked originality. It was played with sympathy by Dr. Koussevitzky and his men, and was received warmly by the audience. Mr. Castelnuovo-Tedesco, now resident in this country, was present to share in the applause.

The familiar Haydn symphony was brilliantly performed by the virtuosic orchestra, which at the conductor's insistence took the final movement at the usual rapid pace, perhaps even faster than usual. Dr. Koussevitzky is naturally proud of his instrument, which performs amazing feats with apparent ease; yet in such a performance he risks emphasizing virtuosity at the expense of musical proportion. L. A. S.

# *Entertainment Timetable*

## *Plays*

**Civic Repertory—**
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Colonial—**
"Twelfth Night," starring Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Copley—**
"Return Engagement," by Lawrence Riley. Featuring Bert Lytell, Mady Christians, Audrey Christie and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

**New England Repertory Theater**—"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Edwin Burr Pettet, directing. 8:30. (36 Joy Street.)

**Peabody Playhouse—**
"A Man From the Band," comedy by Martha Pittenger, presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. Through Saturday. (357 Charles Street.)

## *Revues*

**Plymouth—**
"Pins and Needles," complete new show. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

**Shubert—**
"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

## *Music*

**Tonight**

**Symphony Hall—**
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

**Tomorrow**

**Symphony Hall—**
Concert by Fritz Kreisler. 3:30.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—**
Concert by Anna Mairon, soprano; Jan Kurz, tenor; Claude Chiasson, accompanist. 2.

**Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—**
Concert presented by the Bessie Poole Vocal Studio. 8.

## *Films in Boston*

**Exeter—**
"I Married Adventure." 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "The Lady in Question." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

**Fenway—**
"Moon Over Burma," with Dorothy Lamour Robert Preston and Preston Foster. 2:10, 4:45, 8:05, 10:40. "World in Flames." 12:55, 3:35, 6:10, 9:30. Crack Pot College Stage Show. 7:30.

**Fine Arts—**
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. "Wendell Willkie, Information Please." 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Too Many Girls," with Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. "Sandy Gets Her Man." 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

**Kenmore—**
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:40. "Island of Doomed Men," Peter Lorre. 2:35, 5:20, 8:15.

**Metropolitan—**
"Knute Rockne, All American," with Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias, Lucille Fairbanks and Ernest Truex. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

**Modern—**
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

**Orpheum—**
"Howards of Virginia," with Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 10. "Dulcy," with Ann Sothern and Roland Young. 9:45 a. m., 1:25, 5:05, 8:45.

**Paramount—**
"Moon Over Burma," with Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston and Preston Foster. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "World in Flames," 10:25 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"Marked Men," with Warren Hull. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:25. "Queen of the Yukon," 12:15, 3:40, 7:05, 10:30.

**Scollay—**
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:30.

**South Station Theater—**
"March of Time, Britain's Royal Air Force," "Cruising With the U. S. Coast Guard," "Tourist Attractions in Florida," "Believe It or Not, Robert Ripley," "Moments of Charm," Latest Newsreels and other shorts.

**State—**
"Howards of Virginia," with Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "Dulcy," with Ann Sothern and Roland Young. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

**Telepit—**
"March of Time's Royal Air Force." "Color Cruise to Hawaii," "Lew Lehr Comedy," "Varsity Vanities," 2 cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Spy Bureau," 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Hell Below," with Robert Young. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

**Tremont—**
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," with Mickey Rooney. "Castle on the Hudson," Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Uptown—**
"Dance, Girl, Dance," Louis Hayward and Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 4:45, 8:20. "Brigham Young — Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

## *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON — Allston:** "Covered Wagon Days," Victor McLaglen and Nan Grey. "Ex Champ." 2 and 8.
**Capitol:** "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and F. Lederer. "Public Deb. No. 1," Charles Ruggles and Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Captain Is a Lady." 2 and 8.
**Revere:** "Untamed," Ray Milland. "Passport to Alcatraz," Jack Holt. 2 and 8.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Maryland," in color. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Captain Caution." 1:30 and 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "Pier 13," Lynn Bari. 4:30, 8:05. "Brigham Young —Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:30, 6, 9:35.
**Brookline Village:** "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:40, 6:50, 9:50. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2, 5:15, 8:15.
**Cleveland Circle:** "Boomtown," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara and Ralph Bellamy. 1:45 and 7:45.

**CAMBRIDGE — Central Square:** "Boomtown," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 1-11.
**Harvard:** "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Wagons Westward," C. Morris and Buck Jones. 2 and 7:45.
**University:** "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 1:45, 5, 8:10.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Victor McLaglen. "Pier 13," Lynn Bari. 2 and 7:45.

**DORCHESTER—Codman Square:** "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:57, 6:09, 9:32. "Captain Caution." 1:15, 4:43, 7:50.
**Dorchester:** "Babies for Sale," Rochelle Hudson. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 2, and 7.
**Franklin Square:** "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:40, 6:15, 9:30. "Captain Caution." 1:15, 4:45, 8:05.
**Strand:** "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:10, 5:52, 9:15. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1, 4:43, 8:05.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston:** "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Great McGinty," 2, 4:33, 7:06, 9:39. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 3:27, 6, 8:33.
**Park:** "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "Boys of the City." 1:30 and 7:30.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney and Richard Denning. 1:50 and 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 3:12, 6:19, 9:26. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:31, 4:53, 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:55, 9:05. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:50.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 2:30, 6:05, 9. "Tom Brown's School Days." 3:55, 7:30, 10:25.

**MALDEN — Granada:** "Boomtown," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:40, 6, 9:10. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.
**Mystic:** "Babies for Sale," Rochelle Hudson and Glenn Ford. 2:15, 6:20, 8:25. "Captain Caution," Victor Mature and Bruce Cabot. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
**Maplewood:** "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "La Conga Nights." 1:45 and 7.
**Orpheum:** "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Safari," Douglas Fairbanks Jr., 1:45 and 7.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 2, 5:45, 9:15. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum. 12:45, 4:30, 8:30.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney, "Intermezzo." 1:30 and 7:30.
**Medford:** "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 6:45.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Golden Fleecing." 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Flowing Gold," "Golden Fleecing." 1:30 and 8.

**NORWOOD — Norwood:** "Boomtown," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "March of Time."
**Guild:** "Ride Tenderfoot Ride," Gene Autry. "Up in the Air," Frankie Darro.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Earl of Puddlestone," with the Gleasons. "Hot Steel," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.
**Strand:** "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." "Public Deb. No. 1."

**REVERE — Boulevard:** "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak. 2:08, 8:08. "The Outsider," George Sanders. 3:31, 9:31.
**Revere:** "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak. 3:46, 9:46. "The Outsider," George Sanders. 2:08, 8:08.

**SOMERVILLE—Central:** "The Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent and Virginia Bruce. "Light of the Western Stars." 2 and 7:45.
**Capitol and Ball Square:** "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "River's End." 2 and 6:30.
**Davis Square:** "Seventeen." "The Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 2 and 7:45.
**Strand:** "Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Martha Raye. "Queen of the Mob," Blanche Yurka. 2 and 7:45.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Strand:** "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. "River's End." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30 p. m.
**Broadway:** "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman," Jean Hersholt. 1:30 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. "You're Not So Tough." 1:45 and 6:30.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:30, 9:10. "Saint Takes Over." 2:09, 7:54.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2-11.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge:** "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Raps at Sea." 2 and 7:45.
**Watertown Square:** Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," Lew Ayres. "Knights of the Range." 2 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY — Strand:** "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Anne of Windy Poplars." 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:** "He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. "I Married Adventure." 2:30 and 7:45.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "I Love You Again," "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester:** "Earthbound," Warner Baxter. 2:27, 6:50, 9:55. "Safari," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:44, 8:15.

# English Author Speaker at the Book Fair

Jan Struther is not "Mrs. Miniver," though her mail brings a vast assortment of communications addressed to that delightful character of her invention, who appeared periodically in The London Times, much as "Mr. Pickwick," over a century ago, appeared in the monthly magazines. He too, it will be recalled, assumed a flesh and blood identity which his author found it difficult to deny.

Miss Struther and "Mrs. Miniver," however, have one important thing in common, confessed during an interview yesterday just before the author went to speak at the evening session of the Boston Herald Book Fair. Whenever they are in mental search of comfort or stimulation they turn to the poetry of John Donne. At the mention of the seventeenth-century poet the school-girlish figure darted into a corner and brought forth from a valise a much-marked copy of "The Litany." One stanza in particular had been underscored, a stanza to which she would like to call everybody's attention just now:—

From needing danger, to be good,
From owing Thee yesterday's tears today,
From trusting so much to Thy blood,
That in that hope, we wound our soul away,
From bribing Thee with alms, to excuse
Some sin more burdenous,
From light affecting, in religion, news,
From thinking us all soul, neglecting thus
Our mutual duties, Lord deliver us.

### For First Time

In the United States for the first time, and making a lecture tour for the first time, Miss Struther is having a most active and enjoyable journey. Each new city has its interest, but she has found especially attractive the cities of the middle-west and their people. She is enthusiastic about Minneapolis, which she found "so civilized."

One idea which she thinks it necessary to correct in some of the more inland places is that England still consists of a kind of medieval division, socially, into serfs and barons. After all, she remarked, "This country is helping ours so enormously, the people should know what kind of country we are, with none of the pre-1914 sort of snobbery even. They should know that on the whole we lead the same kind of life as they do."

"Mrs. Miniver" is shortly to be filmed, and "thank goodness!" James Hilton will have charge of a good deal of the script. But what matters more, apparently, is the publication of her poems, which Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc., will bring out at the end of January. "The only thing I really like writing is poetry," she told the reporter.

Speaking in public is rather new to her, and, one judges, comes harder than writing, though she is conscientious enough about that and thinks nothing of putting in an entire week on one essay of a thousand words.

That is one reason why they read so smoothly, without a doubt. The poet in her also accounts for the right choice of word; the one phrase that is perfect in its place. The great strain in public discourse, she finds, is that "every one expects you to be funny."

### Three Children

Miss Struther achieved her pen name by contracting her signature, J. Anstruther. Her mother, the Hon. Dame Eva Anstruther, D.B.E., was also a writer, when she began contributing to British magazines, as a young girl, and as time went on it seemed less confusing to use a different name.

Like "Mrs. Miniver," Miss Struther, who is the wife of Anthony Maxtone-Graham, has three children. Janet, who is twelve, and Robert, who is nine, are with her in America and attending school in New York. They are getting on famously, with what would seem an inherited capacity for enjoying life as they find it, and a new school is by now a familiar experience, after so much evacuation from bombarded areas.

The eldest child, a son of sixteen, too young to enlist and too old to leave England, remains at his own school. Mr. Maxtone-Graham, in peace time an insurance broker, is serving with the Scots Guards. Miss Struther has promised the children there will be no lectures and no writing during the Christmas holidays.

Before then she will have a few more rides on the American trains—great fun. Sleeping is easy in a Pullman lower berth, the most comfortable thing she has found on a train with the possible exception of first class accommodation on a London to Edinburgh express. And the colored porters are "so motherly." She enjoyed her two appearances in "Information Please." Like "the paper games we play at home in the evening."

She returns to New York today, where a girl of twelve and a boy of nine will undoubtedly make the most of the interim, though they are probably pretty resourceful. Accepting the author's denial of any identification with the "Miniver" children, one cannot help referring to the long waiting to obtain gas masks that day when (to quote the book), "Judy produced pencils and paper (she was a far-sighted child) and began playing Consequences with Toby. By the time they edged up to the end of the corridor Mr. Chamberlain had met Shirley Temple in a Tube lift and Herr Hitler was closeted with Minnie Mouse in an even smaller rendezvous." P. P. S.

**Jan Struther**

**One of the speakers at Book Fair in Boston Garden**

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# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Concerts in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

For the first time this season the Philadelphia Orchestra visited New York on the evening of Oct. 15 to give the initial concert of its Carnegie Hall series. Eugene Ormandy conducted, as he will do most of the remaining concerts. An unusual feature of the program was the inclusion of the four part-songs that Brahms wrote for women's voices accompanied by two horns and harp. The singers were the Women's Glee Club of the University of Pennsylvania, of which Harl McDonald, the manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is director (Mr. Ormandy, however, conducted).

The songs were sung in creditable fashion, yet to one listener the size of the hall was unfavorable to the full effect. The scale of the songs is not large, and the size of the room they are sung in should be in proportion. The orchestral numbers offered were Handel's Concerto for orchestra in D major as "transcribed" by Mr. Ormandy, the First Symphony of Sibelius, and Respighi's "Roman Festivals." The "transcription" involved a debatable increase of the orchestration. However, the greatness of Handel persisted. There could be no debating, though, the effectiveness with which the Sibelius symphony was set forth. The orchestra's playing was worthy of its enviable reputation and Mr. Ormandy was quite at his best.

At the Carnegie Hall concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, John Barbirolli conducting, on the seventeenth, eighteenth, and twentieth an outstanding feature was the C major Symphony which Bizet composed when he was 17, nearly a score of years before he gave "Carmen" to the world. By this time the story of the "discovery" of the unperformed and virtually forgotten work in the library of the Paris Conservatoire, the interest taken in it by Felix Weingartner, and the performance of it he conducted at Basel and Vienna is widely known. But in New York it had never been played before except at a broadcast of the Columbia Symphony Orchestra, led by Howard Barlow, in August, 1938.

* * *

To this chronicler, one of the belated New Yorkers who had never heard it previously, the music has the spontaneity and freshness of youth, with scarcely a hint of immaturity. To find its match for technical assurance and control among compositions by the very young one would have to look to Mozart and Mendelssohn. What if the score does betray its author's knowledge of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, Schubert, and the composer of the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," himself — isn't Beethoven's enchanting First Symphony acutely aware of the blessed existence of at least Haydn and Mozart? Nor is this exceedingly skilful piece of adolescent symphonic facture, masterly alike in the handling of form and in orchestration, without pages prophetic of the later Bizet.

The exotic melody that the oboe sings in the Adagio, perhaps the most ingratiating movement of the four, clearly predicts what is best in Bizet's opera of an imaginary India, "The Pearl Fishers," and a resemblance has been found in the marchlike passage for woodwind in the finale to the street urchins who imitate the soldiers in Act I of "Carmen." The symphony, brilliantly performed, evidently won the favor of the listeners.

On the first two of these programs an orchestral arrangement made last summer by Mr. Barbirolli of Purcell's Chaconne in G minor, being Sonata No. 6, from the posthumous Ten Sonatas of Four Parts for two violins, gamba, and basso continuo, which had not been presented in public before, introduced the concert. The Chaconne is music of a regal and austere grandeur, and the work of transcribing Mr. Barbirolli has done with understanding and address.

Within a compass of four days, beginning on the seventeenth, a Festival of Brazilian Music brought forward a series of programs in the auditorium of the Museum of Modern Art that had been carefully calculated to provide a panoramic review of its subject. Burle Marx, a Brazilian conductor who is now well known in New York, and Hugh Ross, conductor of the local Schola Cantorum, were the moving spirits. Programs of lavish and bewildering generosity and a variety of performers, including a number of musicians from the Brazilian building at the World's Fair, were the attractions of this interesting series. In the total result what emerged especially were the compositions of Heitor Villa-Lobos and the treatment of folk songs by that remarkable Brazilian artist, Elsie Houston.

* * *

It must be confessed that a good deal of the music heard was of no more than cabaret stature, pleasant enough to listen to, but unimportant. Villa-Lobos, however, is an extraordinary composer —all the more so for being practically self-taught. Here we got a notion of the range and versatility of the talent of this Brazilian whose work is hardly less noteworthy for diversity of kind and style than for sheer volume.

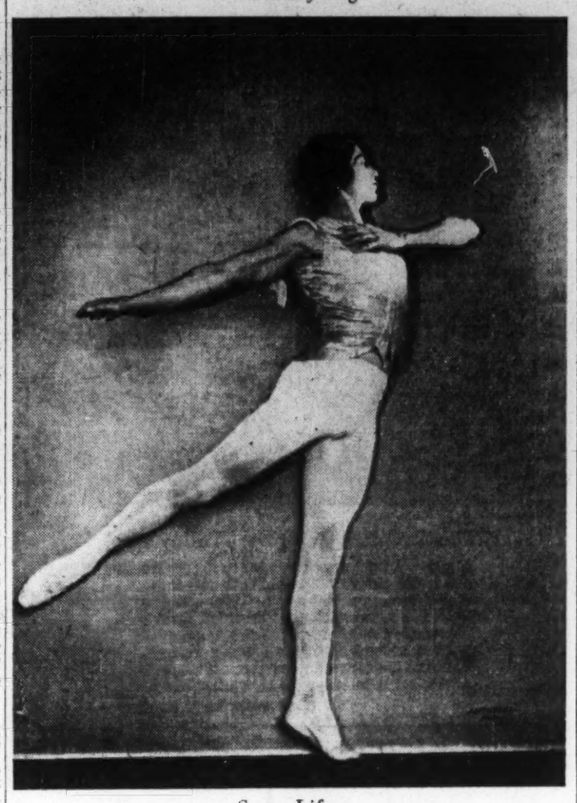
One piano piece, entitled "Rudepoêma" and described in the program notes as "perhaps the most difficult piano composition ever written," issued in its complexities and sonorities like an upheaval of nature. Artur Rubinstein, to whom it is dedicated and whose temperament the composer believes he has caught in it as "with a candid camera," found in its problems full scope for the use of his entire prodigious technic.

On the evening of the twentieth, in Carnegie Hall, Marian Anderson made her first appearance of the new season, giving one of the most successful of her recitals, accompanied for the first time here by Franz Rupp, who proved to be a most excellent collaborator. On the following evening Edward Kilenyi, a Hungarian-American pianist, born in Philadelphia, gave in the Town Hall his first recital in his native country, displaying musicianship and feeling as well as technical proficiency of an exceptionally high order.

## 'Land of Liberty'

"Land of Liberty," the feature picture prepared by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America for the New York and San Francisco fairs, will soon be released nationally on a non-profit basis. Proceeds from the film are being designated for welfare work among soldiers and sailors by the American Red Cross. "Land of Liberty" is a chronology of American history as found in scores of motion pictures devoted to varying phases of this subject. Among the stars appearing in sequences of the story are Spencer Tracy, Bette Davis, Claudette Colbert, James Stewart, Margaret Sullavan, George Arliss, Walter Huston, George Raft, Don Ameche, and Lewis Stone.

Cecil B. DeMille and a group of associates assembled and edited "Land of Liberty" from more than 2,000,000 feet of film. An estimated $50,000,000 would be required to replace the scenes used in the production and to hire the more than 30,000 players who appear. M-G-M is releasing the picture, which will be given a pre-release showing in Williamsport, Pa., on Nov. 12. The national release date has not been decided upon.



Serge Lifar

## Lifar's Life of Diaghileff

By Margaret Lloyd

Serge Diaghileff, an Intimate Biography, by Serge Lifar. New York: Putnam's. $5.

When Bronislava Nijinska became the ballet master of Diaghileff's company, succeeding Massine in 1922, she persuaded him to send for some of her pupils in Kiev, whence she had escaped the previous year.

Another year elapsed before Serge Lifar, a shy youth, accompanied by a number of other refugee dancers, was able "to step over the Soviet barbed wire." He joined the Diaghileff company in Paris in January, 1923.

Hence Book II of the present volume — "With Diaghileff" — offers the more valuable contribution, not only because it throws new light on the latter years of the Diaghileff Ballet and its impresario (1923-29) from first-hand impressions, but because it reveals something of the making of a dancer, particularly the dancer who in recent years has been Maitre de Ballet, Premier Danseur, and Etoile du Théâtre Nationale in Paris.

It is possible that Lifar, whose two visits to the United States have been so unsuccessful as to be deemed almost disastrous, shone more amply in his proper milieu—the place he made for himself in Paris. At any rate, it is said that he will return there, in spite of the German occupation, rather than continue for the American tour in Col. W. de Basil's Original Ballet Russe, with whom he toured Australia and New Zealand last season.

* * *

In reading this section, Book II, more autobiographical than biographical, allowances must be made for the intensity of the creative artistic nature. The fact that the artist is often more sensitive in his perceptions, more violent in his reactions, than other people, must be recognized; also that the ego sometimes becomes enlarged to such proportions as to be regarded almost objectively by the artist who has achieved fame.

This accounts for much of the self-dramatization in Lifar's book, which makes interesting, even exciting reading, nevertheless. His close association with Diaghileff in the last four years of the latter's life gave him more than ordinary insight into the nature of the man. While Lifar's talents as a dancer ripened under the stern discipline of Diaghileff's rule, he grew as an individual in the business of human living under rather extraordinary circumstances.

Diaghileff inducted him into a serious contemplation of all the arts, acquainted him with Italy's treasure house in personally conducted tours, surrounded him with modern paintings, plied him with books, and encouraged him to hear all the good music available.

Always interested in awakening latent talent and developing genius, the dictator of Russian Ballet, the dictatorial friend and companion, would become more and more absorbed in his protégé, and finally possessive in his affections. Thus it was with Lifar as it had been with others before him.

* * *

It was Lifar's original intention to delay for half a century the publishing of his complete Memoirs of that period, written between 1930 and 1933, in order to be able to write candidly, without modification of what seemed to him the essential truth. Book II—"With Diaghileff"—is a compacted version of these Memoirs, now brought out in combination with a second book "consecrated to Diaghileff," because the author felt the need of a more adequate biography than had yet appeared.

In the first half of the volume—"Diaghileff"—Lifar relies largely on quotations from early contemporaries. Some of the ground has already been covered in other works on the Russian Ballet, its artists, or its creator. But some of the material is refreshingly new.

The love of art, as of nature, was ingrained in the bright, vigorous boy growing up on a remote country estate in the heart of Old Russia, where artists and intellectuals congregated, where portfolios of reproductions from the art galleries of Europe were just at hand, where he sang and played the piano and heard the best in salon music continually, and was imbued with a love of Russian literature as naturally as he was imbued with the love of his native landscape. It is strange to think of the culmination of this early culture and later training: first the World of Art—the magazine and exhibitions—in Petersburg, then the Paris seasons of Russian opera and ballet, and finally the great Russian Ballet that astonished the world; and their energetic originator ending his days as a bibliophile. In the latter years, his frequently recurring and relapsing interest in ballet was finally surmounted by his passion for collecting rare old books.

* * *

Lifar is in possession of this collection, as well as of Diaghileff's musical library, including the manuscript scores of all the ballets, his letters, notebooks, and other writings, and a large collection of paintings and sculpture. A part of this collection was exhibited at the Dance International held at Rockefeller Center, New York, in 1937.

Discounting a few unfavorable estimates of some of his colleagues, there is much discerning comment on dancing and ballet, on people and human relationships, in Lifar's book.

A particularly interesting item is his statement that in its first dazzling seasons in Paris, the Russian Ballet may be said to have created the ballet critic. Before that sumptuous, prolific, and slightly decadent era, the choregraphy of ballet was little understood by audiences or press. It was first the exotic flavor of the startling décors and brilliant scores that was considered, secondly the glamorous personalities of the dancers, with a mere nod to technique, and lastly and slowly seeping in through the gorgeous spectacle, came a comprehension of the quality of dancing and dance design, per se.

To read this book is to relive the glories of those first seasons, to share the subsequent depressions and defeats and victories, to enter, if briefly, into the lives of the famous collaborators who helped make the Ballet Russe famous. But most of all it revivifies a compassionate understanding of Diaghileff as a person, and strengthens the appreciation of his colossal influence on the art of his time. Or as Lifar has it, of all time.

## Anderson Play in Ireland

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

Hilton Edwards and Micheal MacLiammoir opened their Dublin season at the Gaiety with a sumptuous production of Maxwell Anderson's "The Masque of Kings." It was a gala occasion. The audience, which packed the auditorium from floor to ceiling, included many members of the Government as well as most of the Diplomatic Corps, and there was an old-world atmosphere suggesting that the clock had been turned back to the actual period of the play, when the Gaiety was young.

The stage settings, designed by Micheal MacLiammoir, seemed to be part of the theater itself, in that they blended with the ancient design and decoration. Also, one got the impression that Dublin was indeed a European capital city, and one forgot that the events foreshadowed in the play were actually happening little more than 100 miles away. Inside the Gaiety we were living in the 'eighties of the last century, listening to what at times seemed prophecy while the things predicted were being enacted just beyond our shores.

Mr. Anderson has written a delightful play, which if it is not historically accurate, is none the less interesting as a study of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is its hero. The Crown Prince tends to be somewhat boring. That, possibly, is because his first appearance is under circumstances that alienate rather than win sympathy. Even when he is giving expression to views which, in the light of subsequent history, savor of prediction, he seems rather futile and doomed to failure. It is the Emperor who triumphs, even in the last tragic scene when he suddenly sheds his grief, divests himself of the parental role and, holding himself erect, departs, once more the Emperor and the proud head of the House of Hapsburg which has been spared disgrace, albeit it has lost its only direct heir. Mr. Anderson handles Marie Vetsera rather conventionally, giving her only a few touches of personality, so that Meriel Moore, who played the role, was dwarfed by Micheal MacLiammoir, as Rudolph. Hilton Edwards, as the Emperor, dominated the play. The company is so well drilled in the speaking of verse that Mr. Anderson's lines ran smoothly.

Apart from the story, the play had a peculiar interest for Irish audiences through two of the characters, Count Taaffe and the Empress Elizabeth. The Empress came to Ireland several times.

An ancestor of Count Taaffe's was an Irish peer who settled in Austria and rose to royal favor. During the war of 1914-1918, when, by special Act of Parliament, certain high personages, who, albeit living in Germany as reigning heads, enjoyed the right of sitting in the British House of Lords, were deprived of that right for taking part in the war on the side of the Central Powers, an exception was made in favor of Count Taaffe, son of the Chancellor of Francis Joseph, on the ground that his family had been domiciled in Austria for nearly 200 years. The present Count Taaffe, grandson of the Chancellor, sold all his property in Austria before Anschluss and returned to Ireland, where he is now domiciled.

J. J. H.

## Two Eminent Nature Painters

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Two exhibitions which call for a backward glance of appreciation have been arranged here, one devoted to the work of Eugène Boudin, the French painter of marines and coastal scenes, the other to that of the American landscapist George Inness. Both artists were notable for love of nature, and both, though not now so prominently before us as they once were, continue to command respect.

Boudin's prominence in the last decades of the nineteenth century is recalled by a charming small show of about 15 oils and water colors at the Carroll Carstairs Gallery. The pictures have come from various collections, are generally small in scale, and several of them —especially the harbor scenes— are peculiarly deft and spontaneous in execution.

* * *

Of course Boudin could evoke a full measure of solidity when he chose, as he did in his figure paintings, but it is usually for his clever, spirited attack upon the canvas that he is known; that, and a quality particular to his painting of skies which led to his being called by at least one of his contemporaries the "king of the skies." While this phrase strikes us as a bit patronizing, coming especially, as it is reputed to have come, from such a contemporary as Corot, one can readily appreciate in his canvases why Boudin's friends found the title fitting.

The luminosity which characterizes this artist's airy skies is a major detail to be remarked in his paintings, but a breezy atmospheric feeling generally gives charm to his paintings. The show contains an excellent example of his work in the "Avant Port du Havre," a portrait of the harbor which, on the nautical side, marks the transition from the era of sail to that of steam on the sea. The ships, both of sail and steam, show remarkable sensitiveness in painting. Their interlocking spars and rigging are handled with wonderful precision. Far from being laborious or matter of fact, however, such studies of the sea and harbor, of which the exhibition counts several, show delightful freedom.

* * *

While largely self-taught, Boudin exerted a wide influence on the painters of his time, and Courbet as well as Monet frequented his place on the northern coast of France. From Trouville, where he lived and painted, come several paintings showing his skill in depicting figures on the beach of the famous resort. These beach scenes, while often delightfully skillful, seem to us generally the less important of the artist's works. They involve no such subtle effects of atmosphere as do the harbor subjects, few such exquisite nuances of light and shading, and concentrate on picturesqueness in the character of sedate feminine figures with crinolines and parasols. "Plague de Trquville" (1869), is however, a charming commentary on the period in which it was painted, with some delightful human characterization and a lively air of light and of movement.

Boudin, it is generally recognized, marked the transition from the romanticism of the Barbizon school to the impressionism of Manet. George Inness represented progress from the realism of the early American school of landscape painters toward a poetic naturalism in painting. The exhibition which the Findlay Gallery is holding embraces the landscape and figure work of a dozen Americans, from Homer Martin and J. Francis Murphy to Hassam, Weir, and Elliott Daingerfield, a disciple of Inness; but it is Inness himself with some 15 canvases who is the major personality of the occasion

* * *

Inness has become a stock item with many American art galleries, and his works have been frequently exhibited. Not all the paintings at the Findlay Gallery are above the average associated with this distinguished American. He painted things of breathless beauty in subtle, richly harmonized colors, and he also painted vague effects empty of rewarding content.

Fortunately there is an admirable piece called "Late Summer Afternoon" in the quiet pastoral mood which characterizes his best work, showing deep feeling for natural form and color. This valley scene with feathery trees and a group of cattle shows progress beyond the factual realism of works such as the "Lake George," which appears in the display with a style recalling Inness' early association with the Hudson River School. A large canvas called "Roman Campagna" represents another phase of the artist, suggesting associations with Italy and devotion to the work of Corot.

## Chicago Orchestra Jubilee

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Fifty years ago Theodore Thomas lifted his baton to begin the first season of the Chicago Orchestra, and this year the organization, whose activities have so enriched the artistic culture of this community, has entered upon a jubilee series of concerts. One of the factors that will make that series of more than ordinary interest is the number of specially written works which some of the world's principal composers have contributed to the programs.

It was fitting that at the opening concert of the season (Oct. 10) the first of the novelties was a Festival Fanfare by Frederick Stock, who has been conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra for 35 years. This brilliant piece was no mere flourishing of brass and tinkling of cymbals. The composer entered upon his task with serious intent to make more than a pièce d'occasion. His Fanfare, an elaborately developed composition that was of the length of an ordinary overture, contained not only meaty subject matter, but it was scored with the phenomenal mastery of every symphonic resource that comes to a musician who has studied other masters' scores and directed their performance for the greater portion of his life. Great enthusiasm followed the presentation of the Fanfare, and that, undoubtedly, was as it should have been.

The remainder of the program was concerned with familiar works—Beethoven's Third Symphony, "Till Eulenspiegel" by Richard Strauss, and the "Capriccio Espagnol" by Rimsky-Korsakoff. If the two last-mentioned pieces did nothing else, they made it clear that as a performing body the Chicago Symphony Orchestra has attained, in the course of its half-century of activity, an extraordinary virtuosity.

The second concert (Oct. 17) brought forward a new symphony by Darius Milhaud, who directed it. As a prominent member of the once-famous Parisian coterie which was known as "Les Six," Mr. Milhaud began his creative career as a rebel. His symphony disclosed him to be still in opposition to conservative methods—more particularly in regard to its harmony—yet it seemed as if his earlier music was more astringent than is his latest effort. In general, the symphony made an excellent impression, for it contains pleasant (even occasionally banal) subject matter, and not a little of it showed that poetry and imaginativeness are among Mr. Milhaud's artistic assets. The French composer did not evince exceptional talent as a conductor, but the orchestra gave him an interpretation that must have won his thanks.

Probably as a compliment to the distinguished visitor, Mr. Stock made up the entire program of works belonging to the French school. It began with the overture, "King Lear," by Berlioz, proceeded to the fragile and touching music written more than 40 years ago by Gabriel Fauré for Mrs. Patrick Campbell's London production of "Pelléas et Mélisande," and continued with Debussy's "Ibéria," Honegger's "Pastorale d'Été," and Ravel's "La Valse." If all this did honor to Gallic music, it also did as much honor to the organization which performed it.

In the opening week of Chicago's musical season the Chicago Symphony Orchestra was not the sole contributor to the pleasure of people who enjoy symphonic art. The Woman's Symphony Orchestra presented (Oct. 15) the first program of its series, and, thanks, in part at least, to the skill of Izler Solomon (who is now the conductor of the orchestra), the quality of playing was on a higher plane than ever it had been before. Mr. Solomon evidently has persuaded the ladies that only adequate rehearsing, and a thorough comprehension of musical values, can bring success to their efforts. They gave an admirable reading of Gordon Campbell's effective arrangement of Bach's "Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sind," the Symphony by César Franck, the suite from Mozart's ballet, "Les Petits Riens," and an arrangement of Weber's "Perpetuum Mobile" made by George Szell. The last-named work was played with particular brilliancy.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# American Kicker Recognized by Australians to Be the Best in Football World

## Carlton Club Gives Trophy To Bill Paulman of Stanford

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—Bill Paulman—Stanford's ace kicker, who led his team to an upset victory over the Carlton Football Club (of Melbourne, Australia) in the 1939 International Team-Kicking-Passing Contest—has been signally honored by Australians. First, his wonderful placekick of 79 yards 1 foot 11 inches with the 17¾ oz. Australian Rules ball has been recognized as the third greatest kick of its kind. . . . Next, his remarkable three-year aggregate for these contests earned for him the unofficial title of the greatst all-round kicker in the football world . . . and to climax the honors, the Carlton Club presented him with a trophy typical of the Land of the Southern Cross.

This series of "correspondence" contests (highly endorsed by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University) was arranged in 1937 with the co-operation of Coach Thornhill (Stanford) and John Best of the Carlton Club—the object being to try and bring the athletes of the United States and Australia a little closer together. Under the rules the contest was divided into four divisions—punt . . . plackkick . . . dropkick . . . and passing. Teams consisted of three men in each division . . . each had three kicks with the 17¾ oz. Australian ball and three with the 14½ oz. American . . . the longest kick of each was measured and the aggregate formed the team total . . . in the passing division each of the three contestants had three passes and the best distance of each formed the team total.

Before the series started the Stanford boys were not considered a match for the Australians. Many Americans (among them some Stanford faculty members) while on a visit to Melbourne had been guests of various football clubs and therefore had seen the Australians in action. One and all were amazed at the great kicking ability of the Melbourne teams and felt sure that no group outside of Australia could beat them in a kicking contest. Passing, however, was something different as it is not a part of the Australian Rules game.

The opinion of the American tourists was proved correct in the first contest as the Carlton kickers easily outdistanced the best performances of the Stanford boys and were still superior in 1938. However, Stanford made a much better showing that year and in 1939 upset all predictions by registering a surprising victory.

**Others Kicked Well**

While Bill Paulman's kicking was the best for Stanford each year, there were some splendid performances by other members of the team, many of whom had never had an opportunity to display their ability in this department of the game. Jim Groves placekicked the Australian ball 76 yards 6 inches and the American 74-02-04...Tony Calvelli achieved a distance of 67-01-06 with the Australian and 65-00-05 with the American . . . and Frank Albert's best kick with the Australian was 72-02-08 and 64-C2-01 with the American.

The tremendous improvement in Stanford's kicking over the three-year period was one of the outstanding features of the contests. The team aggregate (three men, six kicks) in the punt division in 1937 was 325 yards 1 foot 6 inches . . . . in 1938 they increased it to 363-00-00 . . . and 381-00-07 in 1939. In 1937 the dropkick total was 293-00-00 . . . in 1938 it was 341-00-00 . . . and in 1939, 345-02-07. Placekick aggregate in 1937 was 347-00-00 in 1938, 438-02-09 . . . and 413-00-04 in 1939. The sensational improvement of the Stanford boys in 1938 and 1939 in the placekick division was due to the fact that they adopted the Australian method of teeing-up the ball and kicking it at the intersection of the seams—by this means they beat the Australians badly at their own game.

**Passing Surprises**

More surprising to the Australians (than even Stanford's 1939 victory) was the tremendous distances the American boys passed the big Australian ball. When the contests were arranged, one noted Australian authority said that their ball could not be passed more than 20 yards. Therefore when the official results were received in Melbourne it was thought there must be a mistake as John Steers of Stanford was credited with passing the Australian ball 61 yards. It was felt certain that this must have been a kick instead of a pass. Then to add to their amazement, Bill Paulman in 1939 established a new passing record of 67 yards 3 inches.

Bill Paulman's three-year aggregate for 14 kicks was 902 yards 2 feet 3 inches—an average of 64-02-11 5/14 per kick. The best Carlton aggregate was that of Eric Huxtable with 624-01-06 for 10 kicks—an average of 62-01-04 1/5 per kick. In 1939, Jack Wrout of Carlton was a close second to Paulman with an aggregate of 391-01-06—an average of 65-00-09 per kick. For this excellent performance, Wrout was generously presented by Alfred R. Masters (general manager of the Stanford Board of Athletic Control) with a Stanford football blanket.

**American-Australian Records**

Here is the list of American-Australian records for this type of contest:

Punt—(Australian 17¾ oz. ball), Harry Vallance (Carlton) 89 yards . . . (American 14½ oz. ball), Bill Paulman (Stanford) 69 yards 2 inches . . . Dropkick—(Australian), Jack Wrout (Carlton) 72 yards . . . (American), J. Wrout 67 yards. . . . Placekick—(Australian) Bill Paulman, 79 yards, 1 foot, 11 inches . . . (American) 75 yards, 1 foot, 5 inches . . . Passing—(Australian) Bill Paulman 67 yards 3 inches . . . (American) Tony Calvelli (Stanford) 75 yards 1 foot 5 inches . . . (Australian) R. Cooper (Carlton) 42 yards . . . (American) R. Cooper 49 yards.

Hector de Lacy, football editor of the Melbourne Sporting Globe, in commenting on Stanford's 1939 victory, said:

"In the first test Stanford was easily beaten . . . the second likewise was won by Carlton but Stanford put up a bolder front . . . and now in the third test Stanford won the punt and placekick to take the honors. That indicates how keen those fellows are to succeed . . . they (do) not play second fiddle for long."

Although war has forced a cessation of the contest much good has already been accomplished. American and Australian athletes were drawn a little closer together and reminders of the series (in the form of trophies) are to be seen at both Stanford University and the rooms of the Carlton Football Club.

H. A. R.

## By-Plays

### Monday Quarterbacks

For the college football fan who is wont to take the game seriously, one of the most interesting features of the season is Monday Quarterbacking. By this we mean discussing how a team lost the game through the wrong choice of plays. There are, of course, many games played each week end in which there is little chance for such discussion as the competing elevens have seemed to make the best possible use of their opportunities; but there are some games where the play chosen has failed to come through at a time when a different play might have proved successful and so changed the entire result of the contest.

No better example of such a condition has come to our attention in many seasons than that furnished by two games played by four of the Ivy League elevens last Saturday. We refer to the Yale-Dartmouth and Harvard-West Point games. As the result of what happened in the Yale Bowl and Harvard Stadium the generalship of one of the quarterbacks is being praised, while that of the other is being questioned by some of the second guessers.

**Yale Play**

It will be recalled that at New Haven Yale had the ball on Dartmouth's five-yard line with about 20 seconds to play. Here was a chance for three types of play—a field goal attempt, a forward pass, or a rushing attempt, with one of the first two the only logical try. The score was tied and either a field goal or a touchdown would win for Yale. With a third-team end as the potential receiver, the Eli quarterback chose a forward pass and it won for the Blue. And just because the play chosen was successful, those Monday quarterbacks who, had the pass failed, would have been saying Yale should have tried for a field goal, are praising Yale's generalship instead.

The other game furnished just the opposite result. Harvard had the ball on Army's six-yard line with only seconds left to play. Because there was time for only one play, time had been taken out by the Crimson. The situation was almost exactly the same as at New Haven. All agree that the proper play would be a field goal try or a forward pass. As Harvard had carried the ball from her own 34-yard line to Army's one by means of passes and her goal-kicker had missed a previous try for point after, the Crimson quarterback chose another pass, and the minute it failed the second guessers started in.

**Judgment Criticized**

And so the judgment of one is criticized adversely while that of the other is praised. Thus does Dame Fortune give the followers of the gridiron game a chance to second guess the Crimson quarterback for picking the very same play under almost exactly the same conditions as won acclaim for Yale's quarterback at New Haven. And the strange part of all this second guessing is that all it does is furnish considerable talk about something that did not and cannot happen. And what is still more we do not doubt but that many of those same Monday Quarterbacks would, had they been in the Harvard quarterback's place, have done the very thing he did. Perhaps when Harvard and Yale meet at New Haven next month the shoe may be on the other foot. Keep it up, Monday Quarterbacks, but don't take it too seriously.

## $12 Dividend

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26 (AP)—The world champion Cincinnati Reds declared a $12 dividend to stockholders yesterday.

In a letter to common shareholders, President Powel Crosley, Jr., said "while many persons thought our operations this year were more profitable than last year (when the club won the National League pennant), such was not the case.

"Excluding World Series receipts, the net revenue from games at home and abroad during the season was $117,553.80 less than in 1939."

A final audit will not be available before next Thursday, Crosley said.

## *Syracuse Sophomore* —By Pap'

MOVE OVER, BOYS
ONLY A SOPHOMORE, BUT HE WAS GOOD ENOUGH TO STEP INTO A STARTING BERTH
TOM HAS SPEED ENOUGH TO RUN WILD IN THE OPEN ONCE HE EXPLODES THROUGH THE LINE
Tommy MAINES !!
HE IS RATED THE BEST FULLBACK SYRACUSE HAS HAD SINCE JACK McBRIDE STARRED FOR THE ORANGE IN THE EARLY '20's
PAP'

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

New York Giants announced they would play night baseball in 1940. Rabbit Maranville let out as manager of Albany of Eastern League.

**Five Years Ago**

Chicago Cardinals upset New York Giants, 14-13, on Phil Sarboe's 88-yard run for touchdown before 32,000 at New York.

## College Football

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Oct. 25**

**East**

Duquesne 10, Manhattan 6.
George Washington 19, West Virginia 0.
Fairmont (W. Va.) State 14, Salem 7.
Concord (W. Va.) St. 28, New River St. 0.
West Chester (Pa.) Tch. 7, Albright 0.
Cornell Jv's 19, Lock Haven (Pa.) Tch. 12.
Army Jv's 17, Princeton Jv's 6.
Dartmouth Jv's 13, Harvard Jv's 13 (tie).
Maryland Jv's 13, Pennsylvania Jv's 6.

**South**

Kentucky 7, Georgia 7 (tie).
Chattanooga 40, Sewanee 6.
Maryland 6, Western Maryland 0.
Miami 31, Elon 7.
Appalachian 28, King 3.
High Point 27, West Carolina Tch. 12.
Newberry 36, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.
Transylvania 13, Otterbein 0.
Murray (Ky.) Tch. 21, Union (Tenn.) 14.
Louisiana Normal 7, Centenary 0.
Louisville 38, Alfred Holbrook 7.
Louisiana Tech 20, Illinois Wesleyan 14.
Troy (Ala.) Teachers 19, Marion Inst. 0.

**Midwest**

St. Louis University 21, Drake 0.
Wichita 14, Washburn 6.
Macalester 26, Augsburg 0.
Gustavus-Adolphus 19, Hamline 0.
Mayville (N. D.) Thrs. 14, Minot Thrs. 0.
Dickinson (N. D.) Thrs. 13, Bottineau Forestry 0.
Jamestown 20, Valley City (N. D.) Thrs. 6.
Superior (Wis.) Tea. 25, Stout 3.
Concordia (Minn.) 6, Moorhead Tea. 0.
Aberdeen (S. D.) Normal 19, Springfield Normal 13.
Milton 13, Northwestern (Wis.) 7.
Central (Mich.) State 24, Michigan Normal 0.
St. Ambrose 21, Detroit Tech. 0.
Baldwin Wallace 13, Akron 7.
Findlay 13, Bluffton 7.
Eastern Illinois Tea. 20, Western Illinois Tea. 12.
Springfield (Mo.) Tea. 20, Southwestern (Kan.) Tea. 0.
Rockhurst 14, Warrensburg (Mo.) Tea. 7.
Maryville (Mo.) Tea. 7, Culver-Stockton 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 20, College of Emporia 0.
William Jewell 18, Tarkio 0.
Bethany (Kan.) 7, McPherson 0.
Baker 12, Bethel 0.
Hastings 6, Doane 6 (tie).
Midland 33, Nebraska Wesleyan 0.
York 31, Concordia (Neb.) 12.

**Southwest**

Arkansas Tech 39, Hendrix 7.
West Texas State 40, St. Benedict's 14.
Ouachita 13, East Texas Tea. 6.
Oklahoma Baptist 13, Northeastern Oklahoma State 0.
Southeastern Oklahoma State 7, Oklahoma City 2.
East Central Oklahoma State 47, Northwestern Oklahoma State 6.
Howard Payne 10, Southwestern (Tex.) 2.
New Mexico Aggies 13, Arizona State (Flagstaff) 0.
New Mexico State Tea. 13, Pan Handle Aggies 6.

**Far West**

Loyola (Los Angeles) and College of Pacific-postponed rain.
Eastern Washington College 40, Lewiston (Ida.) Normal 0.
Idaho Southern Branch 36, Albion Normal 26.
Fresno State 0, San Diego State 0 (scoreless tie).

## Syd Howe Scores Twice

DETROIT, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League poured in four goals in the last period to win their second-straight game from their Indianapolis farm club last night, 6 to 4, in the preliminary season series. Syd Howe scored twice for the Wings.

## He Who Waits—

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP)—Ben Suitt hung around the football field so much that they gave him a suit and now he's No. 1 tailback on the Citadel varsity team.

Suitt,' a senior, never played college football—nor high school ball, for that matter—until this season.

**College Soccer**

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Oct. 25**

At Hanover, N. H.: Harvard 1, Dartmouth 1 (tie); Dartmouth freshmen 3, Harvard freshmen 1.

At Middletown, Conn.: Amherst freshmen 4, Wesleyan freshmen 0.

**Exhibition Hockey**

*By the Associated Press*

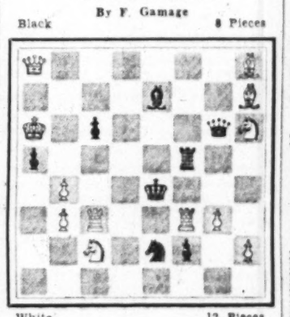
At Cornwall, Ont.: Providence Reds (Amn.) 5, Montreal Canadiens (Nat.) 2.

## Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

October 26, 1940
Problem No. 2291
By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

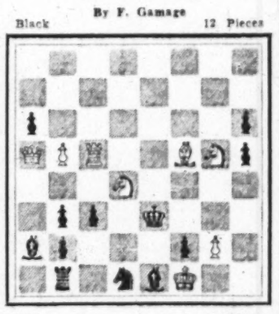
White to play and mate in two

(First Honorable Mention, First International Tourney, Cercles d'Echecs de Saint Ouen, France, 1938.)

**Problem No. 2292**

By F. Gamage

Black 12 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(No. 2280, British Chess Magazine, June, 1908.)

**Solutions to Problems**

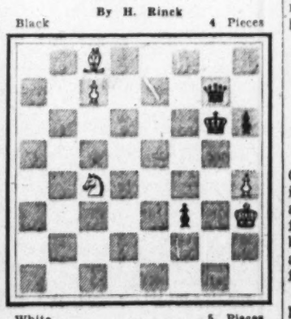
No. 2289. B-Q8
No. 2290. 1. Q-Q8 PxKKt
2 Q-Kt6ch
1. . . . PxQKt
2. KtxBP RxB
1
2. KKt-Kjch K moves
1
2. KKt-KJ

End-Game No. 534. White wins: 1 P-B6, Kt-R4; 2 R-KB, PxP; 3 R-B5, Kt-Kt6; 4 QxPch, etc.

**End-Game No. 535**

By H. Rinck

Black 4 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and draw

(The master ending composer treats us to an amazing stalemate!)

**Koltanowski Exhibition Tour**

George Koltanowski, formerly of Belgium but now in possession of his first papers, has visited many sections of the country showing his great simultaneous and blindfold skill. In 11 exhibitions, he played a total of 153 games, winning 137, losing only 3 and drawing 13. Of these, several were blindfold. In Washington, for example, he played 10 games blindfold, winning 6, drawing 4, and losing only one.

**Many New York Chess Clubs**

There are some fifteen New York chess clubs: Marshall, Manhattan, West Side "Y" Steinitz, Bronx, Queens, Empire City, Williamsburg, Staten Island, London Terrace, Astoria New York, Strand, Rice-Progressive, Cuba, as well as many in the Greater New York area, but out of the city proper.

**Alain C. White's Article**

The October Chess Review contains another section of A. C. White's "Sixty Two-Movers of the Past Sixty Years." V. L. Eaton and F. Gamage are the only American composers represented in the problems quoted.

**Pennsylvania Chess Federation**

After the Labor Day championship tournament, in which L. W. Gardner, of Pittsburgh, defeated W. Steckel, of Allentown, in the play-off, W. M. Byland, of Pittsburgh, was elected president, Harry Cooke of Pittsburgh, vice-president, and Anton Linder of Erie, secretary-treasurer. Next year's tournamnet is to be held in Erie.

**New York State Tourney Game**

The Brazilian champion, temporarily in this country was one of the contestants in the New York State Championship, held late this summer in Hamilton. In the game below, he takes 32 moves to show one of the New York City experts that it is unwise to attempt to hold the gambit QBP.

**Queen's Gambit Declined**

| Crux White | Hago Black | Crux White | Hago Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 17 Kt-Q2 | Q-K3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 18 QxQ | KtxQ |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-QB3 | 19 P-K4 | K-B |
| 4 Kt-B3 | PxP | 20 P-K5 | B-K14 |
| 5 P-K3 | P-QK14 | 21 B-Kt3 | R-Q |
| 6 P-QR4 | B-Kt5 | 22 B-Kt4 | P-QR3 |
| 7 B-Q2 | Kt-B3 | 23 Kt-B4 | QR-Kt |
| 8 PxP | BxKt | 24 Kt-R5 | RxRch |
| 9 BxB | P-K | 25 BxR | R-Q2 |
| 10 P-QK13 | Castles | 26 B-Q6 | R-Kt4 |
| 11 PxP | PxP | 27 B-R4 | K-K |
| 12 BxP | Q-B2 | 28 BxR | BxB |
| 13 Q-Kt3 | Kt-B3 | 29 R-B7 | Kt(B3)-Kt |
| 14 CastlesKR | B-Q2 | 30 B-B5 | P-B3 |
| 15 KR-B | KR-Kt | 31 Kt-Kt7 | B-Q6 |
| 16 Q-R3 | Q-Q | 32 Kt-Q6ch | Resigns |

**Steiner-Woliston Match**

Here is the third game of the match between two leading Pacific coast experts. Herman Steiner, formerly of New York but now of Los Angeles, defeated his young rival 1-2, with no draws.

**Queen's Counter Gambit**

| Steiner White | Woliston Black | Steiner White | Woliston Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 12 Q-R4 | Q-K3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K4 | 13 R-Q | R-Kt |
| 3 QPxP | P-Q5 | 14 R-Q3 | P-KKt3 |
| 4 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 15 P-R3 | P-B4 |
| 5 P-KKt3 | B-K3 | 16 PxP=p | KtxP |
| 6 QKt-Q2 | Q-Q2 | 17 KtxKt | BxKt |
| 7 B-Kt2 | B-K2 | 18 B-Q2 | KR-Kt |
| 8 Castles | B-KR6 | 19 R-Kt3 | R-Q3 |
| 9 Kt-K4 | BxB | 20 P-B5 | R-Q4 |
| 10 KxB | P-KR3 | 21 Q-R6 | Kt-Q |
| 11 P-QR3 | Castles | 22 RxPch | Resigns |

## Five Matches For Cyclone Polo Team

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMES, Iowa—Five matches face the Iowa State College polo team through the rest of the autumn season, it was announced here.

The Cyclone riders will open their home program Oct. 26, as the University of Missouri comes here in a match highlighting Homecoming activities.

A return contest is scheduled for November, while the University of Illinois will be the opponent for the second time in another late contest. Illinois defeated Iowa State, 7 to 5, in a hard-ridden match on its home field.

The Cyclones will play two matches at the University of Oklahoma. The schedule:

Oct. 26—Missouri at Ames.
Oct. 31—Oklahoma at Norman.
Nov. 2—Oklahoma at Norman.
Nov. 9—Missouri at Columbia.
Nov. 23—Illinois at Ames.

## Motorboat Shorts

From early indications the Show Committee in charge of the coming National Motor Boat Show again will have difficulty in caring for the demands for space that are being made by manufacturers of accessories and marine equipment for recreational craft.

On allotment day, Oct. 21, 91 applications for space in the accessory department alone had already been filed. Many of these exhibits will contain new and interesting devices to be shown for the first time to the public at Grand Central Palace, Jan. 10 to 18, 1941.

## Gross to St. Paul

ST. PAUL (AP)—Lloyd (Bomber) Gross, high-scoring left winger of the Tulsa Oilers, has become property of the St. Paul hockey team in a straight trade for Hodge Johnson, speedy right winger who has been a member of the Saints for the past six seasons.

**College Cross-Country**

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Oct. 25**

At Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard 27, Dartmouth 58, New Hampshire 81; Dartmouth Freshmen 26, Harvard Freshmen 43, New Hampshire Freshmen 67.

At Springfield, Mass.: Springfield 18, Amherst 53; Springfield Freshmen 26, Amherst Freshmen 30.

At New York: Franklin and Marshall 24, City College of New York 31.

At State College, Pa.: Syracuse 37, Penn State 18; Penn State Freshmen 19, Syracuse Freshmen 36.

## Boston Bears Play Final Home Game With Milwaukee

Outweighed in the line but 10 pounds per man heavier in the backfield, the Boston Bears oppose the Milwaukee Chiefs in the final American Professional Football League game of the season at Fenway Park at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

The Bears are tied for first place in the League with the Columbus Bulls: both teams have won four of five starts. To keep pace with the Bulls, who are a likely choice to defeat Cincinnati tomorrow, the Bears must whip the Chiefs and run their winning streak to five games.

Milwaukee, defeated by the New York Yankees last Sunday, boasts the most capable line in the league headed by Bob Eckle, the 215-pound tackle from Wisconsin, and Sherman Barnes, the 6-ft. 4-in. end from Baylor. The Chiefs' linemen, who average seven pounds per man heavier than the Bears' line, held the New York Yankees to 39 yards in 40 rushes last week.

Coach Eddie Casey will start Joe Yablonski, the former Holy Cross star, at quarterback; Andy Karpus of Detroit, the club's most effective passer, and Jerry Donnell of Oregon University, at the halfback posts; and Morrie Kohler of Oregon State, whose work has attracted a bid for his services from the New York Giants, at fullback in place of the injured Frank Patrick.

The Bears' second backfield of Holmstrom at quarterback, Vito Ananis at left halfback, Ernie Wheeler at right halfback, and Thell Fisher at fullback will see plenty of service. Casey was pleased with Fisher's speed against the Indians last week and singled him out for praise.

Keith Ranspot and Joel Mason will start at end for the Bears with Tom Cory of Utah the first end replacement. Leslie Lane of South Dakota, whose work last Sunday won him a starting berth, and "Iron Man" Vic Obeck are the tackles although both Carl Kaplanoff, the 235-pound giant from Ohio State, and Luke Linden are ready to play. Vic Marino of Ohio State and Red Negri, the place kicking specialist, are the guards with Joe Ratica, recovered from an injury, at center.

**Vic Obeck**
**Boston Bears**

## Sports Around the Hub

**Fall Dinghy Racing**

(AP)—Casting defiance to a season which finds most yachtsmen sailing fireplace courses, more than a score of crews will battle for the fall championship of college dinghy racing on the Charles River tomorrow.

Under auspices of the Nautical Association of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and billed as the tenth semiannual Boston Dingy Club's Intercollegiate Challenge Cup Regatta, between 22 and 25 entrants are expected, representing, because of previous eliminations, about 40 colleges.

Tech, present holder of the trophy, was regarded as a slight favorite.

Among the entries are Boston University, Brown, Coast Guard, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Michigan, Navy, New Hampshire, Northeastern, Princeton, Trinity, Tufts, Williams and Yale.

* * *

Manager Art Ross announced today that 18 Bruins players and three amateurs will leave the Hershey, Pa., camp tomorrow afternoon for a final week's training in Montreal. The Bruins will practice daily at the Montreal Forum beginning Monday and will open their season against Les Canadiens on Nov. 3. The first Boston game will be played with Chicago on Nov. 12.

The Bruins squad going to Montreal will be the same that carried the Boston team to the National League Championship last year with the exception of Red Hamill, who will be left with the Hershey Bears on option because Ross wants to have Hamill get all the work possible at defense.

Making the Montreal trip also will be Gordie Bruce, Terry Reardon and Pat McReavy, the Bruins fourth line, and also the entire Regina midget line of Frank Mario, Alf Kunkel and Grant Warwick. The Regina Kids will remain with the Bruins for the rest of the week and then will return to Regina to play another season under Bruins sponsorship. The three amateurs will watch their first National League game when they see Canadiens and Bruins play.

The entire Bruins squad will go by train to Montreal with the exception of Milton Schmidt and Bobby Bauer, who will drive to Boston Sunday and then continue on to Montreal by train on Monday.

The Bruins will play their final exhibition game with the Hershey Bears tonight.

* * *

Briefs—A lively demonstration by nearly 800 Harvard undergraduates, who paraded with red flares, shot off fireworks, sang and hung a Dartmouth player in effigy in the Harvard Gym last night, caused Coach Dick Harlow of the Crimson to remark: "This is the best rally I have ever seen at Harvard." . . . The Dartmouth junior varsity and the Harvard jayvees battled to a 13-13 tie on the Soldiers Field gridiron yesterday while a few miles away the Dartmouth freshmen bowed to the Boston College first-year players, 12 to 9. . . .

The New England Golf Association will stage its 1941 tournament in Connecticut on a course to be selected later. . . . All the officers were re-elected at the annual meeting held last night at the Oakley Country Club. . . . Harvard's cross-country runners won from Dartmouth and New Hampshire in a four-mile run along the Charles River yesterday. The score: Harvard 27, Dartmouth 55, New Hampshire 61. . . . Individual honors went to Sid Bull of Dartmouth who was first in the varsity race in 22m. 36s.

## *Col. McKechnie's First Contract Is Dusted Off*

WILKINSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26 (AP)—The first professional baseball contract held by Manager Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds popped up the other night as an added attraction at a testimonial given him by Wilkinsburg fans.

Produced by former State Senator W. D. Mansfield, the contract revealed McKechnie launched his professional career 35 years ago in the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Maryland League—at the handsome salary of $175 a month. Mansfield was an officer of the league at the time.

Testimonial gifts received by McKechnie from hometown admirers included a "Kentucky Colonel" commission signed by Kentucky's Gov. Keen Johnson.

## Thompson Is Pleased With Chicago Six

HIBBING, Minn., Oct. 26 (AP)—Manager Paul Thompson is forced to weigh his words carefully these days or his enthusiasm about the Chicago Black Hawks will carry him away.

Thompson, beginning his second year as manager, says the Hawks should be able to stick close to the New York Rangers, Stanley Cup winners, and the Boston Bruins, in the impending season. He describes his squad as "the most evenly balanced outfit in Chicago history."

**Tobin Agrees**

William J. Tobin, club president, who has been associated with the Hawks for 15 years, agrees with Thompson's estimate.

The Hawks, who finished fourth last season and last the year before, are resting their fond hopes for an improved rating on a bulky set of defensemen and fast and fancy wingmen.

Joe Cooper, Earl Seibert, Art Wiebe and Jack Portland are ready to pick up where they left off a year ago at defense, with rookies John Mariucci and Dave McKay looming as good future material. Mariucci was a hockey and football star at the University of Minnesota and McKay came from Edmonton, Alberta. These six average 198 pounds, none scaling under 192.

**Goodman in Cage**

In the cage will be Paul Goodman, who became the goalie last Jan. 1 and carried on thereafter sensationally. The Hawks also have a fine rookie prospect in Sam Le Presti, 22-year-old youngster with St. Paul in 1939.

Three veteran performers should prove ample at center—Cully Dahlstrom, Bill Carse and Bill Thoms. However, Thompson has been impressed with the showing of 21-year-old Max Bentley, brother of Doug, Hawk wingman.

Doug will share the left wing duties with George Allen, Bob Carse and the veteran Johnny Gottselig, who will aid Thompson as coach and general utility man. The Russian star has been with the Hawks 13 years.

**Carryover Wings**

Mush March, Johnny Chad and Phil Hergesheimer are carryovers at right wing. Another veteran available is Regis (Pep) Kelly, bought from Toronto last May. Three rookies also have appeared to fine advantage in practice drills—Paul Platz, formerly of the Winnipeg Monarchs; Bill Mosienko and George Johnson, both of Saskatoon, Sask.

President Tobin already has declared that all seven rookies in camp would be retained, either staying with the Hawks or being farmed out on option to a minor league club.

The Hawks open their season at home against the New York Americans Nov. 7.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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 400,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 518,660 |
| 1940 volume to date | 165,018,655 |
| 1939 volume to date | 220,154,108 |

## Stocks Rise Moderately In Today's Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Steels led the stock market on an upward swing today in the liveliest Saturday dealings of the past four months.

Gains ran to a point or so for a handful of issues, although fractional advances were the rule elsewhere. Top marks were reduced in most cases at the close.

Despite occasional slow-downs, transfers for the two hours were in the neighborhood of 400,000 shares, the largest turnover for a brief session since the middle of June.

While sobering speculative influences were plentiful, brokers said, political optimism seemed to have revived sufficiently in Wall Street, in the wake of last night's outburst of campaign speeches, to bring in considerable short covering and a moderate amount of new investment purchases.

At the same time, lack of definite knowledge as to what is going on among the Axis powers in the war on England still served as a chilling factor in boardrooms. In addition, it was thought, tax doubts remained as a partial offset to generally encouraging business developments at home.

Stocks out in front during the greater portion of the proceedings included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Wheeling Steel, Republic Steel, Crucible, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of N. J., American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Kennecott, American Smelting, Great Northern and Santa Fe.

### Bonds Advance

Corporate bonds headed upward for a moderate rally today.

Many rails, utilities and industrials rose fractions to around a point as the market joined stocks in a week-end turn for the better.

Prospects of sustained industrial operations, now at the highest levels in more than a decade, came in for more attention, although politics and war were called a bridge circles' obstacles to a bold campaign for rising prices.

Participating in the advance were Alleghany 5s, stamped; Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Studebaker 6s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

German 7s rose a fraction in the foreign list. Argentine 4s of 1972 were off a shade.

Only narrow changes were registered in United States Treasury loans.

## Wheat Prices Slump In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Wheat prices slumped about two cents a bushel today as profit taking and professional selling was renewed in sufficient force to snuff out an early upturn.

The downturn was accelerated by execution of stop loss orders placed by dealers who had moderate sized holdings. Pit brokers attributed some of the early strength to the action of securities and to buying that may have originated with the processors and industries but there was no confirmation of any large scale milling or flour business.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Pe-riod | Pay-able | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Accumulated** | | | | |
| Berkshire F Spg $7 pf | $2.45 | Q | Dec. 2 | Nov. 23 |
| Do $5 pf | $1.75 | Q | Dec. 2 | Nov. 23 |
| Grand Union Co (arrear ctfs) | $1 | .. | Dec. 2 | ..... |
| Natl Tea pf | 55c | .. | Nov. 25 | Nov. 6 |
| Oxford P $5 pref | $1.25 | .. | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Bandini Pet | 5c | .. | Nov. 15 | Oct. 31 |
| Bohn Alum & Br | 50c | .. | Dec. 18 | Dec. 3 |
| **Extra** | | | | |
| Gen Bottlers | 5c | .. | Nov. 15 | Nov. 1 |
| Managed Invest | 6c | .. | Nov. 15 | Nov. 12 |
| **Participating** | | | | |
| Gen Stl Wares pt pf | 19c | .. | Nov. 20 | Nov. 8 |
| **Interim** | | | | |
| Ont Steel Prod | 25c | .. | Nov. 15 | Nov. 4 |
| **Year End** | | | | |
| Bourne Mills | 50c | .. | Dec. 18 | Dec. 3 |
| Gorham Mfg | $1 | .. | Nov. 15 | Nov. 1 |
| Gossard Co (HW) | 50c | .. | Nov. 18 | Nov. 7 |
| **Initial** | | | | |
| Curtis Pub C pr pf | 75c | .. | Jan. 1 | Dec. 5 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Alleg Lud St pf | $1.75 | Q | Dec. 2 | Nov. 15 |
| Allied Kid Co | 20c | Q | Nov. 15 | Nov. 7 |
| Am Chain & Cable | 40c | .. | Dec. 15 | Dec. 4 |
| Am Chain&C pf | $1.25 | Q | Dec. 15 | Dec. 4 |
| American News Co | 25c | BM | Nov. 15 | Nov. 4 |
| Astor Financial Corp 75c cum 1st pf | 37½c | S | Dec. 21 | Dec. 5 |
| Banque Ca Nat | $2 | Q | Dec. 2 | Nov. 15 |
| Ca Ind Alcohol V stk | 15c | .. | Nov. 30 | Nov. 20 |
| Ca Ind Alcohol V stk "B" | 15c | .. | Nov. 30 | Nov. 20 |
| Consumers Fin Ltd 50c conv pref | 25c | S | Oct. 31 | Sep. 30 |
| Crown Zeller pf | $1.25 | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 13 |
| Det Gasket&Mf pf | 30c | Q | Dec. 2 | Nov. 15 |
| East Malartic Mines, Ltd | 10c | .. | Dec. 2 | Nov. 1 |
| Eaton Mfg | 75c | .. | Nov. 25 | Nov. 7 |
| Employers Reinsurance Corp | 40c | Q | Nov. 15 | Oct. 31 |
| Fall Riv Gas Wks | 45c | .. | Nov. 1 | Oct. 28 |
| Garner Royalties Co, Ltd. A | 25c | .. | Nov. 4 | Nov. 1 |
| Gen Bottlers, Inc | 10c | Q | Nov. 15 | Nov. 1 |
| Gen - Steel Wares pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 20 | Nov. 8 |
| Grand Union Co div arr ctf | $1 | .. | Dec. 2 | ..... |
| H'm'n Watch pf | $1.50 | Q | Dec. 2 | Nov. 15 |
| Hammond Instrument Co 6% pf | 75c | Q | Nov. 15 | Nov. 1 |
| Hotel Barbizon, Inc vtc | $2 | Q | Nov. 6 | Oct. 25 |
| Kan City Stock Yards Co of Maine | 50c | .. | Nov. 1 | Oct. 23 |
| Do 5% pf | $1.25 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 23 |
| Kellogg & Bulkley | 50c | .. | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| Lunkenheimer Co | 25c | .. | Nov. 15 | Nov. 5 |
| Managed Investments, Inc | 5c | Q | Nov. 15 | Nov. 12 |
| Manufacturers Trading Corp 75c cr pf | 18¾c | Q | Oct. 30 | Oct. 25 |
| McGraw Hill Pub | 15c | .. | Dec. 2 | Nov. 19 |
| Mo Util pf | $1.75 | Q | Dec. 2 | Nov. 20 |
| Newton Tr Co (Mass) | 50c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 15 |
| N'thwest Utilities, Ltd 6% cum pf | $1.50 | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 25 |
| Ontario St Prod pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 15 | Nov. 4 |
| Provincial Bank of Canada (Montreal) | $1.50 | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Scalia Water Co. 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Oct. 15 | Oct. 1 |
| Sherwin & Will pf | 75c | .. | Nov. 15 | Oct. 31 |
| Sher & Will pf | $1.25 | Q | Dec. 2 | Nov. 15 |
| Sioux City Gas & Elec Co 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 11 | Oct. 31 |
| 6th Ave and 59th St Corp | $2 | .. | Nov. 1 | Oct. 19 |
| Swift Intl | 50c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Taylor & Penn Co | $2 | .. | Nov. 1 | Oct. 24 |

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70¼ | 50 | Abbott (1.60a) | 2 | 54¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | −1 |
| 52½ | 34⅞ | Acme Steel (3) | 3 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | + ¼ |
| 9 | 4⅛ | Adams Ex (.15e) | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 16⅛ | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | − ½ |
| 19½ | 12⅝ | Addressog (.95e) | 3 | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 58⅛ | 36½ | Air Reduct (1a) | 3 | 41¾ | 41½ | 41½ | + ⅜ |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Oct 25 |
| 7 | 4 | Alaska Jun (.60) | 2 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | − ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 5 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 12½ | 4¼ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ¼ |
| 14⅜ | 5¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | + ¼ |
| 22 | 7 | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | .. |
| 26½ | 15½ | Alleg-L Stl (¾e) | 9 | 23⅝ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (1e) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Oct 22 |
| 182 | 135½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 5 | 171 | 169¾ | 171 | +1½ |
| 14 | 8⅞ | Allied Kid (.80) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Oct 22 |
| 16¾ | 10 | Allied Mills(¾e) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Oct 25 |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | Allied Stores | 16 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 73⅞ | 55 | Allied Str pf (5) | 2 | 70¼ | 70 | 70¼ | Oct 25 |
| 41⅞ | 21⅜ | Allis-Ch M (1e) | 31 | 37⅝ | 37 | 37 | + ⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 11 | Alpha Cem (¾e) | 7 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ¼ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Amal Leather | 9 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Oct 25 |
| 18 | 9½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | Oct 23 |
| 58½ | 38½ | Amerada Cp (2) | 4 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | + ¼ |
| 21 | 12⅛ | Am Ag Ch (.90e) | 4 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | Oct 24 |
| 75 | 41¾ | Am Airlines | 3 | 61¼ | 60¾ | 60¾ | .. |
| 12¾ | 6 | Am Bank Note | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | .. |
| 9⅜ | 5⅛ | Am Bosch | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Oct 25 |
| 45¾ | 28 | Am Br Sh(1.10e) | 5 | 36¾ | 36⅝ | 36¾ | + ¼ |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | Am Cable & R | 8 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | − 1⅛ |
| 116½ | 87 | Am Can (4) | 6 | 15¾ | 15 | 15¼ | Oct 25 |
| 178⅞ | 164 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 176 | 176 | 176 | Oct 23 |
| 33¼ | 18 | Am Car & Fdy | 7 | 19 | 28¾ | 28¾ | .. |
| 62¼ | 34 | Am Car&Fdy pf | 9 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | + ¼ |
| 23½ | 13½ | Am Ch&C(1.20e) | 5 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | Oct 25 |
| 112½ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 3 | 111 | 111 | 111 | Oct 24 |
| 140½ | 112 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 127 | 127 | 127 | Oct 22 |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Coltype(¾e) | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 4¼ | Am Com Alco | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Oct 10 |
| 15¼ | 8 | Am Crys S (½e) | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | Oct 23 |
| 3¼ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 2 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | Oct 24 |
| 6⅜ | 3½ | Am European | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | Oct 11 |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Am & For Pow | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Oct 25 |
| 24¼ | 9⅛ | A&FP $6pf(.90k) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | Oct 24 |
| 28¼ | 10¾ | Am FP$7pf 1.05k | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | − ¼ |
| 7¼ | 2¼ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Oct 25 |
| 50½ | 23 | Am Haw SS(1a) | 7 | 35¾ | 35½ | 35¾ | + ¼ |
| 6⅝ | .. | Am Hide & Lea | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | − ¼ |
| 38 | 23 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅝ | Oct 24 |
| 66¼ | 45½ | Am Home (2.40) | 1 | 55½ | 55¼ | 55¼ | Oct 25 |
| 37⅜ | 15⅜ | Am Ice | 1 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 35 | 18 | Am Ice pf (1½e) | 2 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | ⅜ | Am Internat'l | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 12½ | Am Inv III (1) | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Oct 22 |
| 57 | 41½ | Am In III pf(2½) | 4 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Sep 25 |
| 22¾ | 10 | Am Locomotive | 4 | 16 | 15½ | 15½ | − ¼ |
| 76½ | 38 | Am Loco pf (5k) | 8 | 78⅞ | 77½ | 78⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Am M & F (.80) | 3 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | .. |
| 3⅝ | 1¾ | Am M & Metal | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Oct 25 |
| 25 | 12¾ | Am Metal (1¼e) | 3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | − ½ |
| 121 | 90 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | Oct 21 |
| 4¼ | 2 | Am Power & Lt | 18 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 63½ | 34¾ | APL $6 pf (4½k) | 5 | 54⅜ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 54 | 28¼ | APL $5 pf (3¾k) | 1 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | .. |
| 10⅜ | 4¾ | Am Rad&St.(.15e) | 14 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | .. |
| 17½ | 9½ | Am Roll Mill | 27 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 12¾ | 6 | Am Saf R (.80) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 5 | Am Seat (½g) | 8 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | Oct 23 |
| 54 | 30¼ | Am Sm & R (2e) | 18 | 43¼ | 42⅞ | 43 | + ⅝ |
| 147 | 122 | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 141½ | 141½ | 141½ | Oct 25 |
| 70 | 51⅞ | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | − ¼ |
| 33⅜ | 19½ | Am Stl F (1½e) | 12 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | + ¼ |
| 14⅝ | 9¼ | Am Stores (½e) | 5 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | Oct 24 |
| 17¼ | 11 | Am Stove (1¼e) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Oct 17 |
| 23⅜ | 12¾ | Am Sugar Ref | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Oct 25 |
| 93 | 70½ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 73 | 73 | 73 | .. |
| 18 | 11¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | Oct 24 |
| 175¼ | 145 | Am T & T (9) | 11 | 163½ | 162½ | 163⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 89½ | 69 | Am Tobacco (5) | 2 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | + ½ |
| 91¾ | 70 | Am Tob B (5) | 2 | 73 | 72¾ | 72¾ | − ½ |
| 153½ | 136 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 148 | 148 | 148 | Oct 23 |
| 5¾ | 2⅝ | Am Type Fdrs | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 5¼ | Am Water Wks | 15 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | + ¼ |
| 101½ | 83⅛ | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | .. |
| 12 | 6 | Am Woolen | 5 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | .. |
| 51½ | 25½ | Am Wool pf (3k) | 4 | 50½ | 50 | 50 | + ½ |
| 8¼ | 4¼ | Am Zinc L & S | 5 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 48½ | 35 | Am Z pr pf (5k) | 5 | 48½ | 48 | 48½ | Oct 24 |
| 32 | 18 | Anaconda (11¼e) | 39 | 24⅛ | 23¾ | 23¾ | + ⅛ |
| 41¼ | 20 | Anacon WC(¼e) | 2 | 32 | 32 | 32 | + ½ |
| 22⅜ | 12½ | Anchor H (.30e) | 4 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | Oct 24 |
| 15¾ | 8 | Andes Cop (¾e) | 3 | 11½ | 11 | 11½ | Oct 23 |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | A P W Paper | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Oct 5 |
| 35½ | 23 | Arch-D-M(1.05e) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Oct 25 |
| 110⅛ | 97½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | Oct 22 |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Armour Ill | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 64¼ | 35 | Armour Ill p pf | 5 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | + ½ |
| 68 | 58½ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Apr20 |
| 43¾ | 22⅜ | Arm Cork (1e) | 3 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | − ¾ |
| 11 | 6⅛ | Arnold C (⅜e) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | Oct 16 |
| 9½ | 3⅜ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ¼ |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 4 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 80 | 65 | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | Oct 25 |
| 85 | 49½ | As DG2pf(16⅛k) | 2 | 81 | 81 | 81 | Oct 21 |
| 45 | 29½ | Associates In (2) | 1 | 34¾ | 24¾ | 34¾ | Oct 25 |
| 25¼ | 13 | Atch T & S F | 6 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | + ⅛ |
| 57½ | 39½ | AT&SF pf(5c) | 2 | 51½ | 51⅜ | 51½ | + ⅜ |
| 23½ | 9⅝ | Atl Coast Line | 4 | 15¾ | 13⅝ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 8½ | Atl G&W Indies | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Oct 22 |
| 22½ | 9¼ | Atl G&W Ind pf | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | Oct 25 |
| 27½ | 18¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 8 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22 | .. |
| 110 | 102 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | Oct 18 |
| 9⅞ | 7 | Atlas Corp (½e) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 51 | 43¼ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | Oct 25 |
| 80½ | 57 | Atlas Pow(2¼e) | 1 | 64 | 64 | 64 | Oct 24 |
| 8⅝ | 4 | Atlas Tack | 1 | 6¼ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | + ¼ |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Oct 23 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Aviation Corp | 6 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | − ⅛ |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 19⅞ | 12⅜ | Bald Loco ct | 18 | 17 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 2⅜ | Balt & Ohio | 7 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | .. |
| 8 | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio pf | 4 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 7½ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Oct 24 |
| 16⅜ | 8½ | Barber As (½e) | 3 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 4 | Barker Bros | 2 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | Oct 25 |
| 13⅜ | 7⅛ | Barnsdall (.45e) | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 36⅜ | 20¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾e) | 2 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | .. |
| 35¾ | 18½ | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 112½ | 105 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | Sep 27 |
| 105 | 102 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jun17 |
| 127 | 102 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 3 | 118½ | 116⅜ | 116⅜ | Oct 9 |
| 9⅞ | 7⅛ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Oct 24 |
| 36⅜ | 24½ | Bendix Av(1¾e) | 9 | 31¼ | 31 | 31 | .. |
| 22½ | 17⅛ | Beh Ind (1.35e) | 1 | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | Oct 25 |
| 56¾ | 49½ | Ben Ind Lpf(2½) | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | − ½ |
| 39 | 22⅛ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 1 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅞ | Oct 23 |
| 89¾ | 63½ | Beth Steel(3½e) | 55 | 84⅜ | 83½ | 84 | + ⅞ |
| 125½ | 109½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 124 | 124 | 124 | Oct 24 |
| 34½ | 14 | Bigelow-S (2e) | 4 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | + ½ |
| 22½ | 15 | Black & Dk (¼a) | 2 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 11⅞ | 5¾ | Blaw-Knox(⅛e) | 3 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅜ |
| 23¼ | 13½ | Bliss & L (¾e) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | .. |
| 28⅜ | 12¾ | Boeing Airplane | 6 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 19¾ | Bohn A&B(1½e) | 5 | 30⅞ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 19 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 7 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | Oct 25 |
| 24¼ | 17 | Borden Co (.90e) | 4 | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅞ | 12⅞ | Borg-War (¾e) | 7 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 37¼ | 26 | Boston & Maine | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | Oct 24 |
| 7 | 4⅜ | Brew Corp (.60) | 3 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Oct 24 |
| 13⅜ | 8 | Bridgeport (⅛e) | 10 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 13⅛ | Briggs Mf (11½e) | 53 | 23⅜ | 22¾ | 23¼ | + ⅜ |
| 39⅝ | 27 | Briggs & Str (3) | 1 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | Oct 1 |
| 53¾ | 38 | Bristol M (2.40) | 2 | 45½ | 45 | 45¼ | Oct 23 |
| 3⅞ | 1½ | Bkly & Q Trans | 6 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | .. |
| 24⅜ | 13½ | Bkly-Man Tr | 2 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 116¼ | 49 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 2 | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ | Oct 7 |
| 25¼ | 13¼ | Bkly Un G (¾e) | 2 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ½ |
| 29½ | 14¾ | Bruns-Bal (1¾e) | 2 | 24 | 23¾ | 24 | + ¼ |
| 48½ | 25 | Bucyrus-E (¼e) | 2 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 7 | 3 | Budd Mfg | 7 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 3⅛ | Budd Wh (.20e) | 76 | 6¾ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | + ¼ |
| 34¼ | 20 | Bullard Co(1⅛e) | 2 | 32⅝ | 32½ | 32½ | − ⅛ |
| 33 | 17⅝ | Buiova Wat (2a) | 2 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | + ½ |
| 21⅜ | 12¼ | Burling Mill (1) | 8 | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18¼ | .. |
| 12½ | 7½ | Burr Ad (½e) | 7 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 5½ | 2 | Bush Terminal | 5 | 3½ | 3 | 3½ | Oct 25 |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | Butler Br (.30e) | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 23¼ | 17½ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Oct 23 |
| 5 | 2¼ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Oct 25 |
| 13¾ | 6½ | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 15½ | 9 | Byron Jack (1) | 3 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | Oct 25 |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| 26⅞ | 14 | Calif Pack (1) | 4 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | − ½ |
| 52½ | 50⅛ | Calif P pf(2½) | 1 | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | Sep 26 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 22 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 8⅛ | 4⅝ | Cal & Hecla (1e) | 5 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 11 | Camp Wy(1.15e) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 11⅜ | Canada Dry | 2 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 4 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | Oct 25 |
| 40½ | 29½ | Cannon M (1½e) | 2 | 37¾ | 37½ | 37½ | Oct 21 |
| 6 | 3½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Oct 18 |
| 32¾ | 22⅛ | Carpent (2¼e) | 2 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30¼ | − ¼ |
| 3½ | 2 | Car&Gen (.10e) | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 75 | 39¼ | Case (JI) Co | 3 | 54⅜ | 54¾ | 54¾ | Oct 25 |
| 56½ | 42½ | Caterpil Tr (2) | 5 | 46⅝ | 46 | 46¼ | + ⅜ |
| 35½ | 20 | Celanese (1¼a) | 12 | 27⅞ | 27 | 27 | − ⅝ |
| 12½ | 5 | Celotex Corp | 2 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | .. |
| 26¼ | 17 | Cent Aguir (1½) | 2 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 5⅞ | 2½ | Cent RR N J | 5 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Oct 25 |
| 11¾ | 6 | Cent Violetta S | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | Oct 25 |
| 6 | 2⅜ | Century Rib M | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | Oct 15 |
| 41½ | 22½ | Cerro de Pas (4) | 4 | 32 | 31½ | 32 | + ⅝ |
| 6⅜ | 3½ | Cert-teed Prod | 6 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | Oct 25 |
| 22 | 15 | Chain Belt(1¼e) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Oct 24 |
| 30¾ | 17½ | Cham P&F(.90e) | 2 | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ¼ |
| 29½ | 10⅞ | Checker Cab | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Sep 24 |
| 42⅜ | 30½ | Ches & O (2⅜e) | 9 | 41¼ | 41 | 41 | − ⅛ |
| 97½ | 84¼ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 96 | 96 | 96 | + ½ |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Ches Corp | 5 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 2½ | ⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Oct 17 |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | Chi Great W pf | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Oct 23 |

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12⅛ | 6½ | Chi Mail Order | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | − ⅜ |
| 14⅜ | 8⅛ | Chi Pneu Tool | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | .. |
| 39 | 23¼ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Oct 25 |
| 50 | 41 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ | Oct 22 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 3 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Oct 21 |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | .. |
| ¾ | ¼ | C R I & P 7% pf | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Oct 25 |
| 11 | 7⅞ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Sep 6 |
| 16⅛ | 9 | ChickashaC(¼e) | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Oct 23 |
| 6⅝ | 1⅝ | Childs Co | 3 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | .. |
| 91⅜ | 53½ | Chrysler (5½e) | 19 | 81⅞ | 81⅜ | 81⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 14¼ | 9 | City I & F (.90e) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 4½ | 1½ | City Stores | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | .. |
| 40¼ | 24 | Clark Equip (2e) | 2 | 37 | 37 | 37 | .. |
| 43¼ | 26 | Clev Gr B(1.20e) | 5 | 35 | 33 | 34 | Oct 23 |
| 41½ | 25½ | Climax M (1.20) | 10 | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | + ¼ |
| 45½ | 25½ | Cluett P (1½e) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Oct 25 |
| 131 | 99½ | Coca-Cola (2¼e) | 1 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | + ¼ |
| 63 | 56 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | Oct 21 |
| 20 | 10⅛ | Colgate P (⅜) | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | − ⅛ |
| 102 | 94 | Colg-P pf (4½) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Oct 23 |
| 35½ | 16½ | Collins&A(2½e) | 7 | 29½ | 29 | 29⅛ | .. |
| 24 | 12½ | Col Fuel&I (¼e) | 2 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | + ¾ |
| 26⅜ | 16 | Col Br A (1.35e) | 2 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 16 | Col Br B (1.35e) | 3 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | Oct 25 |
| 7½ | 4¼ | Col G&E (.30e) | 71 | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ¼ |
| 93½ | 67½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | + ½ |
| 8½ | 3½ | Colum Pict | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Oct 25 |
| 23½ | 14¾ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | Oct 21 |
| 98¾ | 71 | Col Carb (3e) | 2 | 78½ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | Oct 25 |
| 48 | 27⅜ | Coml Credit (3) | 4 | 30¾ | 30½ | 30¾ | + ⅜ |
| 108⅛ | 95 | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Oct 16 |
| 56 | 32 | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 6 | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| 113 | 97 | Com Tev pf(4¼) | 1 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | Oct 15 |
| 16⅜ | 8 | Coml Solvents | 2 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 1¾ | ¾ | Com'th & South | 66 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| 73½ | 42 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 8 | 58⅝ | 58 | 58 | + ½ |
| 33 | 25⅞ | Com Edis (1.80) | 25 | 30⅝ | 30½ | 30½ | .. |
| 6¼ | 2½ | Conde Nast | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Oct 25 |
| 24⅜ | 14 | Congoleum (1) | 6 | 19½ | 18⅝ | 19⅜ | + ¼ |
| 13¾ | 10 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | Oct 25 |
| 12¼ | 10 | Congress Cig ct | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Oct 24 |
| 31½ | 17⅜ | Consol Aircraft | 2 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | Oct 25 |
| 16 | 7⅝ | Consol Cig (⅜e) | 1 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | Oct 22 |
| 9⅞ | 4⅜ | Cons Cop (.30e) | 13 | 7¼ | 

Commerce and Finance

# U. S. Holders of Investments in Japan Hasten to Sell Out

Business and Industry

## Many Firms Show Gains In Profits

Interim earnings statements for the third quarter and first nine months of 1940, which are appearing now with greater frequency, show that many corporations are continuing to maintain gains over a year ago. While some concerns report a less favorable comparison with last year and others reveal a slowing down in the rate of increase, the majority of companies reporting to date show satisfactory gains, particularly those directly or indirectly affected by the national defense program.

Among the firms reporting earnings for the third quarter are the following:

Acme Steel Co. reported for the September quarter net profit of $602,688, equal to $1.84 a share on the capital stock, compared with $443,184, or $1.35 a share, in the third quarter last year.

Air Reduction Co., for the quarter ended Sept 30, reported net income of $1,695,373 after charges, equal to 63 cents a common share, compared with $1,291,816 or 50 cents a share in the like 1939 quarter.

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. showed consolidated net income in the September quarter of $1,300,582, or 99 cents on common, against $327,772, or 21 cents a common share, in the comparable 1939 period.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. reported September quarter net income of $629,852, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 73 cents a common share, compared with $406,954, or 44 cents on common, in the 1939 September quarter.

American Type Founder, Inc., reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $42,825, equal to 7 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $29,506, or 5 cents in the comparable 1939 quarter. For six months to Sept. 30 there was a net loss of $3,350, against net profit of $19,030 in the like 1939 period.

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. announced third quarter net income of $209,536, equal to 65 cents on each of 321,920 outstanding common shares, against $456,246, or $1.41 a share, the same quarter last year. Nine months' net was $1,014,457, equal to $3.15 a share, compared with $1,108,203, or $3.44 a share.

Freeport Sulphur Co. had net profit of $816,625 in the September quarter, equal to $1.02 a share on capital, against $383,216, or 48 cents, in the comparable period a year ago.

Howe Sound Co., non-ferrous metal producers, reported net profit for the September quarter of $436,222, equal to 81 cents a share, against $595,842, or $1.26 a share, in the corresponding 1939 quarter.

Hudson Motor Car Co. and subsidiaries earned approximately $530,000 in the September quarter, equal to 33 cents a common share. This compared with net loss of $670,848 in the comparable 1939 period.

Industrial Brownhoist Corporation, makers of heavy railroad equipment, reported net profit of $27,951.37 for the three months ended Sept. 30 after providing for federal income tax, depreciation, idle plant expenses and bond interest.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation and subsidiaries reported a consolidated net profit of $2,956,647 for the third quarter of 1940, boosting its net profits for the first nine months of year to $6,232,903. This compared to a net income of $1,125,001 for the corresponding quarter last year and of $281,189 for the first nine months of 1939.

Kimberly-Clark Corp., makers of paper products, reported September quarter net income of $512,624, equal to 74 cents on common, compared with $490,909, or 64 cents on common, in the 1939 September quarter.

Maytag Co., washing machine manufacturers, reported for the September quarter net profit of $352,334, equal to six cents a common share, against $234,981, or 69 cents a share on the preferred stock in the comparable 1939 quarter.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines reported September quarter profit of $382,854, equal to $1.73 a share, compared with $868,284, or $1.09 a share, in the third quarter last year.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., makers of heating equipment, reported for the September quarter net profit of $964,440, equal to $1.50 a share on the common stock. The figures exclude European subsidiaries. In the comparable 1939 quarter net profit of the company and its European subsidiaries amounted to $779,535.

Motor Wheel Corp. reported for the September quarter net profit of $453,602 after setting aside $142,175 for federal taxes. This was equal to 53 cents a capital share and compared with $391,504, or 46 cents a share in the third quarter of 1939.

National Biscuit Co. reported net profit of $2,527,034 in the September quarter, equal to 23 cents a share on the common after provision for Federal taxes at the new rates. This compared with $3,023,903, or 41 cents a share, in the September quarter last year. Nine months' earnings of $7,741,748 were equal to $1.03 a share, against $8,878,499, or $1.20 a year ago.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. reported for the three months ended Sept. 30 net earnings of $2,757,763, equal to 72 cents a share, compared with $1,749,469, or 46 cents a share, in the 1939 September quarter. No provision was made for excess profits taxes but income taxes were deducted.

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Donald M. Nelson

## Defense Commission Appoints Nelson To Aid Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Defense Commission appointed Donald M. Nelson as its director of small business activities. Mr. Nelson also is co-ordinator of national defense purchases and administrator of priorities.

With the added duties, Mr. Nelson's office is to serve as a clearing house for information for smaller businesses, keeping them advised of War and Navy Department requirements they may be qualified to fill.

Mr. Nelson was directed to cooperate with local banks, the Federal Reserve System and the RFC in establishing credit for small contractors.

Announced goal of the new division is to bring into "fullest possible use all available plant facilities and unusued manpower in the small and medium sized business sector without disrupting civilian requirements."

## Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of Oct. 19

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent during the week ended October 19 due mostly to higher prices for farm products, textile products and metals and metal products, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The increase, says the report, brought the index to 78.4 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest point since late in May of this year.

Six of the 10 major commodity group indexes averaged higher during the week. Textile products rose 1.2 per cent; metals and metal products, 1 per cent; farm products, 0.9 per cent; miscellaneous commodities, 0.5 per cent; hides and leather products, 0.4 per cent, and chemicals and allied products, 0.1 per cent. Average prices of building materials as a group declined 0.1 per cent. Foods, fuel and lighting materials, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Advancing prices for agricultural commodities, cocoa beans, hides, skins, raw silk, and crude rubber caused the raw materials group index to advance 0.7 per cent to the highest point since mid-July.

| Commodity groups | Oct. 19 1940 | Oct. 12 1940 | P.C. Chgs. to Oct. 19, 1940 From Oct. 12 | From Oct. 21 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 78.4 | 78.1 | +0.4 | —1.3 |
| Farm products | 66.7 | 66.1 | +0.9 | —1.2 |
| Foods | 71.0 | 71.0 | 0 | —3.0 |
| Hides and leather products | 100.7 | 100.3 | +0.4 | —4.5 |
| Textile products | 73.5 | 72.6 | +1.2 | —1.7 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 72.3 | 72.3 | 0 | —3.1 |
| Metals and metal products | 97.4 | 96.4 | +1.0 | +1.1 |
| Building materials | 95.0 | 95.1 | —0.1 | +2.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 76.9 | 76.8 | +0.1 | 1* |
| Housefurnishing goods | 90.0 | 90.0 | 0 | +0.9 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 76.8 | 76.4 | +0.5 | —0.5 |
| Raw materials | 71.3 | 70.8 | +0.7 | —1.2 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 79.4 | 78.8 | +0.8 | —5.0 |
| Manufactured commodities | 82.1 | 81.8 | +0.4 | —0.8 |
| All commodities other than farm products | 81.0 | 80.7 | +0.4 | —1.3 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 83.5 | 83.1 | +0.5 | —0.7 |

*No comparable data.

## Minimum Price for Milk Raised in Rochester, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—An amendment to the milk marketing order in the Rochester area increasing the minimum price for Class 1 fluid milk to $2.90 per hundredweight will become effective Nov. 1.

The State Agricultural Department, announcing results of a mail referendum, said 99.8 per cent of the producers in the zone favored the change.

Other amendments approved call for elimination of the town of Mendon from the marketing area and changes in market service payments.

## Lead Output Up; Stocks, Shipments Below Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of lead in September amounted to 51,441 tons compared with 47,614 in August and 39,359 in September, 1939, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics announced.

Domestic shipments in September totaled 53,456 tons against 51,643 in August and 59,889 a year ago. Stocks on hand at the end of the month aggregated 41,292 tons compared with 43,321 a month earlier and 97,473 last year.

## U. S. Investors In Japan Hurry To Liquidate

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Something like a stampede has started among foreign investors to clear out of the Japanese market since the Italo-German-Japanese pact was announced a few weeks ago, according to Business Week's Tokyo correspondent.

In an effort to liquidate at least a part of their holdings or frozen credits before the bugles blow, the report states, some frightened people are offering to buy dollar drafts at two and three times the normal exchange rate. And last week The Japan Advertiser—time-honored American daily in Tokyo, which itself has just been sold to Japanese interests as a part of the United States capital exodus—carried an advertisement in its classified column offering 100 shares of Helm Brothers, an American firm of ship chandlers and real-estate owners. This is the first offer of this kind to appear in many years.

**U. S. Leading Investor**

From the United States point of view, American investments in Japan have never been great, but this country still tops all others in both direct and indirect investments in Nippon. Direct investments in Japanese businesses amount to $60,000,000 to $70,000,000, including residential holdings and capital tied up in the import and export business, but not including American banking capital in Japan.

The Business Week correspondent reports that only a few American firms managed to liquidate their holdings before the present crisis came to a head. Goodrich Rubber Co. sold out to Yokohama Rubber as early as 1935, and Oriental Consolidated Mining wound up its gold business in Korea early last year, but part of the settlement is still unpaid.

Likewise, wary American investors in Japanese national, municipal, and corporate bonds (totaling about $500,000,000 last April 1) have recently unloaded to Japanese buyers. It is estimated in Tokyo that between one-third and one-half of the outstanding debt has been repatriated. Probably not more than $150,000,000 is still owned in the United States.

Big names in American business are represented on the roster in Tokyo. International General Electric operates through its Japanese subsidiary—Tokyo Shibaura Electric Manufacturing Co. Westinghouse Electric International is associated with Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Company. Mitsubishi interests also handle Tide Water Associated Oil business in Japan, and Libbey-Owens-Ford is represnted by Nippon Plate Glass Company.

Standard Oil investments in Japan are estimated at $5,000,000, not including frozen credits and oil in storage. American film distributors have invested about $300,000 in Nippon, and this stake has been increased by about $1,000,000 by the accumulated profits that cannot be remitted because of the foreign exchange regulations. Ford and General Motors invested nearly $8,000,000 in their assembly plants, and are believed to have another $2,000,000 of profits frozen in Japan.

**Varied Investments**

Investments in Toyo Carrier Corp., Nippon National Cash Register, and Toyo Otis Elevator amount to another $2,000,000. Eastman Kodak and Singer Sewing Machine have big organizations in the Far East. An investment of quite recent origin is United Engineering & Foundy's stake in Shibaura-United Engineering Co., makers of rollingmill equipment. In exchange for shares in the concern, United turned over to the Japanese its former Wooster, Ohio, plant.

This is the Japanese side of the picture as it affects American business. In Tokyo, meanwhile, Americans are beginning to realize that Japan already has quite a business foothold in the controversial South Seas area.

Business Week lists 20 key projects as lined up by investigating Americans this week, with fingernail sketches of the businesses as laid out by Japanese promoters. Among those mentioned are:

Borneo Fishery Co., capitalized at 2,500,000 yen ($575,000), is the largest fishery products enterprise in British Borneo.

**Japanese Active**

Six Japanese rubber companies are operating plantations in Sumatra, five in Malaya, and three in British and Dutch Borneo. Total Japanese investments in rubber plantations, with annual production of 12,000 tons, amounts to 85,000,000 yen ($19,550,000).

Four Japanese concerns monopolize bauxite, iron, and manganese mining in British Malaya. Shipments of bauxite to Japanese refineries last year reached the record figure of 84,400 tons; of manganese, 31,000 tons; and of iron ore, 1,950,000 tons.

A 10,000,000 yen ($2,300,000) concern is projected by Japanese fertilizer interests to exploit the apatite mines of Laokay, in northern French Indo-China.

In Celebes and the Philippines, the Japanese-owned Trade Mining Company is exploiting gold and silver mines. A mica mine is also controlled by Japanese interests.

The nickel deposits of New Caledonia (French) have attracted Japanese investors since 1938. The Nouvelle Caledonie Mining Company is the largest Japanese-controlled interest, with investments totaling 5,000,000 yen ($1,150,000).

## Auto Output Third Highest Since 1937

*By the Associated Press*

Detroit

Ward's Automotive Reports estimated output of the automobile factories this week at 117,080 cars and trucks, described as the third highest weekly production level since 1937.

The total for this week compares with 114,672 last week and 78,210 this week a year ago.

Ward's said the "seasonal advance is about completed, and the trend will be gradually downward through November."

## REA Loan Demand Double Amount Of Money Available

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration reported that requests for loans to develop rural power projects were double the amount of money available.

It said that between July 1 and October 12 it allotted $60,127,000 of the $100,000,000 made available for project loans this fiscal year, leaving less than $40,000,000 to be distributed among pending applications totaling more than $96,000,000.

The agency, in a report to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, said that during the July-September quarter, 30,487 miles of new power lines constructed under government loans were energized, bringing the total to 263,653 miles serving 633,000 consumers.

The report said that interest payments on outstanding loans were 9.5 per cent larger and principal payments were 17 per cent larger than the amounts due.

## *A Window in Threadneedle Street*

By J. Emlyn Williams

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Though no reliable estimate of the effect of German air bombardments upon Britain's commerce in the wider sense can yet be made, the financial reactions are fairly clear. City business has naturally slowed down, but banking and the stock exchange have carried on their essential functions with but little loss of efficiency.

Gilt-edged prices which have a direct bearing on the cost of financing the war have more than recovered the ground lost when Adolf Hitler began his fierce air bombardment of the capital (3½ per cent War Loan up to 102¾ on Oct. 15). This onslaught has not shaken the stock markets nor hampered the savings of the nation. In fact, since the middle of August, large and small investors through the sales of 2½ per cent war bonds, national savings certificates, defense bonds, interest-free loans, etc., have increased their savings from a weekly total of about £13,000,000 to £20,000,000. This speaks well for the morale of the average British investor and for the progress of the savings campaign.

**Bank Clearings Rise**

The clearing bank figures for September show the expected big increase in deposits. It is a record for any month, £115,000,000 (£80,000,000, net, after deducting "checks in course of collection"), and sets up also a new record of gross deposits, at £2,597,000,000 Treasury deposits, investments, and advances have all increased, while discounts are £29,000,000 down at £401,000,000.

This increase in deposits is naturally related to the Government's policy of extensive borrowing to pay for the war, and there are fears in some quarters of the possible consequences of this familiar process of "creating credit" by the banks. The money lent to the Government by the banks is in varying degrees "locked up," but the bank's customers naturally consider deposits at their free disposal.

All efforts are now being strained to get these depositors voluntarily to "lock up" their savings by investing them in Government securities. Inflation or greater economy in private expenditure so that funds at the disposal of the Government shall not lag so far behind the growing war expenditure (over £9,000,000 and may ries to £14,000,000 a day) is still the great issue.

The National Debt return for the end of the last financial year (as issued on Oct. 10) showed the total deadweight debt to be £8,931,040,000. In March, 1914, the figure was £649,770,000 and in March, 1919, after more than four years of war, it was £7,434,949,000, i.e., nearly £1,500,000,000 less than at present.

**Credit Vote Sought**

Parliament will shortly be asked for another big credit vote for carrying on the war. Already, £1,700,000,000 has been sanctioned during the current year in this way, which means that Parliament has to trust the Government to spend this money as wisely as possible since no detailed estimates of war expenditure are submitted.

After rising rapidly in the first four months of the war and then showing a more steady rise month by month, prices since the beginning of July are represented as almost stabilized. The Board of Trade monthly index only shows a half per cent rise in September. Other investigations show that since the outbreak of the war, the general index has risen by 44 per cent, an average which includes a rise of 54 per cent in food prices, and only 38½ per cent in industrial materials ad manufactures.

Price increases in the industrial group (excluding fuel), since August, 1939, have been basic materials, 53 per cent, intermediate products, 49 per cent, and manufactured articles, 25½ per cent. Separate index for building materials for the same period shows a rise of 23 per cent.

This indicates that basic materials, which include the largest proportion of imported products, have appreciated much more rapidly than those containing a larger share of domestic labor. It seems, therefore, at first sight, that this price rise has been mainly influenced by the depreciation of sterling abroad and by a small rise in world commodity prices. But on the other hand the rise in wholesale prices has been much greater than the depreciation of sterling, which in any case would only affect a proportion of British imports, especially as goods from the sterling area are obtained by long-term Government contracts and are not influenced by free sterling rates.

**Prices Fixed**

A stabilizing factor has been the maintenance of fixed prices for some of the chief industrial products. Thus, during the last quarter there has been little or no change in the wholesale prices of coal, iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, wool, chemicals, and oil. The main changes in this period have been in cotton and cereals. But the extra cost of cereals has been prevented by Government subsidy from passing into the cost of living.

In such conditions, though the recent expansion of Treasury borrowing from the bank needs watching, the effect on retail prices has not hitherto been alarming.

The Government's wartime appointments have often been subject to much criticism, but that of the new President of the Board of Trade appears to have been welcomed. Captain Oliver Lyttleton has a reputation in the city for energy and resourcefulness. As Controller of Non-Ferrous Metals he carried through an important deal for the Government when, in September, 1939, he bought the entire output of the British Empire copper, lead, and zinc mines for one year at the f.o.b. metal prices prevailing at the outbreak of the war, and secured a Government option to extend the contract for the remainder of the war. It has exercised this option. As a result, prices will only be increased to meet any extra costs of production such as higher wages.

**Government Saves**

This arrangement has saved the Government enormous sums, seeing that it means the metal producers have surrendered the benefit of any wartime rise in international prices. Captain Lyttleton was able to do this all the more easily because in prewar days he was one of the managing directors of the Amalgamated Metal Corporation, among whose companies were included the British Metal and Henry Gardner Companies, which, directly of indirectly, control practically the entire empire production of base metals with the exception of the copper of the International Nickel Company and of the Rhodesian producers.

Lyttleton also showed great diplomatic skill as well as business acumen in keeping alive in recent years the international tin restriction scheme. And high hopes are entertained that he will show the same qualities in his new office.

## Brazil-Argentina Pact Cuts Barriers, Boosts Freer Trade

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Study of the trade agreement signed in Rio de Janeiro between Brazil and Argentina shows it is the most important of its kind reached between any two South American countries. Although suggesting some barter-like restrictions, it presents opportunities of freer trade, with the possibility of ultimate elimination of all economic barriers between the major powers of the South Atlantic.

The blockade of Europe and local accumulation of export surpluses brought Argentina and Brazil together economically. Frank and friendly discussion between Finance Ministers Federico Pinedo (Argentina) and Arthur de Souza Costa (Brazil) demonstrated the practicability of an interdependent economy. In a joint declaration they hoped the pact would be an example for other nations of this hemisphere.

**Hope for Free Trade Statute**

The Rio de Janeiro achievement has had greater effect than anticipated. Talk has been received of an absolute free trade statute. Since the 1930 depression a Latin American traiff union has been proposed—and dropped— on several occasions. Lately, under war strain, nearly every southern power has conceded tariff reductions to one or more of its neighbors.

Bolivian concessions have expanded with all frontier powers—five in all—and Chile has worked out reduced duties with Argentina and Brazil. A similar spirit animates Peruvian economic policy.

Greatest hopes of all, however, are centered in the impending River Plate Conference, which, it is believed, will stimulate a large part of South America toward continental self-sufficency. It will meet at Montevideo with the attendance of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uraguay.

One of the most promising aspects of modern inter-American trade negotiations is the frankness which has supplemented, not supplanted, the punctilious Latin diplomacy. At Rio the Argentines pointed out how absurd it is for Brazilians to eat an inferior mixture of bread when their neighbor has a surplus of wheat. Brazil spoke up about Argentine discrimination against its yerba mate. Yesterday these exchanges would have been considered impolite and unfriendly. Today they are accepted as necessary to a complete and fair business understanding.

The essence of the pact is the reciprocal concession of credits, each valued at 50,000,000 Argentine pesos, for the purchase of surplus and non-competitive products. The arrangement, however, is worth more than the total of 100,000,000 pesos.

**Talk 10-Year Tariff Truce**

An agreement is recommended between the two governments for a 10-year tariff truce on all lines of supplementary and non-competitive produce and manufacture. More than that, they will revise their own internal economies so that production in these lines can be cheapened for mutual benefit.

Another revolutionary step in South American economics is the reduction in both countries of substitutes for food produced and exported by one to the other. The greater part of trade between Argentina and Brazil is classified under food.

In a joint declaration, which formed part of the agreement, Fininee Minister Pinedo and Souza Costa announced preparation of lists of agricultural, mining and manufactured products eligible for this "broad and free interchange." It is explained that "other countries, especially sister republics" are not discriminated against by these mutual concessions, which are "the logical consequence of the potent forces which strengthen the natural ties of two friendly and boundary States."

The same declaration expressed the aspiration that the agreement would be an incentive to other American countries to follow their example.

Don Juan Daudt d'Oliveira, who welcomed the Argentine mission in behalf of Brazilian industry, said the European conflict had awakened American nations and afforded them the opportunity of arriving at economic maturity. He predicted a post-war Europe very different from their expectations and said a self-sufficient America must be prepared.

## Pepsi-Cola, Loft Merger Planned

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Loft, Inc., and Pepsi-Cola Co. have approved a plan of merger of Loft into the latter, and Nov. 2 was fixed as the day for special meeting of stockholders of both companies to act on the plan.

Under the merger proposal, each share of Loft stock "other than that owned by Pepsi-Cola Co." would be converted into one share of new stock of Pepsi-Cola Co., and each share of present Pepsi-Cola stock "other than that owned by Loft, Inc." would be converted into 8 4-10 shares of new Pepsi-Cola stock.

After the merger there would be outstanding 1,913,815 shares of new Pepsi-Cola stock.

## Excess Reserves Up $70,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves in Federal Reserve banks increased by $70,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 23, reaching a total of $6,940,000,000.

The Federal Reserve Board said that the gain in reserves was due in part to a decrease of $36,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits of $80,000,000 by the Treasury.

The Board reported a reduction of $32,000,000 in holdings of the United States Government securities.

## Southern Pacific Orders Rails, Other Equipment

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The Southern Pacific anounced it had ordered 15,000 tons of steel rails plus track fastenings and accessories from the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., of Birmingham.

Delivery will be made next year. The rails and accessories will cost approximately $700,000.

The order brought the backlog on rail for the mill here to approximately 100,000 tons, enough for four months operations at the normal production rate.

This order was placed through the Columbia Steel subsidiary on the Pacific Coast which act as sales agent on items it does not manufacture.

**Cement Production Gains**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that the Portland cement industry produced 13,123,000 barrels in September, shipped 14,760,000 from the mills and had 19,913,000 in stock at the end of the month. Production and shipments increased 10.0 and 12.6 per cent, respectively, over September, 1939. Mill stocks declined 12.2 per cent.

*Heads Loan Agency*

© Harris & Ewing

Sam H. Husbands

A Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

## Defense Homes Corp. Agency to Provide Loans for Housing

WASHINGTON (AP) — A new agency designated as the "Defense Homes Corporation" has been set up by the Government to "assist in providing housing in localities where manufacturing will be necessary in connection with facilities for the war and navy departments."

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced that the corporation would have an authorized capital of $10,000,000. The money will be supplied by the loan administrator from funds allocated by the President for that purpose.

The agency, Mr. Jones said, will work in close co-operation with the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Works Agency, the Defense Housing Co-ordinator and the Army and Navy.

Sam H. Husbands, a director of the R. F. C., was named President of the corporation.

## Original Equipment Tire Shipments Set A 12-Year Record

NEW YORK (AP)—September tire shipments to factories for original equipment rose to the highest for that month since 1928, the Rubber Manufacturers Association said.

This represented an increase of 107.9 per cent over 704,565 units in August and 20.2 per cent over 1,218,781 in September, 1939.

Total shipments in September rose to 4,511,664 units, up 8.1 per cent from 4,173,508 in August. This compared with 5,658,126 a year ago.

The jump in original equipment shipments more than compensated for a decline in replacement shipments to 2,948,797 units, or 12.9 per cent less than 3,386,629 in August and 31.9 per cent below 4,327,525 in September last year.

Exports expanded to 97,942 units from 82,314 in August but were considerably under 111,820 a year ago.

Tire production in September of 4,416,587 units was 4.4 per cent below August and 13 per cent under September, 1939.

Stocks in the hands of manufacturers on September 30 were estimated at 9,886,022 units, compared with 9,732,108 a month earlier and 8,080,462 at the end of September, 1939.

## Retail Sales Show Increase Of 7 to 10 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Trade shared with industry in advances "over a broad front" this week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

"Retail buying," said the mercantile agency, "was on the way to making up for any lag earlier this month. Manufacturers continued to report expanding order backlogs and at the same time a new high in production.

"Available weekly statistical measurements generally concurred in showing an upward trend for the latest period. Both of the comomnly-used general business barometers, bank clearings and freight traffic, were higher in the week. The commodity index reflected a continued moderate advance in wholesale prices. . . .

"Despite the persistence of some spottiness, retailers found definite signs of underlying strength. Not all regions noted the favorable trend to the same degree. As a rule, areas in which heavy industries were concentrated showed larger gains in sales volume than others.

"The average increase over 1939 was between 7 and 10 per cent and in some parts of the east, south and middle west, changes of better than 10 per cent were frequent.

"New England and the northwest had fewer centers with substantial advances than other regions, the average improvement here being between 2 and 6 per cent. Other regions showed percentage increases as follows: East, 6 to 14; Middle West, 4 to 15; South, 9 to 12; Southwest, 6 to 10; Pacific Coast, 3 to 8.

Reordering assumed a faster pace with the pickup in retail buying and wholesalers reported a good movement of cold weather merchandise."

## Bolivia Reported Concluding Terms For Sale of Tin

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The Bolivian Government was reported to be concluding terms for the sale of 2,000 tons of tin monthly.

The ore, under sale terms, would be placed in Arica and maritime costs would be under the buyers' account, sale to be made in the United States.

In addition to these 2,000 tons, sales to standing customers will be continued.

The arrangement was expected to play an important part in Bolivian economy for the next five years.

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| Franklin Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |
| Union Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Nov. 12 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Nov. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Nov. 20 |

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

| | |
|---|---|
| Somerville Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Nov. 20 |

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On the other hand, would Roosevelt's election make dollars preferable to stocks?
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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury Street Boston, Mass.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Trade Is Told To Advertise More, Not Less

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Willard Chevalier valued lipstick and silk stockings nearly as high in the national defense program as tanks and planes.

The armament program, he said before the Association of National Advertisers, is going to put $5,000,000,000 of extra purchasing power in the hands of the public in the next year, and unless people have a chance to spend a good share of it they "will lose morale and therefore diminish in productivity."

Mr. Chevalier, publisher of Business Week Magazine, confessed worry about suggestions from many sources that luxuries should be cut out to make more industrial production facilities and materials available for armaments.

**Must Keep Workers Contented**

"It's smart to realize," he explained, "that there is no real line to determine what is a luxury. Take away the right to buy silk stockings from a factory girl and you hurt her far worse than some Park Avenue matron."

The need for keeping workers contented, he continued, was one of many reasons why industry should advertise more rather than less in the coming years. He exhibited British periodicals to show they contained ads in almost the usual peacetime quality, content and amount.

"Another thing to remember," he said, "is that we are getting ready to fight, if necessary, to defend the American way of life. There's no sense in destroying that life before we get a chance to protect it. If we are going to destroy it we might as well hire those people on the other side to do it for us, rather than fight them."

He described advertising as "the vital line of communication" between the maker and user of goods. "It would be a great mistake in war or peace to lose our lines of communication."

**Sees More Regulation**

More Governmental regulation, he said, was inevitable but shouldn't scare businessmen.

"After all," he declared, "in 1933 when the national income was falling like a plummet we prayed for it. If we could take it on the downswing, why worry about what it will do to us on the upswing?"

Mr. Chevalier's address, last of the convention program, was intended to sum up the preceding programs, which included an off-the-record discussion of the defense program by William L. Batt of Philadelphia, Deputy Commissioner of Industrial Materials for the National Defense Commission in Washington.

Wartime industrial mobilization was pictured by Leo M. Cherne of New York representing the Research Institute of America. Mr. Cherne advised the manufacturers to plan their advertising programs to take advantage of the new excess profits law before, as he predicted, it is replaced by an even heavier levy. He suggested that expenditure for advertising can reduce taxes and at the same time help a business build for the future.

## Sir John Hay Says Canada Is Assured Of Rubber Supplies

MONTREAL (AP)—Sir John Hay, British member of the International Rubber Regulation Committee, said Canada was assured of a steady flow of rubber from the South Pacific as a result of a recent agreement with the committee.

As a result of agreements entered into with the United States, he said, rubber production in the British and Netherlands East Indies will be maintained at 90 per cent of potential capacity.

"In ordinary times, the United States takes between 40 and 50 per cent of all our rubber," he said. "Now, since the war has put extra demands on United States industry and at the same time has blocked off continental Europe as a market, the United States takes a far larger proportion."

## Buick Retail Sales Show Further Gain in October

DETROIT (AP)—Buick Division of General Motors Corporation reported that its retail sales of new cars for the second 10-day period of this month numbered 10,319 units. Sales in the preceding 10 days totaled 10,419.

Unfilled orders on hand as of October 20 were reported as more than 23,500. On October 10 they numbered 23,294.

Oldsmobile division of General Motors reported retail sales of 6,571 cars during the second 10-day period of this month. In the preceding 10 days sales totaled 5,654.

The sales report of the Pontiac division of General Motors showed retail deliveries of 8,372 units during the second 10-day period this month. In the preceding 10 days retail sales were 8,243.

The company reported unfilled orders on hand at 21,399. On October 1 they totaled 18,635.

## Dow-Jones Averages

| | Ind 30 | Rails 20 | Util 15 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Today's close* | 138.21 | 38.67 | 22.52 |
| Net change | +1.05 | +.10 | +.25 |
| Previous close | 131.16 | 38.57 | 22.27 |
| 1940 high | 152.80 | 22.67 | 26.45 |
| 1940 low | 111.84 | 22.14 | 16.03 |

*Preliminary

## Heavy Exports Are Expected To Continue to Boost Trade

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Increasing evidence that a successful invasion of England will not be possible for some time to come, if ever, provides assurance that there will be no significant drop in our export trade, according to Standard Statistics Co.

This is important from a near-term business standpoint, says the service, as a sudden cutting off of our trade with Britain, the last of our major European outlets, would have severe, if only temporary, repercussions.

Even in the face of the intensified aerial warfare in August and the Nazi claims of serious disruption to British shipping, total merchandise exports in August rose sharply to around $342,000,000, a gain of nearly $30,000,000 over July, and close to $100,000,000 greater than in August, 1939.

For the first year of the war, exports approximated $4,000,000,000, a jump of $1,000,000,000 over the preceding 12-month period, and the highest for any comparable period in 10 years.

**British Buying Heavy**

The increase in shipments to Great Britain was equal to more than half of the total export rise in August, although takings by Canada and Japan were also substantially higher. Failure of the German counter-blockade to cut off British supplies is conclusively proven by the rise in that country's imports during August to around 95,000,000 pounds sterling from 87,000,000 in July.

Commodities needed to support British war efforts have been the chief beneficiaries of the trade expansion. For example, shipments of aircraft and parts from the United States rose from $23,000,000 in July to $37,000,000 in August, a new all-time peak.

Exports of machinery, metals, and other products needed for armament purposes also expanded sharply, and presumably the greatest portion of these shipments was for Britain.

The British Purchasing Commission has contracted to place huge orders for many types of products, and barring the unlikely development of an early British collapse, our exports to that country will probably trend towards higher, rather than lower, levels.

**Steel Major Beneficiary**

On an overall basis our export trade does not bulk large in our national economy—it accounts for only about 5 per cent of our national income produced. But a number of important industries are receiving substantial aid from foreign buying.

For example, exports of iron and steel products for the year to date have jumped about 150 per cent over the like period last year. Foreign buying is currently accounting for about 20 per cent of our steel production.

A substantial portion of our production of machinery and aircraft is also going abroad.

But even if demand for these products were cut off entirely, our own armament program would, within a short time, take up the slack.

**Farm Exports Low**

Exports of farm products have continued to decline. The markets for these products, which has been strangled slowly for some time before the war, have been cut sharply in the past year. England has little need for our farm products at this time—the remainder of the European markets have, of course, been largely lost.

As a result, we are shipping virtually no wheat abroad. Cotton exports have been dropping sharply. Shipments of fruits, vegetables and meat products, which we formerly exported in sizable volume, have also been hard hit.

The outlook for agricultural exports is hardly a favorable one. They probably will show little or no improvement as long as the war continues. If the Axis powers are finally victorious, it is doubtful if we could regain our former markets in competition with South American countries and the totalitarian methods of production.

If the British win, we would doubtless ship some of our surpluses abroad as a humanitarian measure. But this would probably be only a stop-gap, because whatever foreign credits were available here would be needed for purchases of materials for reconstruction.

**Gain In Imports Small**

Although imports have increased substantially during the past year, the rise in recent months has been considerably smaller than the gain in exports. One reason for this is that European sources of many products have been cut off by the blockade.

As a rule, imports are a good index of American business but the nature of our foreign buying has changed considerably in recent months. There have, for example, been sizable declines in fancy foods and other luxuries, caused entirely by our inability to obtain these products. Our imports of meat products, cheese, canned fish, leather products, woolens, diamonds, works of art, etc., were all lower in August as compared with the similar 1939 month.

On the other hand, the influence of the armament program is clearly seen in the sharp gains in imports of rubber, tin, nickel, and similar products necessary for making military supplies and equiping an army.

**Huge Export Balance**

Arrivals of vegetable oils, oilseeds, tea, and similar products obtained from the Far East were lower this August than in 1939, but there may shortly be a change to the plus side. The growing tension in the Pacific and the possibility of war in that area indicate the need for protection of supplies obtained from that source.

Increased imports are much to be desired, particularly in view of the artificial stimulus to our exports provided by the war. During the first eight months of 1940, we sold abroad goods valued at $2,734,600,000, while our imports totaled only $1,746,200,000. The difference of $988,400,000 was the largest export balance for any similar eight months since 1921.

This situation cannot continue indefinitly. We must either export capital or foreigners will run out of gold with which to pay their trade deficit. The United States already holds 78 per cent of the world's gold, and before the war is over, we will have an even larger share.

The alternative, of course, is to accept more foreign merchandise, but our unwillingness to do this, plus our current inability to obtain various foreign products, is creating a dangerous situation.

By draining the rest of the world of its gold and refusing to take many of its products, we are facing a collapse in the export market. The only way we can continue to sell more than we buy after the end of the war is to make foreign loans. There is no other choice.

Meanwhile, of course, we can continue to expect an artificial stimulus from exports, since we have become the sole source of certain products, especially military equipment and supplies.

## MIT Reports Rise In Assets Value

Massachusetts Investors Trust reports net assets amounting to $18.18 a share on 5,796,694 shares outstanding on Sept. 30, 1940, compared with net assets of $16.90 a share on 5,773,510 shares on June 30, 1940.

With the current quarterly report, the Trust is mailing checks covering the payment of the 64th consecutive cash distribution of 19 cents a share, which compares with 18 cents paid in the corresponding quarter of last year.

A change in distribution policy covering income for the fourth quarter is announced by the Trustees. Pointing out that last year, the Trust made an extra distribution in December because of certain provisions of the Revenue Act, the quarterly report states:

"This year, owing to a change in the law, it will be permissible to distribute all net income from investments at the regular January distribution payment date."

During the third quarter, the Trust made net additions to its holdings of Bendix Aviation, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, General Electric, General Motors, and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing stocks. Net reductions were made in holdings of Pennsylvania Water and Power and Safeway Stores stocks.

**Sugar Exports Rise**

NEW YORK—Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first nine months of 1940 totaled 139,434 long tons as contrasted with 61,120 tons during the similar period last year, an increase of 78,314 tons or 128 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company, sugar brokers. The exports for the nine months of 1940 are the largest in 15 years, or since 1925 when the shipments for the corresponding period amounted to 297,788 tons.

## Baldwin Locomotive Net $1.04 for Year

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company, reported consolidated net income of $1,213,880 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, compared with a net loss for the preceding 12-month period of $614,624.

After deducting preferred stock dividends of $142,679.25, the net profit was equal to $1.04 per share on outstanding common stock.

Consolidated sales for the period, the company reported, totaled $44,627,724, compared to $26,796,703 in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1939.

## Market Opinions

"Selectivity was the feature of an otherwise colorless stock market during the past week," says Poor's Investment Advisory Service. "Price trends appeared wholly dependent upon the workings of the excess profits tax law with strength confined to issues in such groups as air transport and steel, both in favorable positions from a tax standpoint. Undoubtedly the market is still discounting the strong possibility of a Roosevelt victory. Even though Willkie strength continues to gain, it has not reached such proportions as to be reflected in aggressive buying of equities."

Hornblower & Weeks says that the market, as measured by the Dow Jones Industrial average, closed at 131.16, which compares with a high and low of 133 and 129.50 respectively for the trading range within which it has been confined since October 15. It should be noted that the volume of transactions shows signs of diminishing at about the level where resistance to lower prices should be encountered to avert minor unfavorable technical signals.

## Chain Sales Rise Halted In September

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—During the month of September chain stores checked their monthly gains, which began in December, 1938, according to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains to report, says the service, had an aggregate volume of $282,842,676, a decrease of $1,002,631 or 0.35 per cent from September, 1939. For the nine months ending Sept. 30 sales of these same chains totaled $2,371,948,717, showing an increase of $182,698,088 or 7.4 per cent.

**Volume Favorable**

This volume is very favorable when compared with the first nine months of 1938, which was $1,966,896,105, and with the 1937 volume of $2,126,820,209.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for September and for the nine months arranged in groups:

| | Sept., 1940 | Sept., 1939 |
|---|---|---|
| Mail Order | $119,986,634 | $115,789,228 |
| Variety | 91,959,478 | 95,384,432 |
| Grocery | 54,112,311 | 56,149,195 |
| Drug | 4,719,021 | 5,332,974 |
| Apparel | 4,619,217 | 4,884,256 |
| Shoe | 3,445,995 | 3,405,239 |
| | $282,842,676 | $283,845,307 |
| | 9 m'ths 1940 | 9 m'ths 1939 |
| Mail Order | $922,761,289 | $831,342,849 |
| Variety | 780,606,874 | 741,558,215 |
| Grocery | 420,373,701 | 405,128,677 |
| Drug | 77,773,559 | 73,742,652 |
| Shoe | 28,839,518 | 27,592,541 |
| Apparel | 41,593,776 | 39,885,695 |
| | $2,371,948,717 | $2,309,250,629 |

Although the mail order chains had their poorest month percentagewise in September during the past two years, they still continued to lead the other groups in sales volume with a rise of 3.6 per cent above September a year ago.

Next in line was the drug division, which reported a gain of 2.2 per cent over last month the same period in 1939.

**Shoe Demand Rises**

The shoe group had a rise of 1.2 per cent in September last above the like month a year ago.

The 0.8 per cent advance last month made by the apparel chains was their smallest gain since February, 1939, with the Easter months excepted. September, the comparable period last year, however, showed a sharp gain in sales volume for this group, over 1938.

The variety and grocery chains last month both showed declines of 3.6 per cent from the like period a year ago.

The 3.6 percent drop in the grocery field was their first decrease since January, 1939.

## Canadian Securities Trade With Other Countries Light in August

OTTAWA (CP) — International trade in securities between Canada and other countries continued unusually light in August, totalling $7,261,183, compared with $7,532,881 the previous month and $40,939,561 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Trade during the eight months ended August totaled $168,105,486 compared with $419,464,447 in the same period last year, the report said.

Canadian sales to all countries were $3,828,867 in August, compared with $4,438,486 in July and $21,212,283 in August, 1939, while Canadian purchases from all countries were $3,432,316, compared with $3,094,395 and $19,727,278.

Sales to the United States totaled $3,658,839 compared with $4,269,054 the previous month and $16,358,682 in the same month last year. Purchases from the United State totaled $2,932,782, against $2,828,205 and $14,979,284.

Sales to the United Kingdom were $120,958 compared with $112,208 and $1,809,716, while purchases there totalled $454,387, compared with $194,509 and $3,924,434.

## Livestock Prices Follow an Uneven Trend Past Week

**Weekly Livestock Review**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Fed steers with weight closed the period around 25c higher while other choice offerings finished steady to 25c up. Meanwhile, all medium to good grades, regardless of weight, lost around 25c in the readjustment of values. In a sense, it was a two-way movement in which choice and prime heavy bullocks, partly because of relative scarcity, fared best. A new top for the season was uncovered when a peak of $14.50 was reached at midweek.

Hogs sold within a narrow price range but closed 10-20c lower, appreciably enlarged receipts apparently serving as a price depressant in connection with weakening fresh pork markets. Top hogs hovered at $6.45-$6.55, closing $6.50 down. Fat lambs closed 10-25c higher, week's top $9.70.

Aside from top steers at $14.50, several loads brought $14-$14.35, most of these carrying weight, however. Yearlings headed that division at $13.90, with most strictly choice yearlings and yearling type cattle going at $13-$13.75. There was an increased proportion of light steers and yearlings in the run and a corresponding curtailment of highly finished bullocks with weight. Furthermore, shortfeds were offered in sizable volume, possibly attracted by the recent advance on finished cattle and many made sales at $10-$11.50. Fed heifers closed strong, having reached a top of $13.00, with the bulk of strictly grainfeds at $10.00-12.00.

An increased supply of hogs sold in narrow price limits, closing 10-20c lower than late last week. Shippers took a negligible portion of the week's supply, most of the crop going on packer account, with large interests participating either freely at most times. Top ranged from $6.45-$6.55 and bulk sales of good and choice 200-330-pound arrivals were at $6.30-$6.45, heavier butchers largely $6-$6.35 and most sows $5.75-$6.25, a few lights $6.38.

Fat lambs advanced 10-25c, week's top $9.70, bulk fed offerings $9.25-$9.60. Yearlings bulked at $8-$8.35, with feeding lambs from $8.75-$9.25. The extreme top on fed ewes was $4.50, other arrivals ranging downward from that point.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 26

| | Today | Prev. Day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | | |
| Sterling: Cables | $4.03¾ | $4.03 | 4.2397 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2324 | .2323 | ‡ |
| Italy—lira | .0505 | .0505 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4000x | .4000x | .4033 |
| Sweden—krona | .2387 | .2385 | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .070x | .0670 | .0220 |
| Spain—peseta | .0920 | .0920 | **.1468 |
| Finland—finm'k | .02035x | .02035x | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1950x | .1950x | .3961 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0401 | .0401 | .0745 |
| Rumania—leu | .0048x | .0048x | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0235x | .0235x | .0399 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso‡ | .2357 | .2340 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis‡‡ | .2357 | .2340 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis‡‡ | .0505 | .0505 | .3025 |
| Chile—peso‡ | .0360 | .0360 | .3040 |
| Peru—sol‡ | .1600 | .1600 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso‡ | .3825 | .3825 | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2340 | .2345 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3032 | .3032 | .4060 |
| Java—florin | .5329x | .5329x | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—del | .2328 | .2312 | * |
| Shanghai—del | .0660 | .0678 | * |
| Sta Silmnts—dol | .4763 | .4763 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8662 | .8662 | 1.6931 |
| Mexico—peso | .2085x | .2085x | ‡ |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

## Equity Corp Assets Below '39

NEW YORK (AP)—The Equity Corp., an investing concern, reported assets as of Sept. 30 were equal to $30.15 a share of preferred stock. This compared with assets equal to $39.09 a preferred share on June 30 and $42.27 a share on Sept. 30, 1939.

## Large U. S. Navy Contracts Awarded

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Knox announced contracts totaling $45,241,996 for 10 small seaplane tenders to be constructed by two Seattle, Wash., shipyards.

Lake Washington Ship Yards was given a $27,060,000 contract for six of the vessels at $4,510,000 each.

Associated Shipbuilders received an $18,181,996 order for four tenders at $4,545,499 each.

## Commodity Futures

**Grains**

at Chicago

| | Today | Close Yesterday | Close Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat** | | | |
| Dec. | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 86⅝ |
| May | 85½ | 85 | 86 |
| July | 80¾ | 80⅛ | 84⅝ |
| **Corn** | | | |
| Dec. | 62¾ | 62¾ | 80⅛ |
| May | 63 | 63⅛ | 83⅝ |
| July | 62⅞ | 62⅝ | 83⅛ |
| **Oats** | | | |
| December | | 35⅛ | 35⅛ 36⅛ |
| May | | 34¼ | 34⅛ 35 |
| July | | | 32⅛ 32¾ |
| **Rye** | | | |
| December | | 45⅞ | 45⅝ 54⅜ |
| May | | 49⅝ | 49⅛ 55⅝ |
| July | | | 49⅞ 55⅝ |
| **Lard** | | | |
| October | | .... | 4.60 .... |
| December | | .... | 4.70 6.45 |
| January | | 4.82 | 4.82 .... |
| March | | 5.87 | 5.87 .... |
| May | | 6.05 | 6.05 7.27 |
| July | | .... | 6.25 7.37 |
| **Soybeans** | | | |
| December | | 84¾ | 84⅛ 90⅝ |
| May | | 86½ | 86 92½ |

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

## Boston Stocks

Oct. 26

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alles & Fisher | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 3¼ |
| 0.00d | Bos Edison | 34¼ | 33¾ | 34 | 33¾ |
| ... | Bos & Me pr pf | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| ... | Bos & M st C pf | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2½ |
| 2.25c | E Gas& F pr pf | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56 |
| .51a | General Capital | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26 |
| ... | Maine Cent pf | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| ... | Mergenthaler | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 3.25a | N E Tel & Tel | 118 | 116¾ | 118 | 117½ |
| .40 | Reece But H | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 1.60 | Torrington | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 1.00a | Un Twist Drill | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 3.50b | Unit Shoe M | 60½ | 59½ | 60½ | 58¾ |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1940 prior to 4-to-1 split-up.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 2¾s '47-45 | 109.31 | 109.31 | 109.31 |
| 5 2½s '60-55 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| **Home Owners Loan** | | | |
| 15 3s '52-44 | 107.31 | 107.31 | 107.31 |
| **New York City Bond** | | | |
| 2 3s '80 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 9 Allegheny cv 5s '44 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 10 Allegheny cv 5s '49 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 1 Allegheny 5s '50 st | 52¾ | 52¾ | 53⅜ |
| 5 Am & ForP5s2030 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50⅛ |
| 1 Am Int 5½s '49 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 3 Am T&T 5½s '43 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 5 Am T&T 3½s '66 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 3 Am T&T 3½s '61 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| 10 Arm Del 4s '55 | 104⅛ | 104 | 104⅛ |
| 6 AT&SF 4s '95 | 105⅞ | 105⅝ | 105⅞ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 1903-55 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| 6 AT&SF 4½s '48 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 4 A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 1 A C Line ctf 4s '52 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 1 A C Line 4½s '64 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 5 B&O 95 st C | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 4 B&O 20000 st D | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 4 B&O cv 6s 60 st | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 6 B&O 4s '48 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 2 B&O S W 50 st | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 2 Bang & Aroos 5s '43 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 2 Beth Stl 3¼s '65 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Boston&Me 5s '55 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ |
| 2 Buf R&P '57 st | 43 | 42⅞ | 43 |
| 1 Bur C R&No 5s '34 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ |
| 9 Bush T Bldg 5s '60 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 20 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 65¼ | 65 | 65 |
| 2 Can Pac 4s perp | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 1 Caro C&O 4s '65 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5 Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62 | 108⅝ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 2 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 5 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ |
| 10 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 1 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 1 Chi &NW 4½s 2037 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 2 CRI & P 4½s 52 A | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 9 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 12 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62 | 90¾ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 21 Ch & W Ind 5s '52 | 90½ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 2 Childs Co 5s'43 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 2 Cin Gas&El 3¼s'66 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 2 CC&StL 4½s'77 | 56⅜ | 56¼ | 56⅜ |
| 1 CCC&StL GWM 4s'91 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 3 CCC&StL 4s'90 St L | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 2 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 2 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 1 Col Pic 5s'70 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| 1 Col & So 4½s'80 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1 Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 1 Colmbia G 5s'52 May | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Coml Masby In '40 ww | 29 | 28¾ | 29 |
| 21 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58 | 122¼ | 121¾ | 122¼ |
| 2 Con Edis 3½s'48 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 2 Con Edis 3½s'58 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 3 Con Oil cv 2¾s'51 | 106 | 105¾ | 106 |
| 10 Con Rys 4s'34 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 2 Consum Pow 3½s'70 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3½s'65 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Crucible Stl 4½s'48 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 21 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s'42 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 21 Cuba R R 5s '52 | 20¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 2 Curtis Pub 3s '55 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ |
| 17 D & R G 4s '36 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 1 Det Ed 4½s '61 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 9 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 1 Elgin Joliet & E 3¼s'70 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 22 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16¼ |
| 38 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16¼ |
| 17 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36½ |
| 8 Erie cv 4s '53 A | 31½ | 31 | 31 |
| 7 Erie cv 4s '53 B | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 1 FirestoneT&R3½s'48 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 28 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 |
| 2 Gen Cable 5½s '47 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 16 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49 | 87¾ | 87⅝ | 87¾ |
| 5 Goodrich 4½s '56 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Gt Nor 5s '73 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 2 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 16 Gulf M&Oh Inc2015 | 37 | 36¾ | 37 |
| 10 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 5 Hocky V 4½s '39 | 125½ | 125¼ | 125½ |
| 1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 1 Hud&Man inc 5s'57 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ |
| 2 Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 1st 4s '52 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 10 Int-Mer Mar 6s '41 | 67 | 66⅝ | 66⅝ |
| 1 Int Paper 5s '55 | 103¾ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 4 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 22⅜ | 22 | 22⅜ |
| 34 Int T&T 5s '55 | 24⅛ | 23¾ | 24⅛ |
| 3 K C Term 4s '60 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 8 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 59 | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 6 L S & M S 3½s '97 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 4 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A | 62⅜ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 4 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 12 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 25¼ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| 20 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 |
| 11 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 22½ | 22 | 22⅛ |
| 2 Libby McN&L 4s '55 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 6 Liggett & M 7s '44 | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ |
| 9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 1 Louis & N 3½s 'A '50 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 1 Lou&N Mobile 4½s '45 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 5 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 52¾ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 1 Manati Sug 4s '57 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 3 McKess&Rob 5½s '50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Mer El 4½s '68 | 111¾ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ |
| 2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 6 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 1 Mo-Ill 5s '59 | 82¾ | 82½ | 82⅝ |
| 7 M-K-Tex 5s '62A | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '77F | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s '78 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 9 Mo Pac 5s '80H | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ |
| 26 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Montreal Tr 5s '41 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 15 Mor&Essex 4½s '55 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 2 Mor&Essex 3½s2000 | 43 | 42¾ | 43 |
| 1 Nat Dis Pr 3¾s '61 | 107 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 NO Tex&M 5½s54ct | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 16 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 63¾ | 63¼ | 63½ |
| 18 NYC 4½s 2013A | 58½ | 58 | 58½ |
| 1 NYC 4s '98 | 64½ | 64 | 64½ |
| 5 NYC cv 3¼s '52 | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| 1 NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 7 NYCh&StL 4s '41 | 89 | 88¾ | 89 |
| 30 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78 | 59 | 58¾ | 59 |
| 1 NY Conn Gas 3½s '47 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 1 NY Dock cv 5s '47 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 2 NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 109¾ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 2 NY G El H&P 4s '49 | 116⅞ | 116⅝ | 116⅞ |
| 4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 4 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 5 NY Steam 3½s 63 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 10 NY W&Bost 4½s '46 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 3 Norf Sou 5s '61A | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 11 Nor Am Co 3¼s '49 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 12 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 64⅜ |
| 8 Nor Pac 6s '47 | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 4 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 1 Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 4 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A | 81½ | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| 1 Pac Gas& E 4½s '81 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 3 Pan Pilot 3½s '47 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| 1 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 2 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 13 Pen RR gen 4½s '70 | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| 6 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Pen RR 3½s '52 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 3 Pere Marq 5s '56 | 71½ | 71⅜ | 71½ |
| 1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Phila Co Gas 5s '58 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 3 Ph Read2C&I cv 4s '49 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 14 Phillips Pet 3s '48 | 104¼ | 104¼

# Willkie Feels Lewis Backing Seals Success of Election

*Continued from Page 1*

in light of the indorsement which the Chairman of the C. I. O. finally made, an indorsement which, in its completeness and vigor, perhaps decisive, is a boost to the Willkie cause, given with independence and received with independence.

**Most Significant Development**

Now, Mr. Willkie has just completed another one of his non-stop schedules of almost around-the-clock campaigning, in southern New York and Pennsylvania, but significant Willkie development in this 24 hours there is no more than the blunt and bitter departure of the head of the largest group of unions in the country from the Roosevelt camp and his inevitable arrival on the side of the President's opponent in this election.

While the Republican nominee is completely aware that the rank and file of the C. I. O. unions are for Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie is convinced that the position which Mr. Lewis has personally taken is certain to benefit his candidacy in three important directions.

First, the undeterminable amount of labor votes which Mr. Lewis is likely to influence, particularly in Pennsylvania and New York City, where some of the left-wing movement is unfriendly to the President.

Mr. Lewis' positive vote influence is not estimated to be considerable because he is so plainly out of step with his own union membership, but it cannot fail to be helpful.

**Marks Loss of Confidence**

Second, it can no longer, in Mr. Willkie's judgment be effectively claimed, with a sweep of the hand, that all labor is against the Republican candidate with one of the two national labor leaders opposing the New Deal and unqualifiedly supporting Mr. Willkie.

Third, and most important of all, Mr. Willkie believes that it will now become increasingly apparent that he is the only presidential candidate who stands for and can symbolize national unity at this time.

He holds that, whatever the reasons, President Roosevelt has lost and will never recover the confidence of American industry. Mr. Willkie affirms he has that confidence.

He also now has the aid of labor leadership. He is certain that he can work cordially and co-operatively with both Mr. Lewis and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. Thus, as Mr. Willkie sees it, while the President speaks for some of labor but none of industry, he speaks for some of labor and all industry.

He first publicly touched on this theme at his speech before a Willkie-sized crowd of some 30,000 at Scranton, Pa., yesterday evening when he contended that his candidacy alone stands in support of "unity purposes" economically, socially and politically, in 1940.

**Willkie's Labor Stand Helped**

While the C. I. O. leader's political position broadcast last night was known to be motivated considerably by distrust and dissatisfaction with Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie's several declarations of labor policy have undoubtedly made it more tenable and congenial for Mr. Lewis to back completely away, as he now has, from the President and embrace Mr. Willkie's leadership.

Mr. Willkie has announced that he would fight vigorously to preserve all of labor's social gains, to protect them by a solvent government, that he would improve the enforcement of the wage-hour law, that he would give collective bargaining unswerving government backing, that he would appoint as Secretary of Labor a man with a strong labor bias in order that labor might have an effective spokesman in the councils of the Government.

Mr. Willkie had no advance information of what Mr. Lewis would say, but after having the record of his broadcast played back to him on his train, issued the following statement:

**Willkie Sees Unity**

I am naturally gratified by the address tonight of Mr. John L. Lewis. As I have said many times of late, if American democracy is to survive, the people of America must unite themselves in a great voluntary movement to strengthen this nation.

We must have an end of group and class warfare. Mr. Lewis' eloquent and unqualified enlistment in our crusade is a great stride toward bringing the spontaneous unity of action and purpose that will follow as soon as we are elected.

I believe that our election will draw all the elements of American society into a great united movement to make America impregnable in its domestic economy and in its defense. It is in that manner that we shall save the most precious thing left in this war-torn world—the free way of life in America.

I am glad to have the help of Mr. Lewis—a valiant defender of labor who puts his country above all.

**Calls for Co-operation**

Of his several speeches yesterday, the one which closed his day at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., last night contributed the most new material to his campaign. It was an appeal for a new co-operative effort by labor, farmer, consumer and management in order that all may achieve better living standards.

He made this particular criticism of the New Deal:

"The failure of the New Deal has been its failure to understand the true relationship between various elements in our economy.

"We have had an Administration which pays the farmers to curtail crops while it discourages the expansion of industry which would make a market for those crops. We have had an administration which sets labor against management and indsutry against the farmer, instead of calling the leaders of labor, industry and agriculture together to work for a better standard of living for all."

Mr. Willkie held that there was one fundamental reason why the nation was not getting ahead, that was because the New Deal started out with the idea that America's industrial plant was all built and ended by telling the people, through the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that "no man now living or who ever lived can provide jobs in private industry for all American workers."

**Willkie Says, "Put Me to Work"**

The Republican nominee then asked his Wilkes-Barre audience to consider this conclusion:

"Irrespective of Mr. Roosevelt's motives or intentions, I ask you if this isn't a reasonable proposition.

"Here you have a management in the affairs of your government which has had a fair trial of eight years and in all that time it has been unable to solve the problem of the farmer, revive industry, or provide our people with jobs. And now that management tells us that it can't be done. Under such circumstances, what have you got to lose in making a change? Isn't it about time to get a new management into your government? Isn't it about time to get a management that believes in the future of this country and believes that the job can be done?"

And then, dramatically, amidst cheers, he finished with:

"I ask you to put me to work. I know that this job can be done."

## Local Classified

### United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE**

DRIVE THE STYLE LEADER. For the discriminate buyer we can offer you a 1939 Lincoln Zephyr sedan for only $875. There are thousands of unused miles in this fine car. Call MR. PRESCOTT, Beacon 5205, T. C. Baker Co., Brookline, Lincoln Zephyr Division.

*See the NEW*
**1941 Fords**
*Now on Display*
*Best Trade-in Allowance*
**Hoover Motors**
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

1938 FORD deluxe 4-door sedan, heater; low mileage. CIRCLE GARAGE, 18 Minor Street, Com. 2213 (Boston, Mass.).

**FURRIERS**

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

COLLEGE teacher, wife of business man, desires good maid or housekeeper, Christian Scientist preferred. Box 217, Swarthmore, Pa.

GENERAL maid, experienced, Protestant, good plain cook, for family 2 adults; good home. Apply 11 Englewood Avenue, S. 2, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9073.

HOUSEWORKER, white, competent, twice a week, 2-8 p. m.; light cleaning, cooking, serving; N. Y. C.; state experience, references. Write Box M-44, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Unusual home of 8 rooms, 2 baths, basement laundry and playroom, 2 screened porches; 2-car garage; oil heat and hot water; distinctive design; good-sized lot, well landscaped; ideal location, 12 minutes to Harvard Sq.; convenient to schools; restricted neighborhood; assessed for $9000, can be bought for less; no brokers. Call Arl. 8387-W.

BROOKLINE—Single frame house, 7 rooms; garage; excellent condition; moderately priced. 264 Mason Terrace. Asp. 3152.

FOR SALE—Modern early American type home; quiet neighborhood; lovely garden, trees; Bronxville, N. Y.; excellent transportation facilities; 9 rooms, 4 baths, lavatory, center hall, pine-paneled dining room, large living room with fireplace, also library; 2-car garage; home insulated; cost over $36,000, present assessment $20,000; owner moving, will accept reasonable offer. Write Box L-19, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

**HOUSES TO LET**

ORLANDO, FLA., 410 E. Amelia—Attractive seasonal rental, 6 rooms, garage, elegantly furnished, Oriental rug, innersprings, adequate heating.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Charming cottage, newly furnished, fireplace, 2 bedrooms; block from church, walking distance town, ocean. Mrs. George Wright, 217 Okeechobee Rd.

**JEWELERS**

WE PAY Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry
M. MILAN
387 Washington Street, Boston

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**MATTRESSES**

MATTRESSES REMADE BIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

**MILLINERY**

ROSE SAPIRO—STYLIST
OFFERS CUSTOM-made hats of highest quality; specializing in Fur Hats and Turbans—your or our material; fit all headsizes; smart chic hats for matrons with large headsize. 33 W. 57th St. (Fourth Floor), N. Y. C. PL. 5-8726.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS, PACKERS — Dependable service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211.

**OFFICES TO LET**

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available, desirable location, part time. Write Box S-54, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

**PEST CONTROL**

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

**PIANO TUNING**

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

**PUBLIC NOTICES**

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Executive Department
State House, Boston, October 17, 1940
Notice is hereby given, of the application of Ruth E. MacDonald, d.b.a. William McDonald & Co. of Boston, Mass. to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the City of Boston, viz., 79 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM L. REED
Executive Secretary

## Local Classified Advertising

### United States and Canada

**APARTMENTS TO LET** **APARTMENTS TO LET**

**Hotel Vendome**

Invites your inspection of a selected few suites which are still available for Fall and Winter occupancy.

160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
COM. 4700

EMILE F. COULON and SONS

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 ROOMS $35 to $80. FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; ELEVATOR, restricted tenancy. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BROOKLINE: 17 Monmouth Ct.
Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.
IN NEW BUILDING
Unusually large, beautiful three and four room apartments in quiet residential section; restricted. See SUPT. or call Laf. 2221.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Now ready, 2 large rooms, electric kitchen, kitchenette, large closets, oak floors; 15 minutes to Park St., on Beacon St., near car stop; restricted. 1402 Beacon, Lon. 3299.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Free Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

**Hotel BEACONSFIELD**
1731 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE, MASS.
*An Adventure in Gracious Living*
Spacious sunny rooms in large or small apartments, tasteful furnishings, delicious meals, thoughtful, courteous service . . . all contribute to your enjoyment and comfort.
Extensive private grounds.
Hotel Garage ASP. 6800
*Gilman M. Lougee, Manager*

ORLANDO, FLA., 641 Ridgewood Ave. — 3 rooms, bath apt., charmingly and completely furnished, with heating facilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—3-room apt., private bath, use of lobby; modern equipment; season rental $450; ideally located, close to Christian Science church. A. E. CHAPMAN, 127 Fifth Avenue North.

THESE UNFURNISHED APTS. INCLUDE LIGHT—GAS—LINEN AND MAID SERVICE
4 ROOMS $100—2 ROOMS $65.
2 ROOMS WITH KITCHENETTE $70
1 ROOM (furnished) with Community Kitchenette from $8 to $12 per week.
*The Gralyn*
20 CHARLESGATE WEST KEN. 3000
AT KENMORE SQUARE

WINTHROP, MASS.—Sunny 6-room apartment near water; hot-water heat, 2 large porches; refined neighborhood; adults preferred. Ocean 0035.

**APARTMENTS TO SUBLET**

BOSTON, MASS., 56 Charlesgate East—Attractive, quiet, comfortable 2-room kitchenette, bathroom apartment, completely equipped. Mrs. Lund.

**REAL ESTATE**

ATTRACTIVE inn for sale, excellent location in Noank, Connecticut; famous restaurant, now also used as inn. Box G-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOMES**
*For Sale or Rent*
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park; meals optional. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

MIAMI, FLA.—Comfortable rooms; board if desired; downtown; also pleasant 4-room apt. with 2 bedrooms. 911 S. W. 1st Ave.

**ROOMS FOR TOURISTS**

RALEIGH, N. C.
Immaculate home. Private baths and showers. Inner spring mattresses. One block off highways 1 and 15. Close in. Opposite Governor's Mansion. 227 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

**ROOMS TO LET**

ALLSTON, MASS.—Large, sunny front room; twin beds; newly furnished; near 2 car lines, business people preferred. Sta. 2317.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—3 attractive furnished rooms, private family, excellent location nr. subway and stores. Call Kenmore 2207.

BOSTON, 383 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, warm, sunny rooms; private bath; furnished or unfurnished; also small room. Com. 8534.

BOSTON—Select room, single or double, transient or permanent, Edison heat. MRS. BREADMORE, 230 Mass. Ave., Suite 3.

BOSTON—Large, airy, comfortable rooms, business persons preferred; garage if desired, oil heat. Arn. 1397. Call after 6:30.

BOSTON, 249 Beacon St. — Large double rooms, comfortably furnished; private and semi-private baths. Com. 8284.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 741 E. 38th—Beautiful large room, new home; southern exposure, only guest; garage available. MA. 6-0343.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Single and double rooms, furnished, in quiet home; kitchen privileges; convenient location. ASP. 0249.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Square—Quiet furnished room. Apply 10 Chauncy St. MRS. MARY HERZBERG.

**HOTEL MINERVA**
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
*26th Year Monitor Advertising*
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Attractive living-bedroom, running water, cross ventilation; also smaller; garage available; transits. CLeveland 1-6340.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Attractively furnished rooms, commuting distance to New York; private family, reasonable. 18 Sunset Avenue. Lyn. 2815-R.

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive rooms, reasonable, close in; private home; quiet neighborhood. Mrs. King, 1521 S. W. 11 Terrace. Tel. 2-3880.

N. Y. C., 231 W. 69th (Apt. 62)—Refined home, all conveniences; reasonable rates; light, sunny, elevator, kitchen privileges.

NEW YORK CITY—Near Grand Central, light single room, $4.00. Murray Hill 2-7764.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. Comfortable, light, airy rooms; one block from Christian Science church. 430 4th St. No. Phone 93402.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

EXPERIENCED cook-housekeeper, practical nurse, desires position; Southerner; refined, intelligent, personable; capable taking complete charge motherless or business peoples' home. Write Box C-22, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave. N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER companion, manage or share household responsibility; excellent references; pleasant personality; drive car; go anywhere. Box 507, Sharon, Mass.

POSITION as companion or housekeeper, by day. In Boston, Newton or Cambridge. Box F-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Companion, drives car, good seamstress, light housekeeping. MRS. CAMPBELL, General Delivery.

YOUNG WOMAN as maid wishes go South; small family; driver's license; refs. RENA WITTER, Antrim, N. H.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

CHAUFFEUR-attendant, American, middle aged, single, unencumbered. Box M-1026, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

**TAILORING**

MANNIS TAILOR
472 Stuart St., opp. Copley Theatre, Boston
Topcoats, Suits to order, $45 up

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

LADIES' Spanish, French Classes; experienced, lady, H. S. teacher (honor, scholarship student abroad, America); Columbia endorsements. SChuyler 4-4619 evenings.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA—A lovely new bungalow in Prospect Park for season; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths; completely furnished; adults; no pets. For information write FORESTDALE APARTMENTS, Apt. #1.

**TO LET—UNFURNISHED**

ON WEST NEWTON HILL, MASS.—2 attractive rooms and bath on third floor; for business man or couple. Call W. N. 2789.

**UPHOLSTERING**

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

**WANTED TO BUY**

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

**YARNS**

WOMEN knitters, best quality yarns, reasonable prices; 10% discount. THE YARN SHOP, 89 Mass. Ave. and 620 Atlantic Ave., Ken. 4658; Hub. 3384, Boston.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Private home on lake. Tropical grounds, for permanent or winter season home; ideal elderly people or for rest and quiet. Mrs. F. Hall, 1606 Lake Shipp Dr.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**

INVENTORS—patent your invention. Secure booklet "How to Protect Your Invention." No obligation. McMorrow and Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 103-C Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**REAL ESTATE**

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Well-cared-for homes, rent or sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

**SALESMEN WANTED**

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers: real opportunity handling orders from business firm. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, all-year earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 928-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commission. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

CAPABLE receptionist desires position with high class photographic studio. Can assist with retouching, also telephone solicitation; good refs. Box 4, 2267 Indiana Ave., Columbus, O.

## Alabama

**BIRMINGHAM**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Goodrich Silvertown Stores**
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

*It Pays to Shop*
AT
E. E. FORBES
RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line"
403 NORTH 20TH

*Subscription Coupon*
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

*ALABAMA*

**BIRMINGHAM**
(Continued)

PHONE 3-9145
**McCormack Bros.**
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

**ED. S. MOORE, INC.**
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4128

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
*at Five Points*
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

**Simmons Electric Co.**
*"Complete Electrical Service"*
Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring
2023 First Ave. North. Phone 3-9284

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
*Also*
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

**MOBILE**

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

"Mobile's Telegraph Florist"
DEMERANVILLE
*The Florist*
"Say It With Flowers"
Phone Dexter 123
"A Store as Near to You as Your Nearest Phone"
9 North Conception St., Mobile, Alabama

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

**DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.**
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

**MONTGOMERY**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**DAVIS MOTOR CO.**
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

*More Than 61 Years at the Same Location*
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
*"On the Square"*

**SHULMAN'S**
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
*South's Largest Retail Bakery*
902 South Court St. C-4548

*ALABAMA*

**MONTGOMERY**
(Continued.)

*We Carry a Complete Line of*
Men's Furnishings: Hats, Shirts, Clothing and W. L. Douglas Shoes
**AMERICAN HAT COMPANY**
22 No. Court St.

**Florida**

**CORAL GABLES**

BEAUTE SALON
*Harper Method*
143 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2826
Anna Barlow

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

**FORT LAUDERDALE**

**THOMAS & FORSYTHE**
*Men's Apparel of Distinction*
208 S. Andrews Ave.
AIR CONDITIONED

**JACKSONVILLE**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Sears**
*Will Save You Money*
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
*There is One Near You*

**KUCHLER PRINTING CO.**
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

**IRON FIREMAN**
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 8-6062

F. P. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
*Local Agent for*
**GREYHOUND LINES**
PHONE 5-6171

**MIAMI**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32443 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Inlaid Linoleum
Asphalt and Rubber Tile
Carpets—Window Shades
**THE J. H. HAGOOD CO.**
3801 N. E. Second Ave. Tel. 7-2288

IN MIAMI IT'S
**GRALYNN LAUNDRY**
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSIST ON
**"HOME MILK"**
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7696
FT LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

**MIAMI BEACH**

**CLARENCE C. HALL**
REALTOR
Better Class Properties
For Sale and For Rent
2329 Collins Ave. Roney Plaza Bldg.
PHONE 5-3391

**CLARENCE C. HALL**
REALTOR
Better Class Properties
For Sale and For Rent
2329 Collins Ave. Roney Plaza Bldg.
PHONE 5-3391

*FLORIDA*

**ORLANDO**

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
*Certified Dry Cleaners*
*Certified Cold Storage*
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
49 W. Concord
Branch Offices
84 West Central Ave.
46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 418

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring:
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
*"They outmileage the field"*

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Avenue and Livingston

PUBLIX MARKET
808 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Premium Meats
Phone 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

**SARASOTA**

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

**ST. PETERSBURG**

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
*Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk*
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

*The* William - Mary
EFFICIENCY APARTMENTS
Week or Season
Oil Heat Air Conditioned
Centrally Located
811 Jackson St. No., St. Petersburg, Fla.

**TAMPA**

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

*Tampa's Leading Store for Men*
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
*High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes*
201
East Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

H. B. TILLMAN
Standard Oil Service Station
Tires, Batteries, Spark Plugs
*Lubrication — Simonizing a Specialty*
Platt St. at Plant Ave. Phone H-2165

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
*"A Bird of a Trailer"*
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

*Florida's Fabric Center*
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

**WEST PALM BEACH**

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

*FLORIDA*

**WEST PALM BEACH**
(Continued.)

GLIDDEN PAINTS
*"Everywhere on Everything"*
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
200 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
*One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.*
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

**WINTER HAVEN**

**MATHER COMPANY**
Complete Furnishings for the Home
505 GRAND AVENUE, N. W.

*GEORGIA*

**ATLANTA**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
ATLANTA, GA.

RHODES CENTER RESTAURANT
*"Our Chicken Pie Is Making Us Famous"*
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Operated by LUCY WOOD
A graduate home economist

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO & A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

*Chajage's*
*Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs*
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
• Real Estate—Renting
• Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

**MACON**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

**KARSTEN-DENSON CO.**
Now is the time to plant Sweet Peas and to replant Pansies and bulbs.
Phone 5411 511 Second St.

SHOES
For the Entire Family
*Macon Shoe Co.*
*The store where quality counts*

Paints and Wallpaper
**Sherwin-Williams Co.**
454 Second Street Phone 6367

PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS
FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
*Complete Beauty Service*
502 WALNUT STREET

**No. Carolina**

**ASHEVILLE**

*Ivey's* INC.
ONE OF CAROLINA'S PREDOMINATING DEPARTMENT STORES
30 Haywood Street Telephone 5300

**CHARLOTTE**

CALL
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NORTH CAROLINA

### CHARLOTTE
(Continued)

**Biltmore**
DAIRY FARMS
*for Forty Years*
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Reid's — RAIN OR SHINE — Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
No Job Too Large or Too Small. Each and every one is appreciated.
SUNTONE CLEANER
DIAL 3-5191

**WIGGINS ICE & FUEL CO.**
COAL—FUEL OIL
Interprise Stokers
Furnace Repairs
TELEPHONE 6807

## Europe

## Sweden

### STOCKHOLM

**Myrstedts Matthörna**
WELL-KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
Carpets • Curtains • Tapestries
Kungsgatan 5, STOCKHOLM — Kungsgatan 40, GÖTEBORG

FRUITS and GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & CO. LTD.
*Stores in All Parts of Stockholm and its suburbs*

## Switzerland

### BASEL

Else Pelze
PELZWAREN & KÜRSCHNEREI
RÜDENGASSE 3 TELEPHON 47021 BASEL

JAERMANN—Furniture
Simple and exclusive style
Best Workmanship
Nauenstrasse 27 (S B B) Tel. 4.82.79

SCHAAD ET CIE
vorm. Preiswerk
Spalenberg 2 and branches
*Cocoa, Chocolate, Tinned Goods*

**Frau E. SPRÜNGLI-BALLMER**
Blumengeschäft
Burgfelderstr. 21. Tel. 2.53.91
FLORIST

**Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz A. G.**
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
BARFÜSSERPLATZ 18
Tel. 2.42.41 H. Gunther, Manager

### BERNE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

MISS BIGLER *teaches*
English
Tel. 3.52.52 Hallwylstrasse 34

Pelzhaus
**CH. WEISS-STAIGER**
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

**Buchler**
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

**Au Bon Marché**
BERNE
*for Quality and Value*
Novelties for Ladies Men and Children
SPITALGASSE 3-7

SALON DE COIFFURE
*Otto Schwaar*
Marktgasse 46, 1st. St. Tel. 2.66.14
(Hairdresser)
danner wellen
*Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft*
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
**Kropf & Siegenthaler**
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

### GENEVA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

## SWITZERLAND

### GENEVA
(Continued)

MERCURE
*The Shop for Quality*
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
**R. Passy**
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 13

**Pianos Harmoniums**
Gramos T.S.F Disques
**Brückner-Guignard**
RUE DU RHÔNE 98

### LAUSANNE

*A la Belette*
WIESSNER & CO.
9 Place St. François Phone 2.27.84
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

**à la Fermière**
MONTÉE ST LAURENT 15 - RUE ST FRANÇOIS 10
Maison Spécialisée en produits laitiers de qualité
Dairy Produce

FISCHER'S MARKET
*FISH, POULTRY, FOWL*
*Canned Goods*
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22 136

### NEUCHATEL

**ZIMMERMANN, S. A.**
Rue des Epancheurs, Neuchâtel
*Tea Infre guaranteed free from tannin.*

PRODUITS LAITIERS
CHEESE—BUTTER
Les fromages Gerber de qualité s'achetant chez
PIERRE PRISI
rue de l'Hôpital

*Confiserie—Patisserie*
CHARLES HÄNNI
Rue de l'Hôpital
*Tea-Room, Pastry, Tortes*
Speciality: Chocolate, Candies

### ST. GALL

Carpets—Linoleum
**Schuster**
St. Gallen Zürich

BETTWAREN, WEISSWAREN, WÄSCHE
LUMPERT & CO
SPEISERGASSE - ST. GALLEN
(Underwear)
(Underwear)

Leading House for Silks and Woolens
**STEIGER-BIRENSTIHL**
Multergasse—Marktgasse

LUTZ, STRAUB & CIE
**ZUM WOLLENHOF**
*Children's Outfits*
Kinderbekleidung

Glass, Porcelain, Crystal
Household Goods
MÉNAGÈRE AG.
Neugasse 43 Tel. 2.23.60

TOYS
H. Zollikofer
z. Scheggen Marktgasse 19

**O. Burkart-Schlumpf**
*Confectioner*
Speciality: Gefüllte Biber
Geschenkpackungen Praliné
Kerschacherstr. 31. Tel. 2.78.04

### ZURICH

Eheringe
BIJOUTERIE UHREN BESTECKE
Reparaturen Neuanfertigungen
Chr. Deiss Goldschmied
b.d. Schifflände Stäfa

Bahnhofplatz 9 Zurich 1
**H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co**
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets, Travelling Rugs

TEA ROOM RESTAURANT
Ermitage
Traiteur
Service à domicile Tel. 4.37.65
Hegibachplatz
J. u. G. Berthoiet

H. WEISSHAUPT, mech. Drechslerei
Feilengasse 3. Tel. 2.08.22
Leuchter, Ständer-, Tisch & Leselampen
Brotschalen, Blumenständer, Tischchen, Bücherkrippen, Etc.
Lamps, Candlesticks, Tables, etc.

## SWITZERLAND

### ZURICH
(Continued)

Alpina Gruen
UHREN
GOLDSCHMUCK SILBERSCHMUCK
**J. Keller-Ambühl**
GOLDSCHMIED—UHRMACHER
ZURICH LIMMATQUAI 108
(WATCHMAKER)

HERRENHÜTE
Mützen, Schirme
**Geiger & Hutter**
Limmatquai 138
*Gentlemen's Hats, Umbrellas*

Tel. 5.11.14
(Umbrellas)
SCHIRME
FRANZ HOIGNE, Münsterhof 14

MANTEL TAILLEURS COMPLETS CONFECTION UND MASS
Leonhardsteig-Zähringerstr. Sellergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

**Feine Herrenwäsche**
Herren-Mode-Artikel
Mass-Atelier

CHEMISERIE MODERNE
W. HILTY
Ramistrasse 7 Tel. 2.29.94
Shirtmaker — Hosiery

DIE WERKSTÄTTE für elegante Pelze
**Geiger & Hutter**
Limmatquai 138 FURS

Schöne weiche
**WOLLSTOFFE**
Müller—Blümli
Münsterhof, Storchengasse 2
WOOLLEN MATERIALS

Spezialgeschäft
in Reiseartikel und Lederwaren
**E. DISCHLER**
Langstr. 9 Tel. 5.30.73
neben Kino Forum
Leather Goods

ROB. FAHRER
Klosbachstr. 87. Tel. 2.29.67
ELEKTRISCHE LICHT—KRAFT—SONNERIE ç und EIDG. TELEPHOBç ANLAGEN

**R. Husner,**
MERCERIE—SCHIFFLANDE 8
Schürzen—Strümpfe—Damenwäsche
Grosse Auswahl in Wolle
(Underwear, etc.)

**C. SCHWEIKERT**
Coiffeur—Parfumerie—Manicure
Hottingerstrasse 8—Tel. 20.412
SPECIALITAT: DAUERWELLEN
(Hairdresser)

**Albrecht Schlapfer**
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
*Complete Trousseaux*

Geschwister Randon
Limmatquai 128 Tel. 2.25.11
*Gloves and Hosiery*

KLARA MÜLLER
Kreuzplatz 20
Wolle für alle Zwecke, Damenstrümpfe
Handschuhe, Wollwäsche.
(Wool, Stockings, Underwear, etc.)

## Union S. Africa

### CAPE TOWN

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
*Suppliers of*
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

SEA POINT
**ROYAL SERVICE STATION**
Prop Alan C Hoole... Dial—4-3363
24 HOUR SERVICE
Storage for 100 Cars
Repairs Servicing Lubricating
371 Main Road, Sea point

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
**Miss Grace Hill**
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

**Madame Grace**
*American Corset Specialities*
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

### CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
*Family Grocer and Provision Merchant*
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

## Union of South Africa

### DURBAN

**Hooper Motors** Pty. Ltd.
**OLDSMOBILE**
**VAUXHALL**
**CADILLAC**
**LA SALLE**
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St. Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service 36 Aliwal St. All Night Service. Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
*The Store of Personal Service*

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
Fish Poultry Game
Butter Eggs Bacon
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
*Electrical Engineers*
537 West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
**HOWDENS**
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
*Florists and Nurserymen*
*Distinctive Quality and Service*
353 West St. Phone 23321 Residence 22933

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
*Family Grocers*
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
PHONE 26321 472 WEST STREET

**WINTONS**
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
*Moderately Priced*
376 West St. Phone 25289

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 21465
**ROBERTS**
PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

SHORT & McDONALD
*Building Contractors*
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

ADAMS & CO., LTD.
*Stationers and Booksellers*
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books.
341 West St Telephone 21981

### EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

### GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
**NAPIERS GERMISTON**

**Economic Cash Butchery**
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
*For Quality and Service*
*See Us First*
Deliveries Daily

### JOHANNESBURG

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
**Thrupp & Co**
(Est. 1892)
*Grocers and Provision Merchants*
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

## Union of South Africa

### JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

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SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
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Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
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**Every Purchase Counts**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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127 Queen Street Telephone MU 2773

*Full Circle, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories, Lowest prices for quality goods.*
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**TYRE SERVICE**
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St Kilda Road, Melbourne; 225 Latrobe St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool Horsham, Shepparton, Colac

MAY BARNETT
Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.
GLOVES
HOSIERY
LINGERIE
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

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**THRIFT-SERVICE**
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Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Ring for appointment, MX 4813.
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Friendly Gifts and Greeting Cards to Charm Your Friends
Mail Orders Filled
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Park Road Auckland
Phone 43-632 (all hours)

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*Exclusive Millinery*
153 Queen Street, Auckland
Phone 45-030

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## NEW ZEALAND

### AUCKLAND
(Continued.)

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*Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring*
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Hats
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AUCKLAND

*"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"*
**GEORGE COURTS**
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WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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TEA ROOMS
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Furs to Measure
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*Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service*
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PHONE 46-895

**DADLEY'S LTD.**
*High Grade*
**FOOTWEAR**
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

**Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.**
With Branches in Every Suburb
*are*
The Quality Meat People

**JAMES WILSON** Limited
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's*
**Tailoring Specialists**
Acacia Buildings O'Connell Street
AUCKLAND

Paints and Wallpapers
**Phillipps and Impey Ltd.**
Queen Street, Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY - GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

**AUCKLAND**
**Vacuum Cleaning Co. Ltd.**
46 WELLESLEY STREET W.
*Carpet and General Cleaning Specialists*
TELEPHONES 41-769, 44-401

**RICKINSON & BIRTLEY**
*Family Grocers*
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*Shop at the*
**D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE**
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
*is to be depended on*
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

**HAY'S LTD.**
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET CHRISTCHURCH

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131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
*High Grade Shoes for all the Family. Fitting done by X-Ray.*

**SALON PRICE**
(M. L. ASHLEY)
*Permanent Waving Specialists*
Genuine Eugene, Supaperm, the Natural Wave.
Setting and Marcelling.
166 Gloucester Street Phone 40.999

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
*All Work Guaranteed*
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41-387

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FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
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GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Monitor Movie Guide

**Dulcy** (MGM)—Film from the stage play of the same name by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, with Ann Sothern in the title role of the girl with a heart of gold and a faculty for getting herself and everybody else into difficulties. Ian Hunter, Roland Young, Reginald Gardiner, Billie Burke.—Adults and young people.

* * *

**The Great Dictator** (United Artists)—Charles Chaplin returning to the screen in a double role, as a little Jewish barber and as Hynkel, the dictator, who resemble each other so closely that they finally change places, the dictator to be dragged off by guards and the barber to mount the podium and denounce oppression and conquest. The film is in the mood of satirical humor, filled with abundant comicalities, until the oration which brings the conclusion. Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie, Reginald Gardiner, Henry Daniell, Billy Gilbert.—Adults and young people.

* * *

**The Howards of Virginia** (Columbia)—Combination of fiction and history in a story of Revolutionary War days, about the husky young man from the border region who won the hand of a young lady of social position, the prosperity which rewarded them, the coming of the war and its effect on their affairs. Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson are among the historical characters. Cary Grant, Martha Scott, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Richard Carlson, Richard Gaines.—Adults and young people.

* * *

**Moon Over Burma** (Paramount)—Improbable combination of romance and melodrama with some songs for Dorothy Lamour and various complications, such as a forest fire, an unexpected cobra, and a log jam, to be managed by Robert Preston and Preston Foster as a pair of teakwood lumbermen in India. Doris Nolan and Albert Basserman are in the cast.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

**Too Many Girls** (RKO)—George Abbott's screen transcription of his musical comedy about Pottawatomie College. The boys and girls are free from regimentation and sing and dance informally and with zest. Songs and lyrics are by Rodgers and Hart. Richard Carlson, Lucille Ball, Eddie Bracken, Desi Arnaz, Hal Le Roy.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

**World in Flames** (Paramount)—Newsreel history of the past 10 years compressed into an hour. Although domestic affairs are not slighted the larger portion of the film is given to the rise of the European dictators and accounts of conquests by Germany, Italy, Japan, and Russia. The picture concludes with a strongly worded speech in favor of preparedness.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

**Above Average Films**

**Family** — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels."

* * *

**Adults and Young People**—"Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind."

* * *

**Adults Only**—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest."

## Vocations

### *Repairing Electric Cords*

So many electric iron, light, warming pad and other cords of this kind are frayed and need new insulation that a bright young man hit upon the idea of repairing them for housewives whose husbands weren't so handy at such things. His only equipment was a pair of pliers, tape and several types of cord and wire.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

## Odds and Ends

**The Lights Are Green**

Life is a beautiful and inspiring journey for the courageous traveler.—Grenville Kleiser.

**Temporary Cream**

Skim-milk, sufficiently chilled, may be whipped stiff—but it does not remain stiff very long.

**Weighty Matter**

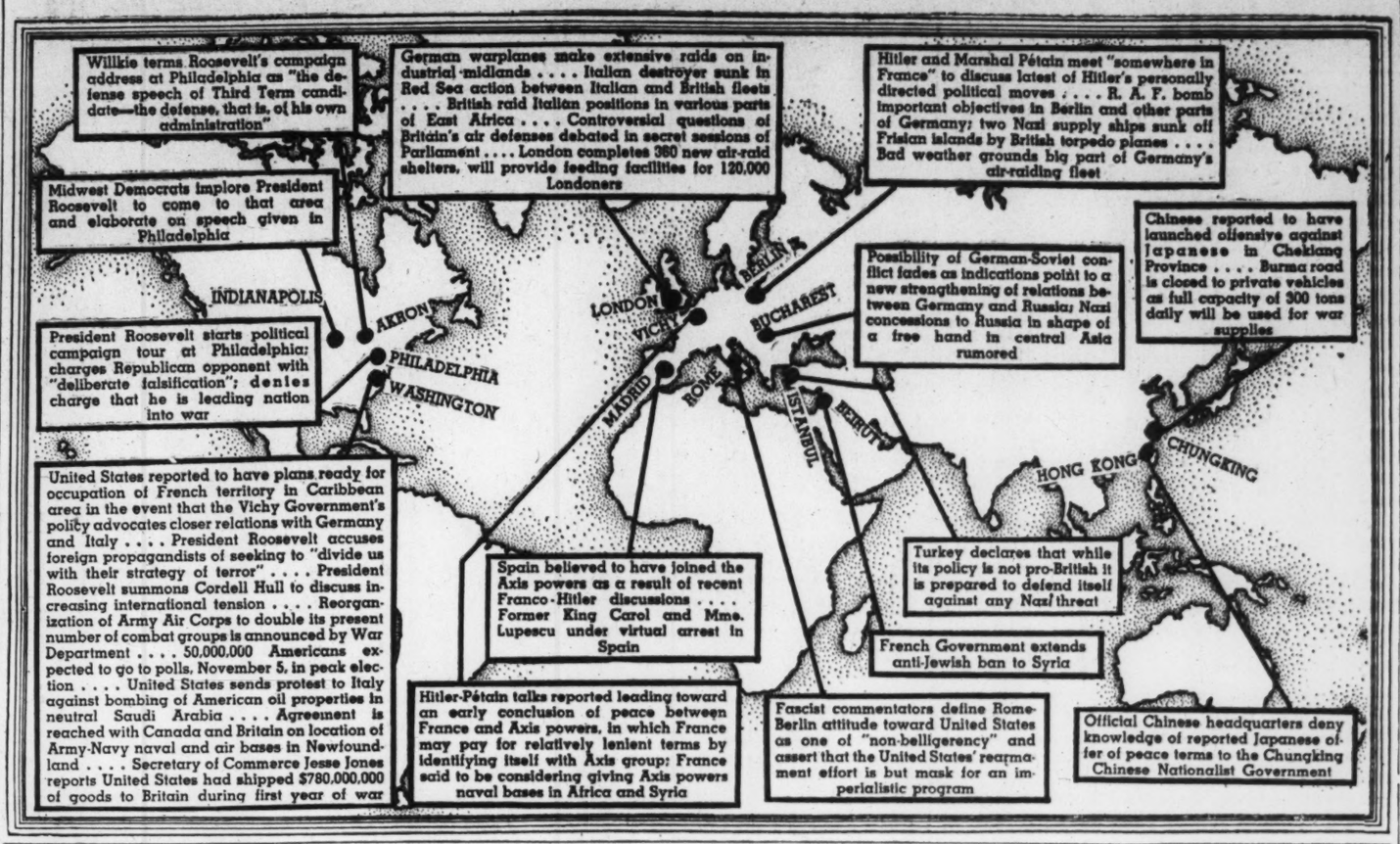
The average weight of a steel rail in use in the United States is 94 pounds a yard.

### *Forgiveness*

He who all things forgives
Conquers himself and all things else, and lives
Above the reach of wrong or hate or fear,
Calm as the gods, to whom he is most dear. —Whittier

## A Verse for Today . . .

*And I will cause the shower to come down in his season; there shall be showers of blessing.*
—EZEK. 34:26.


Willkie terms Roosevelt's campaign address at Philadelphia as "the defense speech of Third Term candidate—the defense, that is, of his own administration"
German warplanes make extensive raids on industrial midlands . . . . Italian destroyer sunk in Red Sea action between Italian and British fleets . . . . British raid Italian positions in various parts of East Africa . . . . Controversial questions of Britain's air defenses debated in secret sessions of Parliament . . . . London completes 380 new air-raid shelters, will provide feeding facilities for 120,000 Londoners
Hitler and Marshal Pétain meet "somewhere in France" to discuss latest of Hitler's personally directed political moves . . . . R. A. F. bomb important objectives in Berlin and other parts of Germany; two Nazi supply ships sunk off Frisian islands by British torpedo planes . . . . Bad weather grounds big part of Germany's air-raiding fleet
Midwest Democrats implore President Roosevelt to come to that area and elaborate on speech given in Philadelphia
INDIANAPOLIS
AKRON
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
LONDON
VICHY
BERLIN
BUCHAREST
MADRID
ROME
ISTANBUL
BEIRUT
HONG KONG
CHUNGKING
President Roosevelt starts political campaign tour at Philadelphia; charges Republican opponent with "deliberate falsification"; denies charge that he is leading nation into war
Possibility of German-Soviet conflict fades as indications point to a new strengthening of relations between Germany and Russia; Nazi concessions to Russia in shape of a free hand in central Asia rumored
Chinese reported to have launched offensive against Japanese in Chekiang Province . . . . Burma road is closed to private vehicles as full capacity of 300 tons daily will be used for war supplies
United States reported to have plans ready for occupation of French territory in Caribbean area in the event that the Vichy Government's policy advocates closer relations with Germany and Italy . . . . President Roosevelt accuses foreign propagandists of seeking to "divide us with their strategy of terror" . . . . President Roosevelt summons Cordell Hull to discuss increasing international tension . . . . Reorganization of Army Air Corps to double its present number of combat groups is announced by War Department . . . . 50,000,000 Americans expected to go to polls, November 5, in peak election . . . . United States sends protest to Italy against bombing of American oil properties in neutral Saudi Arabia . . . . Agreement is reached with Canada and Britain on location of Army-Navy naval and air bases in Newfoundland . . . . Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones reports United States had shipped $780,000,000 of goods to Britain during first year of war
Spain believed to have joined the Axis powers as a result of recent Franco-Hitler discussions . . . . Former King Carol and Mme. Lupescu under virtual arrest in Spain
Turkey declares that while its policy is not pro-British it is prepared to defend itself against any Nazi threat
French Government extends anti-Jewish ban to Syria
Hitler-Pétain talks reported leading toward an early conclusion of peace between France and Axis powers, in which France may pay for relatively lenient terms by identifying itself with Axis group; France said to be considering giving Axis powers naval bases in Africa and Syria
Fascist commentators define Rome-Berlin attitude toward United States as one of "non-belligerency" and assert that the United States' rearmament effort is but mask for an imperialistic program
Official Chinese headquarters deny knowledge of reported Japanese offer of peace terms to the Chungking Chinese Nationalist Government

Monitor Camera Club
from G. E. Ledson, Shelbyville, Tenn.

**What's going on over there?**

### *London's Water*

London, which uses more than 300,000,000 gallons of water a day, has 47 storage reservoirs with total capacity of 19,610,000,000 gallons and 95 service reservoirs with total capacity of 341,600,000 gallons.

### *Also to Be Counted*

Among the modern world's transportation aids, 3,000,000 camels must be included.

## In Lighter Vein

**Less**

Mistress (hearing crash in kitchen): "More dishes, Mary?"

Mary: "No, Ma'am, less."—Boy's Life.

**Dig Them Up!**

Farmer: "Do you guarantee these clover seeds to grow?"

Clerk: "Absolutely. If these seeds don't grow just bring them back and we'll refund your money any day."—Progressive Farmer.

**It's Still Wrong**

In a big shop, on a hot day, a woman was seen to hold her dog up for a drink at one of the fountains. A shopwalker, advised of this, hurried to the scene.

"Madam," he expostulated, "this fountain is for the use of customers."

The shopper looked confused. "Oh, I'm so sorry," she replied. "I thought it was for the employees." —Tit-Bits.

**Confirmed**

Two laborers were working on a very tall block of apartment buildings. Suddenly the man at the top of the ladder called to his mate at the bottom:

"I say, Jim, come up here a minute and listen."

His mate slowly climbed the ladder and at last, quite out of breath, reached the top.

"I can't hear anything," he said after listening intently for a while.

"No," said the other. "Ain't it quiet!"

**The Wrong Number**

Here's the gag that has been going the rounds of Broadway:

One fellow calls up another and asks:

"Say, how'd you like to have a couple of tickets to the opening of Burma Road?"

"Swell!" says the second fellow. "Where do I get 'em?"

"Just call this number: CIrcle 5-8280."

The number is that of the Japanese Consulate-General. — New York Post.

## Daily Quotation

*To all the gossip that I hear*
*I'll give no faith; to what I see*
*But only half, for it is clear,*
*All that led up is dark to me.*
*Learn we the larger life to live,*
*To comprehend is to forgive.*
—HENRIETTA HUXLEY.

## Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

**The first live giant panda ever brought to the U. S. was captured in the mountains near the Tibetan border in China. Named "Mei-Mei" and valued at $10,000, this roly-poly fellow has won the hearts of all Chicago zoo-goers. Pandas, once believed to be bears, are now classed as members of the raccoon family. They dwell only in dense bamboo forests on the slopes of China's Western Mountains. Wild ones love sleep and sunbaths, feed entirely on bamboo.**

## Cabbages and Kings

• Submarines are comparatively slow naval boats—capable of 20 miles an hour on the surface and 9 to 10 miles submerged. • A one-shilling postage stamp of St. Kitts, issued in 1903, shows Columbus on shipboard peering through a telescope—but telescopes were not used until 1609. • The plural style of speaking "we" among kings was begun by King John of England, A. D. 1119. Before that time sovereigns used the singular person in their edicts. German and French sovereigns followed the example in 1200. When editors began to say "we" is not known! • Politics—The politician says that a party platform is like a bunker in golf. The rules require it, but one must show his skill in avoiding it. • Cornell home economists say that no one variety of potato is best for all purposes, and therefore housewives should learn to recognize different kinds and to choose according to how the potatoes are to be cooked and served.

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** An organ of the trade lists 158 ice cream flavors. We trust this is kept from the younger clientele, that asks for a scoop of everything on its nickel cone.

**Punch** ©: "If there is a serious paper shortage the output of novels may be halved," says a daily paper. But The Book of the Every Other Month Club will no doubt carry on.

**Ryan in Boston Herald:** A western discussion group has been considering the question, "Who's Predominant in the Average American Home?" Ah, well, why should we bother to get in on that? Mum's the word.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Conservationist*

Adrian (Mich.) Daily Telegram

T. F. Dixon, division superintendent of the Great Northern Railway, learned a mallard duck was nesting within 10 feet of the tracks. He issued this order to dispatchers:

"Wild duck has nest containing nine eggs about 10 feet east of the west switch at Matador, Mont., on south side of track. Please inform all enginemen to be careful not to blow down boiler, open overflow or cylinder cocks in this location to avoid injuring or disturbing the mother duck. Trainmen should also be careful not to step in nest. Section crew now doing everything possible to protect duck."

## Daily Anecdote

### *Nothing Common*

John Ruskin had trained his eyes since childhood to find the beautiful in any circumstance. As a man, he was walking one day through the streets of London with a friend who complained of the soot and the mud. Ruskin answered: "We are walking through diamonds and sapphires and opals. This soot is a distant cousin to diamonds; and this clay, this sand, to those finished products we call jewels. There really is nothing common or unclean in this world of ours."

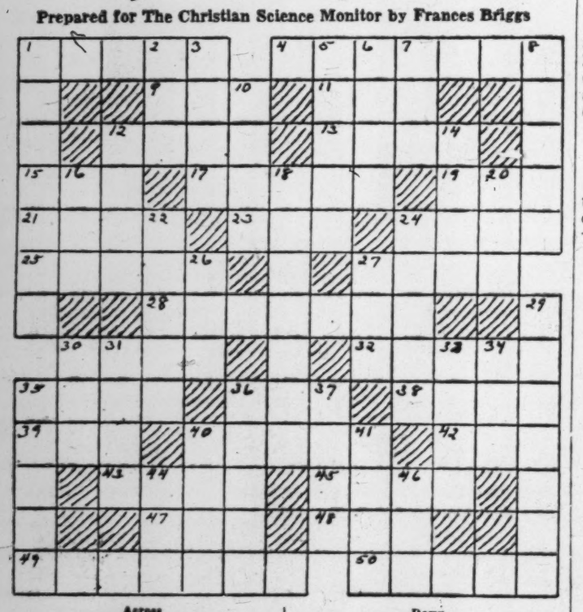
### *Beethoven's Ideas*

You will ask me where I find my ideas. I hardly know. They come uninvited, directly or indirectly. I can almost grasp them with my hands in the open air, in the woods, while walking, in the stillness of the night, early in the morning, called up by moods which the poet translates into words, I into musical tones. They ring and roar and swirl about me until I write them down in notes. —Schloesser, reporting Beethoven.

## Where's Snubs?

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—Who was surety for Benjamin's safety in second journey to Egypt?
4—Which of David's sons was remarkable for his beauty and fine head of hair?
9—Foot of certain animals is called what?
11—What is a river of Netherlands?
12—What is an island in Baltic Sea northeast of Gotland?
13—Electric catfish is what?
15—Observe.
17—If you visited Siedlce, whom would you see?
19—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
21—What is a German river flowing to Elbe?
23—What was used by fisherman in Bible times?
24—Who threw golden apple into assembled guests at wedding?
25—What wood was used for temple at Jerusalem?
27—What is first name of author of "When We Were Very Young"?
28—What is a seaport city of France?
30—What English poet was born in 1688?
32—If you were in Brighton, in what direction would you travel to reach London?
35—Who is a character in "Little Women"?
36—In what month was Chopin born (abbr.)?
38—Where would a Niuan live?
39—In speaking of Biblical Lahmam, what possessive pronoun would you use?
40—Who was author of Pentateuch?
42—What is a commune of Belgium?
43—What Russian river flows to Caspian Sea?
45—How would you describe King Og?
47—Who was father of Bezaleel, one of architects of the tabernacle?
48—What is a Turkish title of respect?
49—In "Iliad," who is herald with very loud voice?
50—Who is object of Lucia's affections in "Lucia di Lammermoor"?

**Down**

1—Who is Shylock's daughter in "Merchant of Venice"?
2—What river is between Brazil and Paraguay?
3—What is a kantele?
5—What is flat cap such as Basque peasants wear?
6—Oceans.
7—Candelnut tree is what?
8—In Greek mythology, who was king of Phrygia?
10—What is river of Burns' "Tam o' Shanter"?
12—Would you sail, wear, or feed a pudu?
14—What was plain in Babylon where Nebuchadnezzar set up golden image?
16—What is an adjective and noun suffix?
18—Who were chosen by God for service in tabernacle and temple?
20—Would a piaba have oars, fins, or buds (sing.)?
22—What was first name of author of "Concord Hymn"?
24—What is a salt lake of Soviet Russia, Europe?
26—What do you call eggs of fishes?
27—What was Mary Lamb's middle name?
29—What is a manufacturing city of Pennsylvania?
30—Would you don, pet, or row a tapeti?
31—What is a Japanese city near Kyoto?
33—What is a silver coin of Morocco?
34—What was 360-day year of Mayan calendar?
35—A sufolo is a flute used to teach what creatures?
36—What is case or folder for loose papers?
37—What is second letter of Greek alphabet?
40—An emporium is what?
41—What is salvia?
44—Ravel in knitted fabric is what?
46—Youth.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Day After*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF THAT RED-BEARDED THING WE SAW LAST NIGHT ?
I DIDN'T WAIT LONG ENOUGH TO MAKE ANY-THING OF IT
IT WAS RIGHT HERE BEHIND THIS FENCE—
YOU KNOW IT MIGHT BE JUST A JOKE !
A JOKE ???
I DIDN'T HEAR YOU LAUGH LAST NIGHT WHEN YOU SAW IT !!
WELL — YOU STAYED WITH ME ONLY FOR THE FIRST TWO MILES

## The Adventures of Waddles—*The Headline Hunters*

By THE HAGERS

SAID BUD, "HERE, WADDLES, IS A PASS FOR OUR GAME WITH THE "THREE B CLASS."
"AND HERE'S A TICKET TO OUR SHOW," SAID BILL. "I PLAY THE LEAD, YOU KNOW."
BOB HANDED ME A THEME HE WROTE AND GAVE ME LEAVE TO PRINT OR QUOTE.
I'M ON THE SPOT, AS YOU CAN SEE. THE DUCKLINGS WANT PUBLICITY.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## Inner Defenses

Daily it becomes clearer that the underlying struggle in the world is one of ideas. Hourly the truth is brought home to us that national defense begins with mental and moral forces. Why does Britain stand today? Her Channel barrier might have been only another Maginot line had the defenders not girded themselves with moral strength, self-sacrificing unity, appreciation of freedom, alert rejection of tyranny and terrorism. Surely the lesson for America is that defense begins with morale, that all the billions for ships and planes will be thrown away unless the ideas and ideals which developed democracy remain strong and active.

Materialism, cynicism, corruption and cowardice, irreligion, laxity, laziness, softness and selfishness—those are some of the Fifth Columnists that have been operating in America. Any observer with a sense of history or even anyone who saw something of the causes of France's downfall can spot the same economic and social and political ills in the United States. One of the most dangerous because it comes in the guise of good, is the easy and politically encouraged tendency to lean on the Government.

Certainly Americans are united in the determination to care for the unemployed. There is general recognition that economic conditions have changed since the days when any man who wanted to work could find a job. Yet there is also a firm conviction among the people that relief has been abused, and that there is too much dependence either on the paternalism of some great industry or the paternalism of Washington. Typical of this feeling and based on experience are the words of Conrad J. Heiselman, Mayor of Kingston, New York, in his annual report:

> I believe I can detect a great change in some of our people. In place of industry, frugality and self-reliance, I notice in some a desire for easy money, and willingness to let the labor of someone else support them and their families, by passing the buck to the Government.

The attitude here described is not altogether new. Many families have had experience with relatives who were quite willing to be supported. But the habit of leaning has increased. And leaning on the Government is easier. Washington is farther away and impersonal. Besides no one has had to dig down for the money—it has come out of thin air through the hocus-pocus of borrowing. Thus to paternalism and pauperism has been added a slump in those qualities of honesty and courage which are expressed in meeting just debts. The illusion is encouraged that there is no necessity of solving the problem of unemployment, that humanitarianism with borrowed billions doesn't cost anything.

Now this decline of self-reliance has evil effects on self-government. It tends to make any regime popular which will hand out money, and today it is estimated that 10,000,000 Americans are drawing support from the Federal Treasury. It helps to build political machines to distribute patronage. And at election time it is important for the voters to consider which party or candidate is likely to accelerate, which is likely to check this tendency. Yet the danger is deeper than party or person and is one which must be corrected fundamentally by an awakening of the people themselves and a change in their thinking. If Americans will raise again the inner defenses of self-reliance—of reliance on God-given mental and moral strength—they can meet any attack from within or without.

## Britain Under the Bombs

It is October. "How many weeks since the 'jerries' have been coming over?" One loses track of time, in retrospect. But not as one looks forward—to a holiday.

Where to go? "Well, here's something, if you care to go up to London." A hotel advertises that it faces the British Museum. Down in Sussex there's a place with tennis. Here's a telephone number of a "peaceful retreat." No, that doesn't strike one. "Why did they have to call it a retreat?" All right, then; what about "safe, peaceful, and lovely refuge from war" at low rates for a long stay?

"But if it's the war we want a holiday from, there's that invitation from the States. And we ought to answer it, anyway. Let's do it now. They're very kind. What shall we say?"

Well, after all, Betty's to be married a month from now; and Ken is working toward his examination; and there's Mrs. Tiltingham's party and probably not much more good weather this fall. "We couldn't leave England now, even if it wasn't being bombed."

## Throwing Things

Millions of Americans thoroughly detest this business of throwing things at Presidential candidates. They will hope that the Chicago man who hit Mr. and Mrs. Willkie with frozen eggs will be vigorously prosecuted. So far this new form of arguing political questions has been all on one side and two of the offenders caught have been Federal employees. Notice of these facts and their possible relation to appeals to class hatreds might well be taken by Democratic leaders. But there are evidences that the ugly thinking which produces this cowardly violence is widespread and not confined to any one party.

Booing and hissing—wholly negative and moblike expressions—have increased. Supposed adults—and often in Republican communities which deprecate attacks on Mr. Willkie—indulge in the childish and unpatriotic practice of hissing the President of the United States when his picture appears in newsreels. The law can only reach the worst and most violent outbreaks of political hate. But public opinion, beginning with each citizen's own thinking, can put restraints on a development in American politics which springs from the same roots as totalitarianism.

## Lewis and Labor

John L. Lewis never goes half way. When he organizes workers he doesn't stop with the upper crust of craftsmen. When he denounces a Vice-President he minces no words. And when he "takes a walk" from one political party he jumps clear over into the opposition camp. He supported Calvin Coolidge in 1924 and Herbert Hoover in 1928. But when he turned to the New Deal in 1936 he took with him the Committee for Industrial Organization and $500,000. Now he is out for Wendell Willkie. And the question is, "How many of his own people will go along?"

Many of Mr. Lewis's lieutenants and a large number of the local C. I. O. unions are for Mr. Roosevelt. In his nation-wide address Mr. Lewis did not claim to be speaking for Labor, and he specifically addressed other groups in the electorate. But his appeal to workers was direct and whole-hearted. He staked his own leadership on the election, saying that if Mr. Roosevelt should be returned for a third term he would take it as a vote of no-confidence and resign as president of C.I.O.

The student of government must question the tendency to swing from one party to another, apparently in the hope of determining policy by control of a small but organized bloc of votes. But Mr. Lewis gave good and impressive reasons for his position; the third term would have been enough. Among many even outside the ranks of organized labor who have been undecided, he may tip the balance toward Mr. Willkie. Certainly Mr. Lewis's belief that the Republican candidate understands Labor's viewpoint and will give Labor a square deal should have one vital good effect: it should make it clear that this election is not a "class war."

## Alarm Clocks

When Charles Lamb wrote an essay to discountenance what he considered the fallacious assumption of pleasure in being up with the lark, there were no handy alarm clocks to remind sleepers that the lark was already up. One can nowadays conveniently purchase such an awakener for a song—though not a lark's—and while we lack the "little airy musician" as an inducement, there are various other reasons for this matutinal arouser.

In 1939, by United States Census report, there were manufactured in the United States 11,000,002 alarm clocks, of which 10,070,666 were wound by hand and 929,336 by electricity.

Time is within memory when the winding of the clocks was (though not so considered) something of a domestic ceremony. The giant that Franklin decoyed down the string of his kite had not been inducted into doing all the chores he does nowadays. Families had not long had several clocks to wind up. Persons interested in antiques may recall that about 1800 one Eli Terry began making clocks in Connecticut. Other clock-makers came in, and the census of 1850 counted up 1,436 clock factories.

The Industrial Revolution had by then reached the United States from England; machinery and invention lowered the cost of production; the routine of factory employment provided employees an inducement to be up in the morning much more imperative than any songful bird.

# Our Readers Say—

## Mr. Willkie and "Reds" in Washington

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter signed Jeffersonian, which appeared in your excellent paper recently, and which was so ably answered by your editor, contained a statement that needs attention. The statement to which I refer is as follows: "As against this measure of coalition, Mr. Willkie has declared that, if elected, he will not keep any of the present officials. I presume this includes Mr. Hull, etc."

I am sure that Mr. Willkie never made that statement. What he did say and very emphatically was that he would not retain any of the Communists now holding positions in the Administrative Department at Washington; and in this decision he has every loyal American citizen behind him.

The Dies Committee disclosed the startling fact that some 500 persons of communistic sympathies were in Washington offices.

I agree with you that there is more than one emergency and that the third-term threat is a very real danger to our Democracy.

The editorial page in your fine paper is sane and clear-sighted and indicates a strong desire on the part of the writers to cleave to Principle, an attitude of thought that is greatly needed in these troublous times.

Oshkosh, Wis. S. B. STRASSBURGER

## Behind the Challenge

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the back page of the Monitor recently appeared a letter entitled, "He's Nobody's Fool," in which the writer expressed the belief that Mr. Willkie's challenge to President Roosevelt to debate democratic issues publicly, on the same platform, is comparable to a college senior's challenge to a college president. On the surface this challenge may *seem* like a small boy's trick. We must remember, however, that Mr. Willkie's entire campaign is conducted, not with the paramount desire of putting forth person—himself—but with the urgent cry that we return to, and strive to maintain, true democratic principles upon which this nation was built, and in which it must continue if it is to survive as a democracy.

Mr. Willkie represents these principles. He believes in them. He earnestly desires to have the New Deal principles set before the people by the one person who is mainly responsible for them, and who should be the one able to support the New Deal arguments. The purpose—and it is a legitimate one—could include no substitute.

Boston M. K. S.

## "The Battle of America"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Concerning "The Battle of America," in your recent issue—

Too much importance is apt to be attached to the election of a President, inasmuch as his domestic and foreign policies are controlled by Congress.

Congress is responsible for the 10,000,000 unemployed, for the $20,000,000,000 addition to the public debt, for the start and continuance of the depression, for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation estimate that 20,000,000 of our citizens are now living on an average of five cents a meal, and for our present utter unpreparedness to properly defend this country.

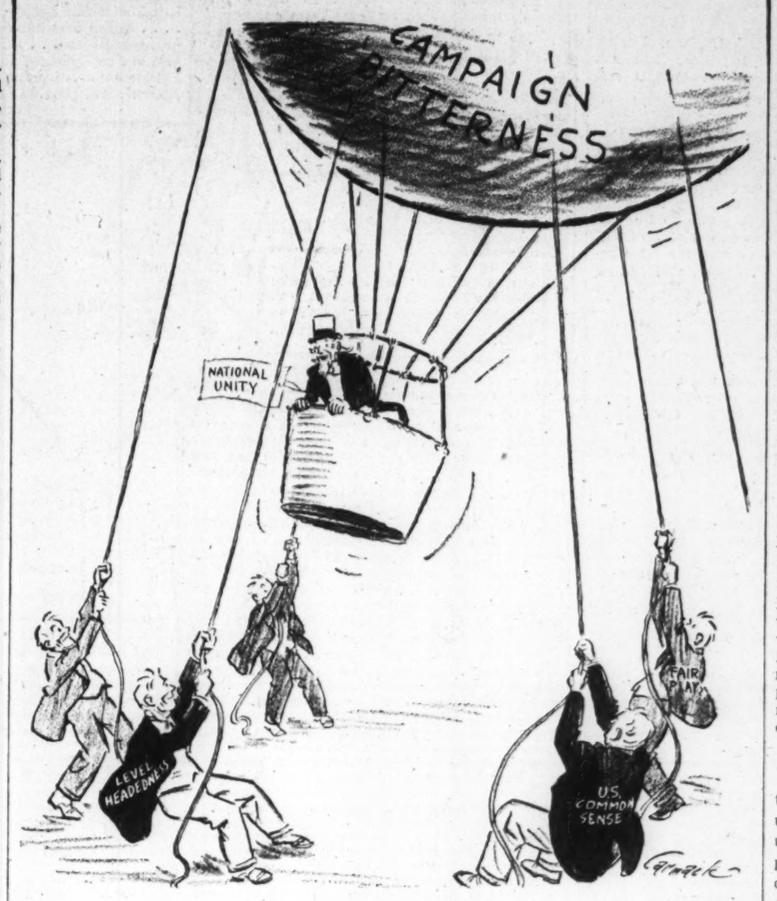
The voters are responsible for electing those who are intended to represent them, and carry out their wishes.

The attention of voters should therefore be directed to the choosing of representatives who are real statesmen, not merely "politicians," for unless this is done, our present democracy cannot maintain itself.

Sausalito, Calif. O. M. HUDSON

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## "Get Me Out of This, Boys!"




## Relief in German-Occupied Countries

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The news about ex-President Hoover's relief projects to German-occupied countries reached us here in innermost Africa. My parents are in Germany. They relied partly on my financial assistance. In September last, I stopped sending them money, believing money would help Nazi victory—though I could have done it up to April. My wife's people are in Belgium and close friends of ours in occupied France. The thought of all those dear ones having to face starvation—and we know from experience under bolshevik rule what starvation means—is almost a daily concern, a millstone never forgotten.

Yet those relief projects—we did not receive them with thankfulness, but with amazement. There is one relief we are looking for and that is the British blockade as a means of defeating Nazism. We have no illusions as we speak from experience. In Russia people whose life was temporarily saved by American relief funds did not feel thankful. They learned that these funds saved the life of their oppressors, who managed soon to kill many millions more by famine until American funds became utterly insufficient.

We do not doubt that Mr. Hoover's initiative is based on highly humanitarian and Christian thinking and feeling. Yet, we have not only to be "harmless as doves" but also "wise as serpents." The same humanitarian feelings provoked the historical message from Hoover to Hindenburg providing a debt-holiday. This seemed grand. But history will state that this was the turning point when Germany began to invest her money in armaments and to launch her propaganda-machine in America blaming Great Britain for not paying her war-debts.

We are all looking eagerly to America for relief, not in form of bread but of destroyers. To help Hitler to feed his cattle is not relief. To help humanity out of the state of dictator's cattle—that is relief. P. S.

Mswata, Belgian Congo

## Camouflaging Cars!

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every British motorist is now expected to be his own Maskelyne and Devant. He is encouraged by a kindly and thoughtful Government, ever watchful over his welfare, to begin where those eminent conjurors left off. They could make a lady vanish in front of a friendly audience; he is supposed to be able to perform the same trick with a motorcar in sight of hostile aircraft.

Moreover, he is expected to do this at a moment that solves an acute problem of literary speculation. Sir Thomas Browne was greatly exercised as to what song the sirens sang: now we know that, giving an air-raid warning, it is merely the signal for a spot of conjuring.

Maskelyne and Devant performed their tricks on the stage: the British motorist has to do them in the open air, without trapdoors or false walls, in the full glare of the sun, in either town or country. Nor is it sufficient to make a car vanish round a corner; it must disappear into a church as easily as into a corn field, without attracting attention. To do this the motorist is advised to model his machine upon the chameleon. He makes it a Jekyll and Hyde, a peripatetic Pooh-Bah.

With a pot of paint and a brush, it is made on one side capable of merging unostentatiously into a pastoral landscape, and on the other into Westminster Abbey or a supercinema. Things in Britain are not what they seem. A country clergyman may really be an enemy parachutist; and now what appears to be a Rugby football ground or an elephant or a bunch of flowers may turn out to be only a motorcar, cunningly camouflaged. A. O.

London

# The Wide Horizon

## Values of the Future

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

War, horrible though it is and unworthy of being the climax of human effort, brings unexpected compensations to minds which may be fortunate enough to escape the direct impact of the bomb, bullet, or shell. Certain words that acquired currency during the past generation, and in acquiring currency became defaced, suddenly gain a virtue they seemed to have lost. One such word is "values." If I remember rightly it was first used, in the modern sense, by Goethe who spoke of "Werte" or "values," and of their transmutation. An Irish-American diplomatist, whom I knew many years ago in Vienna, used to defend his idealism by saying, "Not all the worth-whiles of life can be expressed in dollars and cents." Since then I have preferred "worth-whiles" to "values."

Now, in this war, and especially in the Battle of Britain which has raged over London, I have noticed among our people the same kind of feeling that I found more than once at the front during the last war. Londoners have carried on without ever thinking of an alternative. They felt there was no alternative, or none that would make life worth living. Exactly what it is that makes life worth living for them, they hardly paused to reflect. Had they been asked they might have answered, "It's up to us to do our bit in stopping that man Hitler."

* * *

The phrase, "That man Hitler," sums up their idea of the evil that war has let loose upon the world and which might triumph, unless Britons in general, and Londoners in particular, could prove that they would not only have none of it but were resolved so to defeat it that "something better" might be put in its place. And, here again, more is felt than is said.

"Something better" does not mean things as they were before the war began. It means things as we are determined to make them when the war is won. There is no looking back, even with a twinge of regret, to what seemed normal in the summer of 1939. The normal "values" of that mentally distant epoch are gone, never to return. It is taken for granted that the normal "values" of the future will be higher and more "worth while."

There have been, and are, among us a getting together, a unity of purpose, a concordant effort of class and party and creed that have made old differences, divisions and nostrums look petty and antiquated. We have found ourselves again, we have gained a sense of oneness with our past, present, and future, that we had not known before. We have found it and we mean not to let it slip.

* * *

A distinguished American writer bade us some weeks ago take heart of grace because all the poets were on our side. A considerable English poet asked me the other day to tell him who and where these poets might be. In the last war, he said, good poetry ran like a stream from scores of pens, whereas this war's poetry is but a thin and tinkling trickle. As though to answer him there were published within a week these lines written in a notebook during the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk. The name of the author was erased so that it might not be read:

The Bastions of the Mind are built again
In chaos, horror, jetsam, multitude—
Spenser and Shelley man my battlement
Don Quixote from the spicy Spanish Main,
Shakespeare and lesser spears, in the Redoubt
Lovers of Freedom and that testament
Which flames from Freedom's soul—
Choose whom you will, they are united thus
The greater, lesser, kin in this with us.

The author's name may never be known. He may not have returned from Dunkirk. But he has put our people's feeling into words that will not pass. It is worth while to fight this war if only for the sake of this new "value," this sense of oneness with all

Lovers of Freedom and that testament
Which flames from Freedom's soul.

# North . . South . . East . . West

## *Mr. Farley Swallows Hard*

By Frank L. Perrin

The awaited and expected announcement came, somewhat belatedly, a few days ago. James A. Farley, for years sponsor of the political fortunes of Franklin D. Roosevelt, asserts his partisan regularity. He declares he will vote the party ticket, straight, on election day this year. Mr. Farley's friends, whether Democrats or Republicans, and there are many of these the country over, will be so charitably inclined that a majority of them will condone, if they do not actually approve, his announced determination. For years past Mr. Farley has stood as a leader of his party in New York State, and since the campaign of 1932 as a national figure. He, more than any other person individually, was responsible for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, first as Governor, and next as a candidate for the Presidency. His sponsorship continued until long after the election of 1936, despite indications of his lessened loyalty to the New Deal program.

There are those who may inquire why Mr. Farley did not speak out for the nominees of the Chicago Convention in July, August, or September, as he has at last spoken a fortnight before the November elections. The explanation can easily be indicated. No one of the President's intimates had more reason to be surprised than Mr. Farley when Mr. Roosevelt announced his willingness to accept a third-term nomination. Mr. Farley had aspired, and possibly had been encouraged, to stand as the party's candidate. He was chairman of the Democratic National Committee and a member of the President's Cabinet up to the hour when, without his consent or connivance, it became apparent that the President and his confidential advisers were prepared to impose a third-term program upon what Mr. Farley had hoped would be a representative convention of Democrats.

* * *

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Farley could not persuade himself to speak out more quickly. His friends, no matter what their own attitude toward a third term may be, will commend him for his courage and forbearance. Those who have played the game in politics through the years of alternating victory and defeat, success and failure, will testify that the hardest and bitterest thing to swallow is the realization that one whose battles have been fought and won, gloriously or otherwise, has deserted the standards set up and the lieutenants and craftsmen who made victory possible.

Those who know Mr. Farley well should rest assured that he is philosophical enough to know that the disappointment he is experiencing is the too frequent lot of armor-bearers and water-carriers in the great game of politics. Often in the upward journey, and always in the declining course of political leaders, the way is strewn with casualties. Those who seek office, and those who hope to perpetuate themselves in office, make use only of the planners and workers who serve them best and most generously at the moment. The windrows along the way mark the scenes of just such tragedies as that which has befallen Mr. Farley and a half-score or more of those who marched in the New Deal column in the days of its greater popularity.

* * *

How many of those who have become disillusioned or have felt the sting of bitter disappointment will follow the unselfish and brave action of Mr. Farley, remains to be seen. Many of those once in the inner circle have already deserted the leadership they formerly applauded. Indeed but few of those who unquestionably followed the dictation of New Deal leadership can now be found in the inner council chamber. Mr. Farley discovered this long ago. It encouraged him to plan, wisely and deliberately, to advance himself. His friends believed that his constancy to those whom he served entitled him to the preferment which he and they sought. He imagined that he could accept as sincere the permission, if not the actual encouragement, of one whose political fortune he had a large part in shaping to go forward in his own behalf.

It is an admirable trait of human character that a generous person, man or woman, can more easily and more quickly forget and forgive an affront to one's self than to one's friend. This explains, it may be, why Mr. Farley, swallowing hard, offers to vote the party's ticket. It as convincingly explains why uncounted numbers of Mr. Farley's friends still refrain from condoning what they regard as his deliberate betrayal in Chicago.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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

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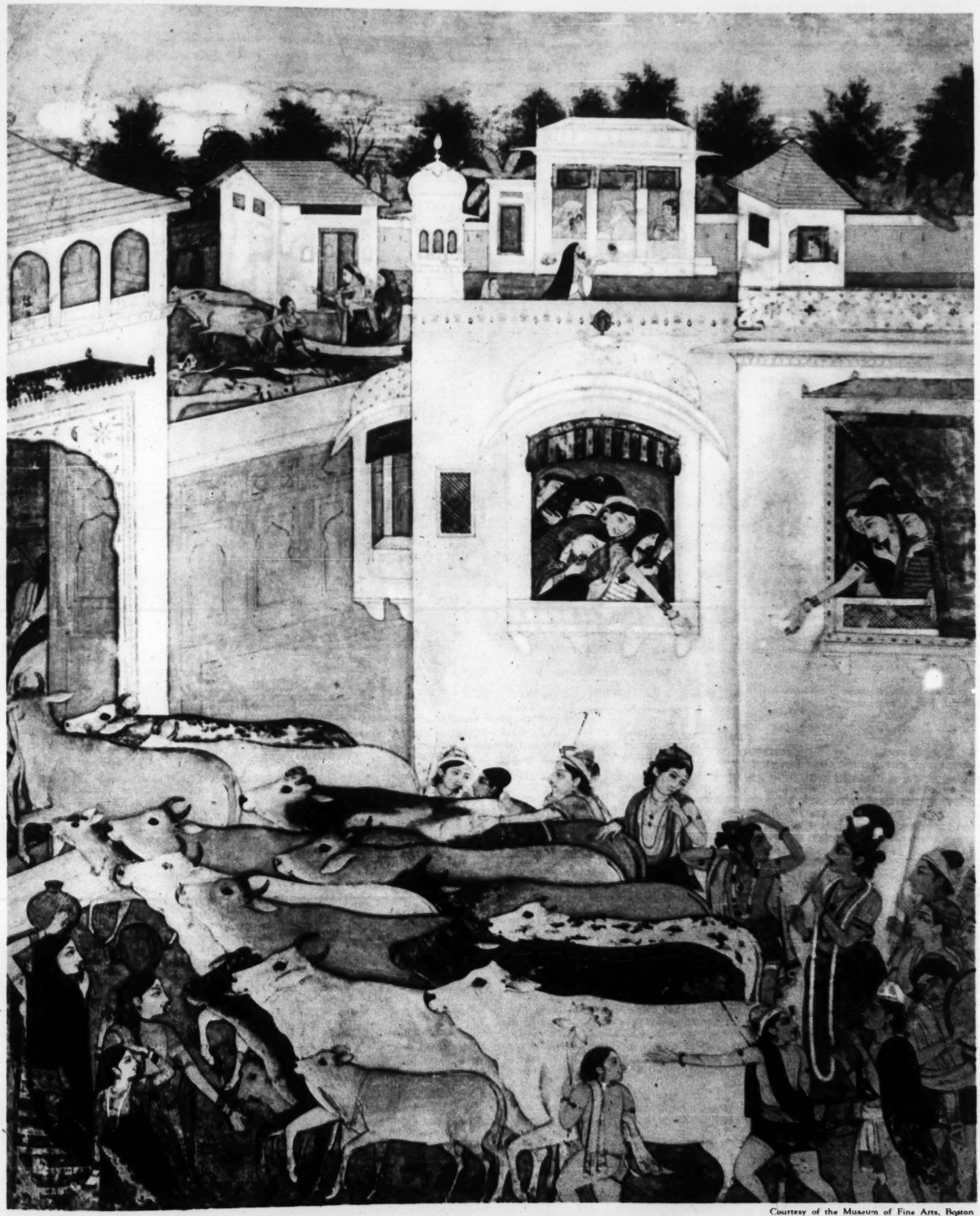
*WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS*

*BOSTON, OCTOBER 26, 1940*



"THE HOUR OF COWDUST" • Late 18th Century Indian Painting

Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

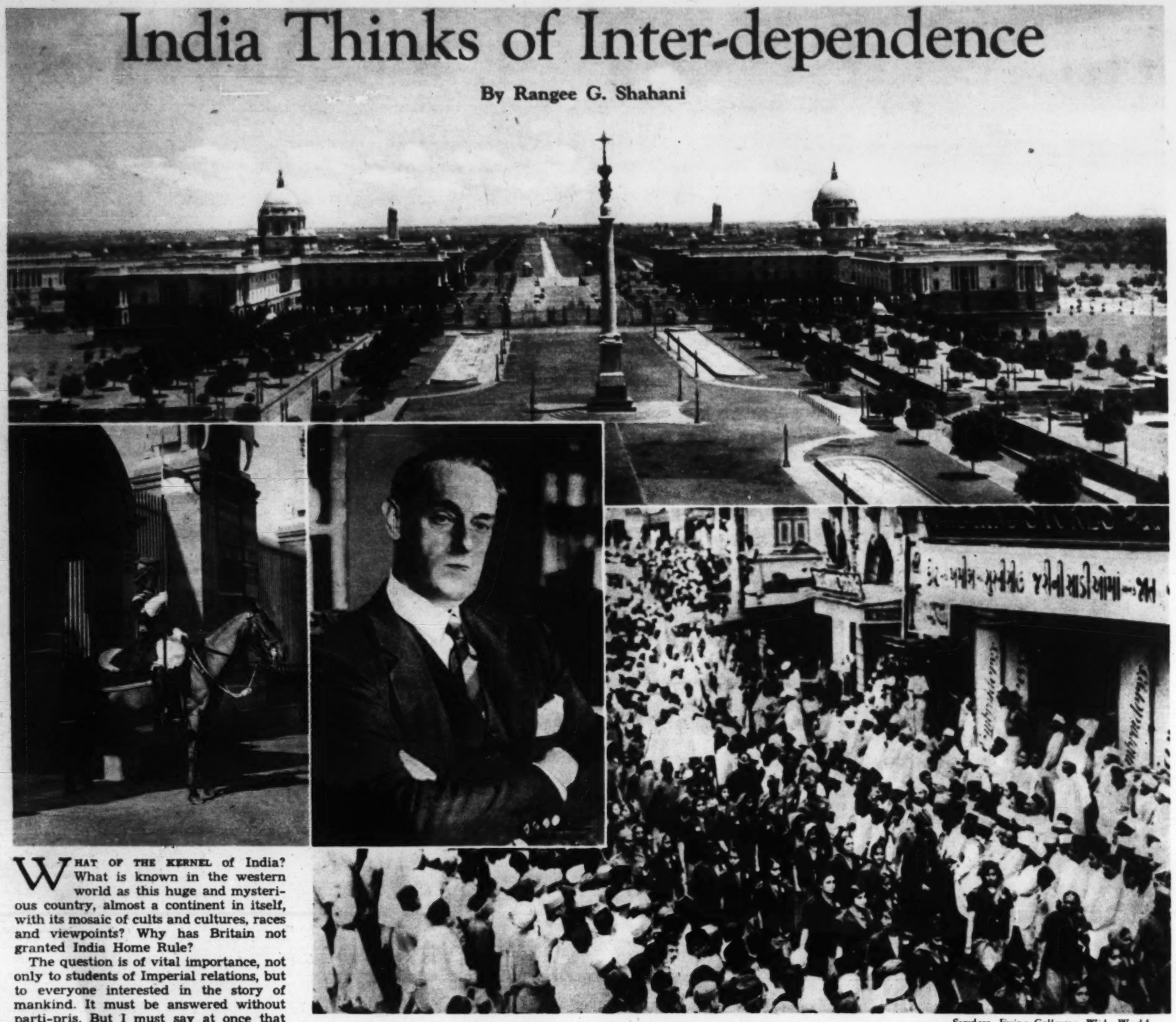
INDIA THINKS OF INTER-DEPENDENCE . . . *By Rangee G. Shahani* . . . . . Page Two

*CAMPAIGN DEBATE:* SUMMARY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ISSUES . . . . . Page Four

HERE WE HAVE IDAHO . . . . . *By Rodney L. Brink* . . . . . Page Eight

# India Thinks of Inter-dependence

By Rangee G. Shahani



Sawders, Ewing Galloway, Wide World

**PEOPLE AND SCENES THAT FIGURE IN THE INDIA QUESTION**

**The Viceroy's House (Top) in New Delhi; Mounting Guard (Left) Before the Vice-Regal Palace; Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India; Women Marching (Above), on the Occasion Inaugurating Prohibition in India**

WHAT OF THE KERNEL of India? What is known in the western world as this huge and mysterious country, almost a continent in itself, with its mosaic of cults and cultures, races and viewpoints? Why has Britain not granted India Home Rule?

The question is of vital importance, not only to students of Imperial relations, but to everyone interested in the story of mankind. It must be answered without parti-pris. But I must say at once that to tackle it one must have an understanding of India beyond cold statistical details.

That India is in the ferment of a great forward movement cannot be denied. Western progress is sweeping in in turbulent waves. The solidarity of things, due to the trend of modern civilization, is an ineluctable fact. India cannot stand still. She may not know today where she is going, but she is well on the move.

Yes, India has awakened from her age-long slumber. It is not a question of politics; for politics mean nothing to the masses. Their only concern is for bread, more bread, cheaper bread.

* * *

Discontent, naturally, is wide-spread. India's 350,000,000 people (a population larger than that of Europe) are united only by their restlessness. And this restlessness is being artfully fanned and directed into political and other channels. Groups and parties have sprung up here and there, each with its particular flag and panacea.

Standing apart from and above these is the Indian National Congress. This is a remarkable organization, patriotic in the true sense of the word. It is not sectarian, but national and all-embracing. Its leaders are men of talent and character, but unfortunately, they see things in running water. For instance, they blame the British for all the ills India is heir to. Mahatma Gandhi has called the British Government satanical; and Pandit Nehru, a Socialist à la Léon Blum, has no words strong enough to describe it. I remember him telling me not long ago that he was "out to demolish British imperialism." A few days ago he improved on that by saying that he would like to see the British Government "humbled" in the present war. Hatred can be blinding. I hold no brief for Britain, but I cannot help feeling that Congress leaders are creating a bogy in order to destroy it. The sins of Britain in India have been many; but, on the whole she has wrought more good than ill.

However, Britain is in a difficult position now. She needs the aid of India to prosecute the war. And Congress, having built up a most effective political machine, is determined to strike as good a bargain as it can. Before it can help in the war effort, it demands two things: India should receive complete independence and its Constitution should be devised by a Constituent Assembly.

Now if Congress represented all elements of Indian opinion, whatever its claims, Britain would be obliged to accept them. So at least admitted Mr. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, in a debate in the House of Commons on Aug. 14. But this is far from being the case. Congress has many powerful opponents. The most formidable of these is the Moslem League. This body, though it cannot pretend to speak for all the children of Islam in India, has a great backing and may be said to voice the views of the majority of Moslems. Well, this political party is afraid of nothing so much as Congress rule. It will not hear of it.

Then, the Princes, masters of one-third of India and commanding the allegiance of many martial races, refuse to be swallowed up by Congress. They will have nothing to do with a Constituent Assembly. They stick by their treaty rights with Britain.

It is true, all the same, that India is a self-contained and distinctive region of the world and that its peoples, if they like, are at full liberty to enjoy a separate and free existence. The rights of the minorities cannot be trampled upon; yet the minorities have no right to thwart the will of the majority. The point is, how to reconcile the various conflicting interests. Agreement, clearly, can only be multiple. It is ridiculous, I believe, for Congress to make Britain the scapecoat. She is only one party among many. Indian troubles are mainly self-created. In that great land, owing to the fierce sunshine or owing to the temper of the people, differences are apt to multiply.

Fortunately, the British possess reasonableness to an eminent degree. Proof? The White Paper recently issued by the Viceroy of India. I have never come across a finer example in the art of compromise.

* * *

Now what does the Viceroy offer India? Three things of supreme importance. First, the British Government admits India's right to self-determination. After the war, subject to some sort of understanding among themselves and subject to some safeguards, Indians are free to frame their own Constitution, which, as is right and proper, "should originate from Indian conceptions of the social, economic and political structure of Indian life." Here a fundamental Congress demand is acceded to. Further, India is given what she has always asked for, "equality of status."

Beyond this, the British Government promises to "welcome and promote in any way possible every sincere and practical step that may be taken by representative Indians themselves to reach a basis of friendly agreement."

So much for the shape of things to come immediately after the war. Meanwhile, the Viceroy has been authorized to make proposals which, though lacking in a certain fine excess, must be accepted in the spirit in which they are made. He is inviting representatives of the various political parties in India to join his Executive Council, not, as Mr. Amery explained recently in Parliament, as mere advisers, but as members with distinct portfolios. Further, a War Advisory Council, embracing All-India interests, is to be formed as soon as possible. The British Government hopes that by teaming up in this way "new bonds of union and understanding will emerge" among the various communities in India, "and thus pave the way toward the attainment by India of that free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth which remains the proclaimed and accepted goal of the Imperial Crown and of the British Parliament."

Considering the internal conditions of India and of the muddled state of the outside world, the Viceroy's bill of Aug. 8 cannot be bettered. It is a fine example of constructive statesmanship. Britain has given to India all that she can reasonably give.

Such is not only my impression but, I believe, that of most political parties in India. Congress alone, it would appear, remains hostile. Its press and its Working Committee have dismissed the Viceroy's proposals as "unacceptable." Congress, it is suggested, wants nothing less than a provisional National Government as a first step to according complete independence to India. But is this not setting the cart before the horse? If Indians are not agreed among themselves and upon the character of the new Constitution, how can there be a National Government?

To talk of complete independence just now is pure folly. Many so-called free nations have fallen and others are tottering. What is needed today is not independence but inter-dependence. India, being utterly unarmed, must, in her very interests, remain in the British Commonwealth.

# A Day With Willkie—Whew!

By Robert R. Mullen

AS YOU, NO DOUBT, have gathered from the accounts, the word indefatigable was included in Webster's for the special service of newspapermen covering Wendell Willkie. A day with him, as one reporter remarked, "has to be lived to be believed."

For those who look at the purely physical side of the campaign, a certain amount of wonder is perfectly natural. Mr. Willkie has revived the old style showmanship of the torchlight day of campaigning and set it on the wheels, and wings, of 1940. The result is a colorful, interesting, "speed-lined" campaign. Only it isn't a "campaign," at least not in Mr. Willkie's eyes. Therein lies the secret of how he can expend more energy than anybody else surrounding him, and still bounce back fresh.

For Mr. Willkie—if the obvious fact needs to be stated—does not spare himself. His day begins shortly after 5:30 in the morning. While traveling, Mr. Willkie usually wanders into the dining room of his private car, the Pioneer, and reads the mail and telegrams already winnowed for him by his secretary, Fred Rahter. Long in Mr. Willkie's service, Mr. Rahter has seen his boss win so many times he is sure of the result in November. He regards the campaign (remember, it isn't a campaign to Mr. Willkie) as a sort of formality that has to be gone through with for tradition's sake.

With the mail, Mr. Willkie usually has a draft of the speech he is to give that night. He reads through it quickly, makes marginal notes to be discussed later in the day with Russell Davenport, who resigned as managing editor of Fortune Magazine to assist Mr. Willkie in marshaling and organizing the vast stacks of statistics and information comprising the background of every major address.

By 7 or 7:30, Mrs. Willkie is up and in the dining room for breakfast, as is Mr. Willkie's brother, Ed, the genial giant who once played football for Navy and was an Olympic wrestler. When crowds press too closely, watchful Ed is there with a protecting arm. When Wendell insists on climbing on flimsy platform railings to give the crowd a better look, it is Ed who holds him to avert a fall. It is Ed who posts a guard at the car entrance to make sure Wendell is not disturbed. It is Ed who acts as policeman when Wendell's voice needs rest. It is Ed who firmly clears the car after rallies when friends and local politicians insist on crowding in for a shake of the candidate's hand.

By eight, Mr. Willkie is greeting advance guards of the officials or political leaders who are to accompany him that day. If it is a Republican State, the Governor normally comes aboard with greetings, flowers for Mrs. Willkie, and assurances of a victory for Mr. Willkie.

Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana, who nominated Mr. Willkie at Philadelphia, is on hand to greet the local politicians. By 8:45 the party is ordinarily organized and by nine the first public appearance of the day is under way. Sometimes this is a little talk from the back platform of the train; sometimes the party has been loaded into big, open touring cars and Mr. Willkie stands in the tonneau and talks through a little hand microphone.

It is hard to say whether the days on the train or the days in the automobiles are the most strenuous. On the train, Mr. Willkie is subject to frequent conferences with local politicians who clamber aboard at every stop and insist on detailing the local situation directly to the candidate. It's constant talk.

In the automobiles, with Brother Ed in the front seat with the driver, and with only Mrs. Willkie and a Governor, Mayor, or local leader in the seat with him there is less wearing conversation. But the dictates of campaigning require that the top be down, that he stand hatless and coatless much of the time while the car is traveling through crowds, and the Fall of the year furnishes its days when that sort of thing is not completely comfortable.

There is a respite for lunch. Brother Ed usually insists on an hour's rest, but frequently the schedule is so behind time this has to be cut. Afternoons are a repetition of the morning.

It is usually planned to wind up the afternoon activities by five, but, again, schedules are subject to delay by crowds. Mr. Willkie ordinarily eats aboard train as soon as he returns. Then he rests for a short while. Then, calls for the script of his major evening address, usually broadcast, hence necessarily timed to the split minute. He studies this again, perhaps tries out a passage or two on Ed and Mrs. Willkie, puts on fresh clothing, and starts out, around eight, for the ball park, football stadium, or wherever the night speech is to be delivered.

* * *

Then follow two or three of the most emotional hours possible to picture. Thousands cheering, bands playing, excited people all around. And under the blazing flood lights, faced by half a dozen microphones, he must stand alone and give.

You might think that after this experience he would return to his car and tumble into bed. But he doesn't. He may walk forward to the press lounge car to give the boys an hour of candid off-the-record background. He may go into the car that "Mitch" Davenport has fitted up as an office, complete with files, mimeographs, typewriters and secretaries. There, he will discuss speeches, issues and politics for an hour or two. Only Brother Ed gets him to bed by one. And then, in just a few hours, it all begins again.

Yet, Mr. Willkie looks fresh. He says he thrives on it. And it is possible he does. For, to get back to our main theme, this is not, to Wendell Willkie, a campaign. It is, as he says, a crusade. When you talk to him he does not speak of his speeches, or of his addresses; he refers to them as his "preachment."

Therein is the clue to how he feels about the current effort. He has fought the Roosevelt Administration as a businessman, analyzed it as a student of government and economics, and is now fighting it as a candidate. He feels, utterly, completely, sincerely that policies pursued by "the Third Term Candidate," as Mr. Willkie prefers to characterize Mr. Roosevelt, will inevitably lead to domestic economic collapse. Such collapse would mean, he believes, the rise of a dictatorship in America, and the end of democracy.

He feels the job handed so unexpectedly to him at Philadelphia was a bestowal from the people. It made him trustee for their best interests. He feels he must be faithful over each small thing in the campaign, looking neither to the left at, say, a poll, nor to the right at glowing party reports but with face to the fore simply carry the message to "We, the people."

* * *

My colleague, J. Roscoe Drummond, known on the Willkie train as "Bulldog," after the dashing sleuth of the silver screen, was originally supposed to write this article. But, when I tracked him down through the Commodore Hotel, Grand Central Station, and finally cornered him far out on track 19 in car 3, compartment H, and broke the news: "You know, Roscoe, not a 'think' piece, just a nice, comfortable, easy-to-read article. Just something to tell about Mr. Willkie, and how he feels about things," Mr. Drummond managed a wan smile only after some difficulty.

"And when does the editor want this easy-to-read, hard-to-write piece?"

"Oh, no hurry. I can take it in with me day after tomorrow, if you like."

"Now, wait just a minute. Do you realize what's going on here? Tonight we have a broadcast at Radio City, then a speech in the Bronx and a rally in Harlem. By the time we get back to the train

(Continued on page 15)

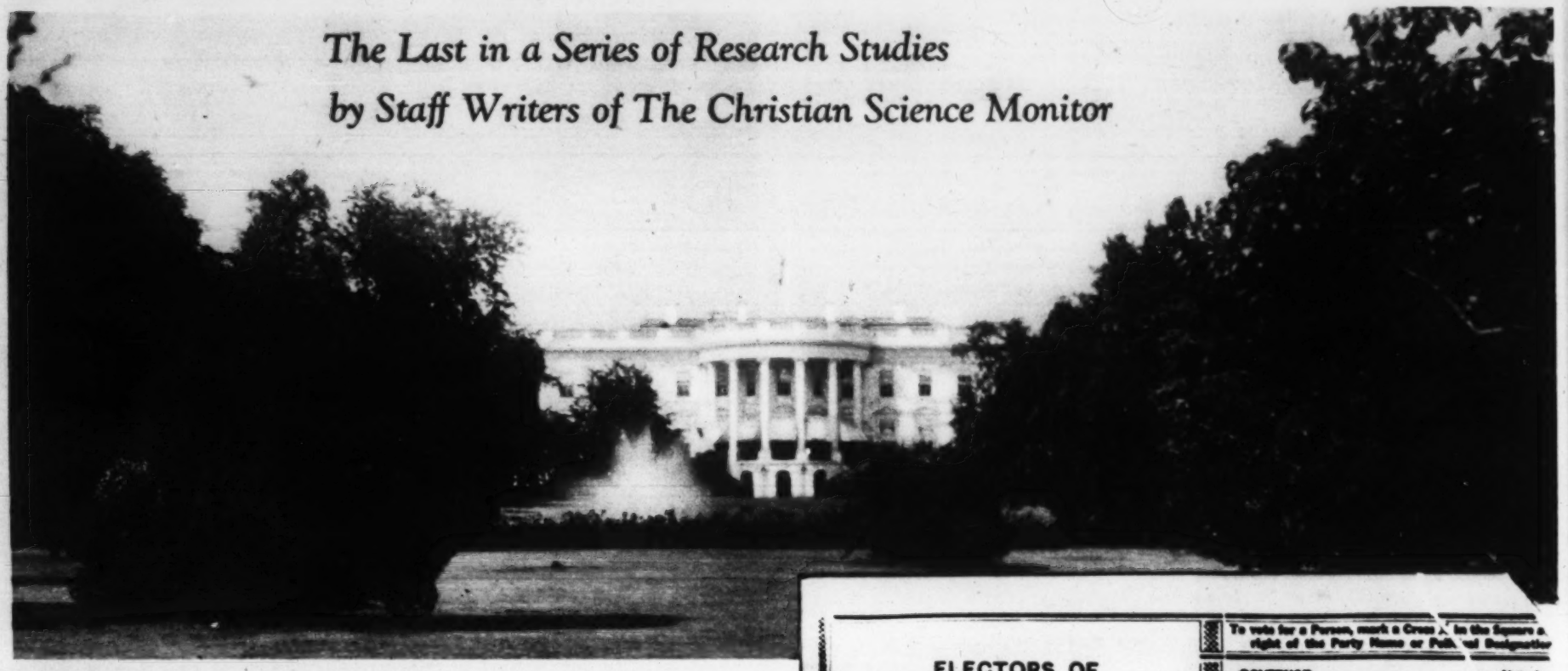
WENDELL L. WILLKIE

• • He feels the job handed so unexpectedly to him at Philadelphia was a bestowal from the people. It made him trustee for their best interests. He feels he must be faithful over each small thing in the campaign, looking neither to the left at, say, a poll, nor to the right at glowing party reports but with face to the fore simply carry the message to "We, the people."

# CAMPAIGN DEBATE SUMMARY

## Should President Roosevelt Be Re-elected?

*The Last in a Series of Research Studies*
*by Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor*



THE CHARGE TO THE JURY

THE ARGUMENTS are closed. You, the people, are about to render a verdict at the polls.

The 1940 Presidential campaign revolves around seven major issues:

1. *Is the Roosevelt-Hull foreign policy sound?*

You have heard the Administration's counsel argue that the present foreign policy of the United States as evolved by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull is helping to preserve and strengthen American democracy at home and abroad through the extension of all possible aid to Great Britain short of outright participation in the war, that it is protecting the New World against economic, political, or military aggression on the part of the enemies of democracy, and that it has created an economic system to bolster trade in the Western Hemisphere in the event of a totalitarian victory abroad.

You have heard complainants contend that though some of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policies are sound in purpose, the Administration has courted grave dangers in the way it has sought to accomplish these ends; and you have heard Mr. Willkie accuse the President of "shouting insults" at aggressor nations without "even beginning to prepare to take the consequences."

2. *Is the Administration defense policy adequate?*

Counsel for the Administration have argued that Congressional appropriation of $10,000,000,000 for strengthening the nation's defense, its action authorizing the President to call out the National Guard whenever he thinks the move essential, the destroyer swap with Britain for Atlantic air and naval bases, the building of a navy second to none, establishment of an Advisory Defence Commission, introduction of peacetime conscription, all testify to the completeness of the Administration's defense policy.

On the other hand, the President's opponents contend that he has bungled the job of defending the United States, that he has blinked at protracted squabbles between top-ranking officials of the War Department; permitted the Advisory Defense Commission to drift along without himself appointing any active head to coordinate its activities during the increasing national emergency; tolerated bureaucratic waste and inefficiency in the Navy Department; and hampered national unity by failing to take the American people into his confidence.

3. *Has the New Deal brought recovery?*

You of the jury, the voters of the United States, must decide whether the New Deal has helped recovery through its efforts to step up the national income among the farmers, workers, and unemployed, and through the rise in the hourly rate of wages from 49 cents in 1932-33 to 74 cents at the present time. Or whether the Roosevelt Administration has retarded recovery by unfair restrictions on business, wasteful public spending, Government competition with private enterprise in certain industries, and by failure to concentrate on providing more jobs for labor rather than merely more pay for labor.

4. *Has the New Deal promoted national unity?*

You must consider carefully the claims of Roosevelt defenders that by balancing the scales of national income so as to give the working classes a more equitable share, the Administration has promoted national unity; in other words, that by helping to promote economic democracy, the New Deal is helping to safeguard political democracy.

Against this you must weigh the contentions of anti-New Dealers that the President has nullified his appeals for an era of good feeling by his punitive cracking-down on business. That he has sought to effect his reforms by coercion rather than co-operation. That he has even caused a cleavage within his own Party, and betrayed his supporters generally, by his Supreme Court enlargement plan. That wrong methods have defeated right objectives, to the end that the Administration has nurtured factional antagonisms instead of promoting national unity.

5. *Is the New Deal spending sound?*

You must ask yourself whether the fact that Federal pump-priming has stimulated a rise in the national index of factory production from a 1934 low of 73 to its present level of well above 100, as Administration backers point out, justifies the huge spending program which, the plaintiff emphasizes, has carried Government borrowings far beyond the normal debt limit. And in that connection you must examine the Administration's theory that a yearly balancing of the Federal budget is unessential for the reason that a purely arbitrary time limit has no relation to the up-and-down swings in the business cycle, you must examine this theory in the light of anti-New Deal assertions that attempts to divorce the time factor from the question of balancing the budget are actuated by political expediency rather than sound business sense.

6. *Should the third-term tradition be observed?*

You of the jury must decide whether the preservation of our free form of government demands that the third-term tradition be observed. Against the claims of Administration backers that the present national crisis demands the re-election of President Roosevelt, you must weigh the rejoinder that the cry of emergency has always been used by those who sought consciously or unconsciously to change the form of government under which they live.

You should take into consideration the reference of third-term opponents to Jefferson's declaration: "Should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected on this demonstration of ambitious views." And you should hold this up to the pro-third-term contention that Jefferson trusted the people, and that he would trust them today to decide whether they should submit to the two-term precedent or take heed of the national emergency and elect the man they feel is better qualified to meet it.

7. *Does the New Deal seek self-perpetuation?*

Finally, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, it is your duty to decide whether the New-Deal spending program is actuated primarily by political expediency or broad humanitarianism. You must ask yourself whether there is any truth behind Wendell Willkie's implication that by employing nearly 90,000 persons on the WPA between the end of June and the end of July this year, the New Deal is spending the taxpayers' money to perpetuate itself in power.

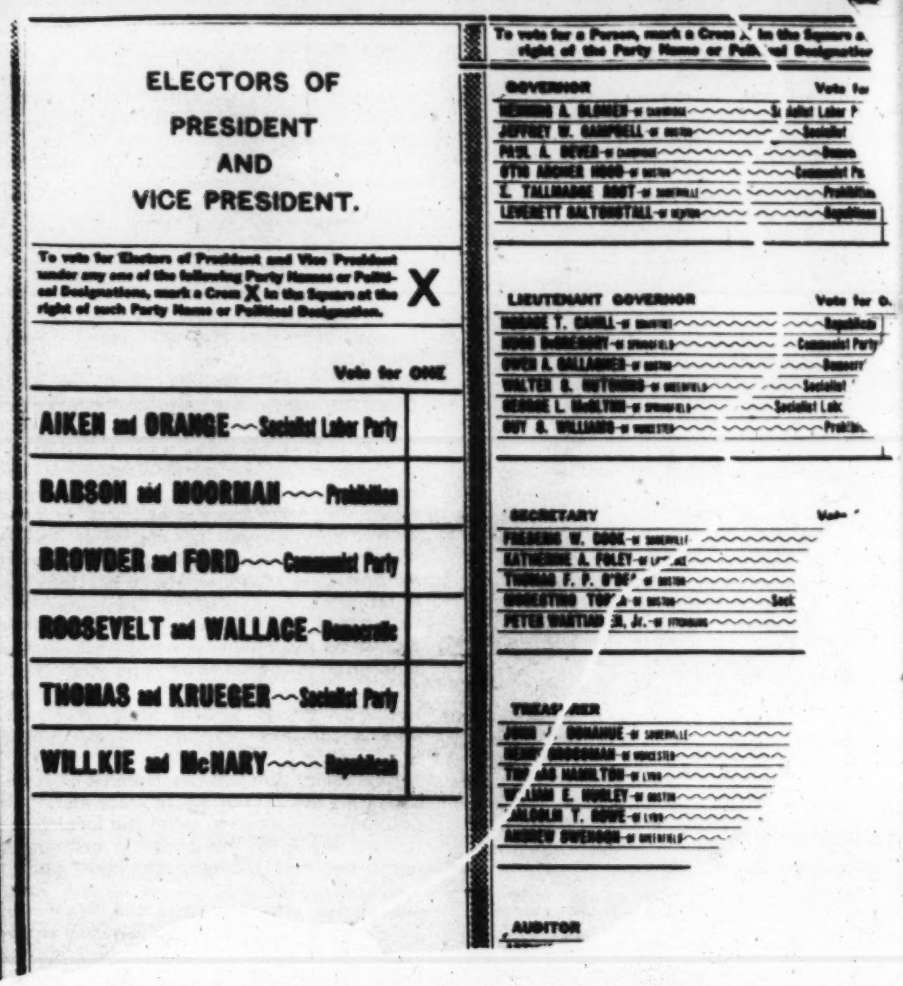
You have been told that Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Administrator, has officially denied that the increased hiring bears any wrong relation to the fact that this is an election year. In this connection, you must ask yourself whether one man, even though his integrity is above questioning, is in a position to vouch for the motives of all those in any way concerned with the disbursement of WPA funds.

Against the complaint that President Roosevelt has enlisted the aid of Santa Claus to help him keep in strong with the voters, you must balance the fact that with the exception of 1937, WPA rolls are now the lowest they have ever been.

Counsel for the complainant have testified that the Democratic Party has solicited the support of corrupt political machines to help perpetuate President Roosevelt's tenure. In deliberating upon this point you should hold in mind the New Deal's rejoinder that the Republican Party draws considerable support from a number of powerful boss-ridden machines. And you must consider also the respondent's contention that by supporting enactment of the Hatch Law the Roosevelt Administration has done more than any other to clean up politics.

In conclusion, you should realize the necessity for separating facts from opinions in the arguments set forth. You should look to both sides for your facts. From these you must shape your own opinions.

Arguments are closed. The evidence is before you. Your ballots will now decide the issue.



ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

To vote for Electors of President and Vice President under any one of the following Party Names or Political Designations, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of such Party Name or Political Designation. X

Vote for ONE

AIKEN and ORANGE — Socialist Labor Party

BABSON and HOORMAN — Prohibition

BROWDER and FORD — Communist Party

ROOSEVELT and WALLACE — Democratic

THOMAS and KRUEGER — Socialist Party

WILLKIE and McNARY — Republican

To vote for a Person, mark a Cross X in the Square at right of the Party Name or Political Designation

GOVERNOR — Vote for

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR — Vote for

SECRETARY

TREASURER

AUDITOR

# What Did the Census Mean?

By Joseph G. Harrison

THE LAST TEN YEARS have destroyed any illusion that the United States is a settled country and that the day of the American pioneer is past. It isn't. During the past decade as many persons, probably, changed locality as during any previous decade in the nation's history, and it seems highly probable that they will continue doing so for many years to come. Nobody today can safely predict how the United States will look 50 years hence so far as its population is concerned.

Nevertheless, certain definite trends are in operation today, which, projected into the future, will have the greatest significance for all parts of the country. Foremost among these trends are the slackening rate of urbanization, the westward and southernward flow of migration and the continued high birthrate of the rural South. Their effect, political, economic and social, will be felt in every aspect of American life.

For 150 years the glamour of the city, its greater opportunities, and its promise of a fuller life attracted the rural dweller, until the United States changed from the Jeffersonian America of a land of small, independent farmers to a land where millions lived in a city or town, took orders from a boss and were at the mercy of a great impersonal economic system that few understood.

But in the years 1930-40 something happened to that mass migration from farm to city. True, more persons continued to leave the farm than went to it, while the urban population of the country grew by hundreds of thousands, but during this decade something changed the direction of this migration. Instead of seeking the larger cities, hundreds of thousands of former farm dwellers, joined by large numbers of persons from the larger cities themselves, moved into villages, into towns, or even into places so small that, while not farms, they are still counted as rural communities.

Thus, while many large cities, such as Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, actually lost population during the decade, countless small communities were experiencing a rate of growth formerly associated with the urban leaders. Even the farm population, despite the continued migration from farms, gained heavily during the decade due to its high birthrate. According to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics the number of persons living on American farms was 32,245,000 on Jan. 1 of this year, as compared with 30,169,000 in 1930. In the light of increased farm mechanization and a declining foreign market for American agricultural products, this increase of almost 7 per cent in farm population is causing some worry in Washington.

This shifting of population predominance toward the rural-farm and rural nonfarm sections of the country should have a profound and interesting effect, when it is remembered that frequently the attitude of these smaller communities is radically different from that of the larger cities on such matters as foreign policy, prohibition, unionism, and child labor. The political effect may also be important, inasmuch as most of the country's rural districts, except in the South, are predominantly Republican.

It is in the continued migration to the states of the Pacific Coast, the Southwest, and to Florida that the American nation shows the strength and tenacity of its pioneer tradition. Not liking the land or the climate where they were living, hundreds of thousands of Americans during the past ten years packed their belongings into the family Ford or truck—covered wagons having gone a little out of style—and trekked to new lands in search of a better living. That they didn't always find it is no reflection on their pioneering spirit. In fact, after the first pangs of social and economic readjustment are over, it is quite probable that the fabulously rich states of the Pacific Coast are going to find the brawny arms of the new arrivals an asset of the first order.

Much has been heard of the hardships experienced by the "Okies" and "Arkies," not to mention those from Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, North and South Dakota, who migrated to California, but little has been said of the fact that this State—one of the richest, most ideally situated areas in the world—could absorb hundreds of thousands more, could provide a constantly expanding economy and a constantly rising standard of living with a little patience and effort on the part of the newcomers and their predecessors. Like the great State of Texas, California seems destined for an almost endless expansion as more and more of its abundant wealth is tapped.

So it seems to many persons both significant and hopeful that, while the United States grew but 7 per cent in population during the past decade, California became the new home of nearly 1,200,000 persons, giving a population growth of 21.1 per cent.

The same is true of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, three states with large areas of rich land waiting development yet handicapped by a sparcity of population. How much better for the country and for themselves that the refugees from dust bowl drought be settled in the fertile, well-watered valleys of Washington and Oregon and on the irrigated lands of Idaho rather than on their own sun-baked, stricken farms. Just as migration to new lands was the means of bettering one's living in the days of the frontier, so it was for thousands during the past decade, while more careful planning could have made it so for many more.

But, many persons ask, while this migration to new land may help the states receiving the migrants, what about the states which lose a portion of their population? What about the merchants in South Dakota, which lost 7.5 per cent of its population during the past decade, or the schoolteachers in North Dakota, where 6 per cent of the population moved away, or the many enterprises in any of the other four states which also lost a portion of their inhabitants?

The answers given to these questions differ, but the most frequent response is that while this migration may work a temporary hardship upon the deserted regions, its result is beneficial in the long run. It ends over-cultivation of land; it forces a radical readjustment upon an economy which too often barely got by in the best of years, and it teaches the public as well as the state and federal governments that a greater care and selection in the use of land is mandatory.

While these answers may apply to the drought-ridden plains, they do not answer the questions being asked more and more frequently about some of the states of the Northeastern section of the country. Although New England is faced with no sudden, drastic reduction in population, except in a few of its mill and factory towns, this year's census revealed that the population increased but 3.2 per cent during the decade for the area as a whole and but 1.5 per cent in Massachusetts. Since the traditional American economy is geared to a rapid population increase, it is apparent that Massachusetts, and other Northeastern states in a lesser degree, must undergo an important economic reorientation, particularly in the construction and service trades. At the same time, it is unofficially estimated in Washington that Massachusetts, always a great name in national politics, may lose one of its 15 Congressmen to a faster growing Southern or Western state in the forthcoming reapportionment.

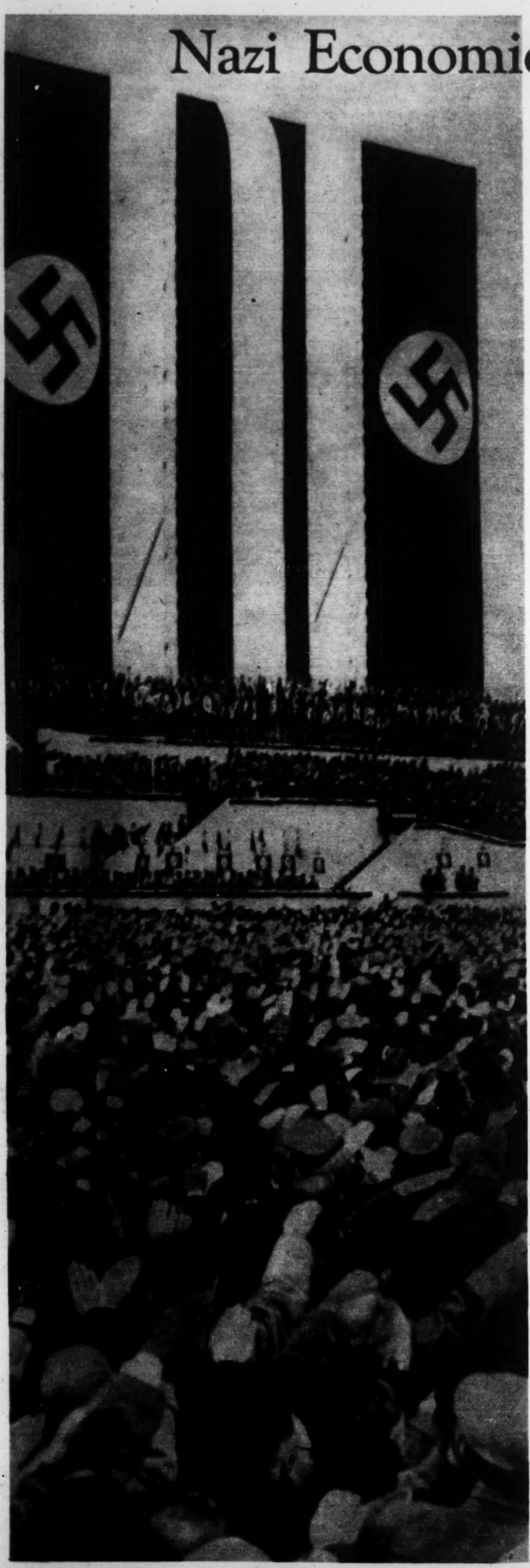
However important a role migration may play in redistributing the population of the United States, there is another factor—regional variations in the birthrate—which the current census is revealing as of the utmost importance. In few countries in the world today are there as great differences in birthrate as can be found in different sections of the United States. While in many areas of the nation the number of births is insufficient to maintain a stable population without the aid of migration, in other sections it is sufficient to double or triple the popula-

(Continued on page 13)

Lambert, H. Armstrong Roberts, Staff

**THE DRIFT OF PEOPLE IS TOWARD THE OPEN SPACES**

**With One of the Finest Public School Systems in the World, Massachusetts (Top) Finds Its School Population Diminishing; They (Middle) Want Living Room; and Here (Below) Is Where More People Are Finding It**



# Nazi Economics: Also Ersatz

**By Mary Burt Messer**

ANY ATTEMPT to set forth the economic system of the Nazis tends to fall into the class of descriptive astronomy. One may trace certain dazzling patterns and give names to constellations, but the more strictly scientific detail is not forthcoming at the present time. For current Nazi finance tends to shroud itself in mystery. Financial statements of a type commonly available among nations have been suppressed.

The question that continually assails the public mind with respect to Germany, the "triumphant bankrupt," is: How was the result obtained? How was it possible to build, and how is it possible to continue to finance, the gigantic war machine with its threat to world civilization?

In the first place the financial operations of the Nazi state must be seen as an assault in the field of economics, as well as a method to be examined for its wizardry. Its success (how stable we do not know) is due in part to property seizures and confiscations as conspicuous as those which have played havoc with the visible map of Europe. Geography and economics have fared alike. Added to this there must be taken into the picture debt repudiaton up to the point of extinction of previous national obligations. These items should dispose of any too wistful admiration on the part of the observer, as if in the presence of a financial miracle.

* * *

All this, however, is by no means the full explanation of Germany's economic rise. It is far from true, as is often assumed, that Adolf Hitler is himself ignorant in the zone of economics. Technically untrained, he has yet been a keen and questing student in this field. And he has come to some remarkable conclusions. They are remarkable like other of his trains of thought in that they move out easily into an ethical vacuum. But this is not all. They are remarkable also in a kind of free-hand grasp of the economic system.

The key to the position of Adolf Hitler —and there is a key—is his belief that the problems of economics cannot be solved on the economic plane, that is to say, on the plane of houses, clothes, bread and butter. From their usual position of first importance in any national schedule (especially in that of Communists), the economic problem is here relegated to a place of "second or even third importance" (to quote his explicit words). Referring to the former lamentable condition of Germany with which its leaders were called upon to deal, he declared that to expect the cure to come from economy "is one of the reasons why so far recovery has been impossible." "Man's material interests," he writes in "Mein Kampf," "are able to thrive best as long as they remain in the shadow of heroic virtues." (Page 199, Reynal & Hitchcock edition.)

* * *

This is a statement to give the reader pause. It points to, but at the same time misses, the highest spiritual wisdom. For terms must be defined. The "higher virtues," as the phrase appears in the vocabulary of the Nazis, are conceived as the attributes of physical, war-making, glory-seeking men, that man who in the interest of race exaltation and an imperial goal is willing to trample down his fellows, to announce the annihilation of every humane consideration and all international honor. It is nevertheless this sense of a superior race, this national romance or epic as enforced by propaganda, which has been the spur that Hitler has applied explicitly to economics. To change the metaphor, he has found here a dynamo to which he has belted every department of his newly risen state.

It is perhaps because the Führer starts from a point above economics that he is able to descend into its technique with such racy freedom—a freedom which tends to put to rout the conventional economist. In financial as in military matters, however (we may well remember), there is not only an abandonment of all rules but of moral obligations.

"I am not dependent on the fictitious value of money," he cries, and departs from gold (inspired by lack of it), into new forms of currency directly related to projects, goods, or labor hours, but of arbitrary character; he attacks the debt system with its "bondage of interest"; he launches into the world his far-flung, disconcerting barter system. Money in the usual sense is indeed practically abolished.

* * *

As to the executive angle of this program, the Führer has been able to find proficient men, spurring them on to a kind of magic of performance. Outstanding, of course, is Dr. Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht. He proceeded to win for himself such titles as "Hitler's Magician," "Nazi Medicine-Man," "Debt Dictator." His success had positive and negative aspects. On the negative side he brought debt payments into a diminuendo which in the case of the really questionable Reparations reached the zero point. On the positive side he achieved the financing of the gigantic and expanding war machine. Under all this was the unremitting value-producing labor of the German people working at subsistence wages.

When the moment came, however, that even the most magical negotiations were no longer needed so much as plain ordinary military power of seizure, Dr. Schacht was to find himself demoted to second place. The new economic dictator, taking his post in 1936 and holding it thereafter, was Marshal Hermann Goering. Marshal! Here was the soldier rather than economist. And under the circumstances, why not? Was it not becoming increasingly apparent that might was money?

* * *

As to the outcome of the Nazi mode of economics (as briefly outlined)—even of its actual present status—we know nothing, in an objective way. But we do know something, spirtually speaking, from the long view of history, from the deepest intuition and abiding common sense. We know that money is not banditry; that it exists essentially in the field of contractual relations, of agreements between man and man. This man is not the "beast of prey" of Spangler, although in every civilization he learns this lesson slowly. He is the man who is able to make promises and keep them. In the long run he will not be overturned.

# Youth's Visions

W. P. M.

How blest is youth with all its lustrous hopes to cherish,
With faith to lay foundations and to build;
How drear the skeptic's view that fairest hopes must perish,
And all these dreams of youth be unfulfilled.

The people need not fail if prophets have true vision,
And courage to maintain, till others see,
Their script of life all fair and clean, without elision
Through doubt or fear, or any harlotry.

How rich life's music is, with countless chords obeying
A central patience, which ordains concord
To bless the myriad thinkers laboring and praying
On earth to build the Kingdom of our Lord.

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**THEY NAMED IT FOR THE SUNRISE**
**Where Uncle Sam Intends to Build an Electric Power Dam (Top), the Canyon of the North Fork, Boise River; Sun Valley (Right) From Penny Mountain; Fording the Middle Fork (Below) of the Salmon River**

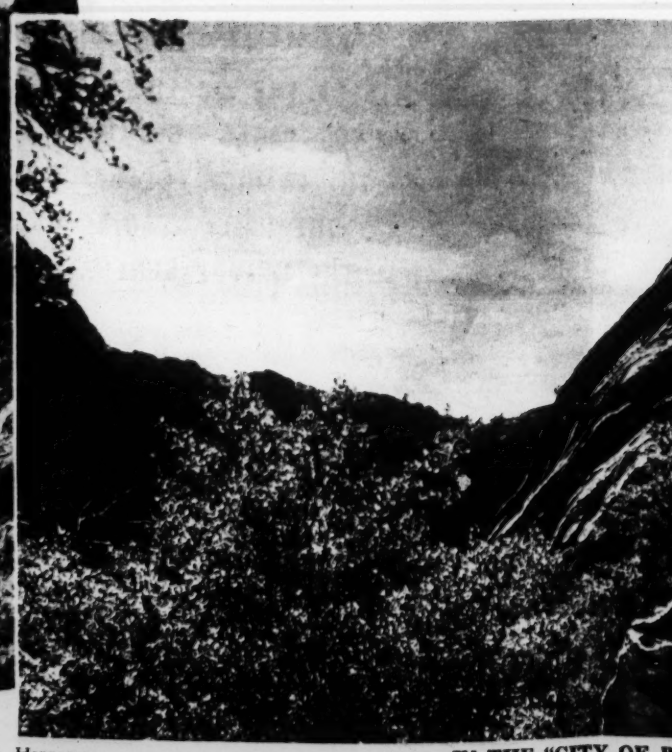
THE GEM STATE is celebrating its golden anniversary this year. Idaho joined the Union in 1890. Very much water has gone down to the Pacific Ocean by way of the ubiquitous Snake River since then, and great changes have been wrought in that comparatively short span of history.

For 27 years before being admitted to the Union it was Idaho Territory, and before that just a vague part of the unmapped vastness known first as "the Oregon country" and then as "the Washington country."

"Ee-dah-how," the Indians called the area that is now Idaho. They used these syllables to indicate the sunrise lighting the mountains with an opalescent light. White men who appreciated the beauty of the region and likewise the music in the Indians' phrase are credited with forming the word, "Idaho," and attaching to it something of the Indians' meaning with the title "Gem of the Mountains."

"Le Bois!" shouted French voyageurs when they came in sight of the cool, tree-filled valley of the Boise River, nameless then, after a hot trek across the sagebrush desert from the Snake River, many miles away. And so Boise, Idaho's capital and leading city, got its name. Anyway, so the historical story goes.

The voyageurs were doubtless members of the Wilson Price Hunt expedition, bound from St. Louis, Missouri, to As-



Union Pacific Railroad, Bibbins, Hannagan Associates, Bureau of Reclamation, U. S. Dept. of Interior

**IN THE "CITY OF R**
**A Spot Near Oakley, Idaho, Which the Ind**

# e We Have Idaho

By Rodney L. Brink

toria, Oregon, on business for his chief, John Jacob Astor. Hunt and his men are credited by historians with being the first white men to travel the general route that later became famous as the Oregon Trail, and which is now followed by a major automobile highway bearing that name.

There is little similarity between the "le bois" as the French explorers would pronounce it and the "Bois-y" (accent on the first syllable) that is the Anglicized name of Idaho's fair capital city and the garden-like valley it today adorns. But the story of the name's origin is widely accepted.

A stranger traveling at random across Idaho—but necessarily in the State's North or South, for it is uncrossable from east to west in its middle section—might come away with as fractional an idea of the State. From deep in Mexico the sunny desert thrusts its way across several of our Western States. In some dim geologic age past it captured the southern portion of what is now Idaho.

But down from the far north came another mighty force to wrestle with the desert. The evergreen forests that bump the Arctic Circle and the snows and rains that nourish them resist further encroachment of the desert along the summit of Boise Ridge and other southern Idaho mountain ranges that jut sharply from the plains along the Snake River.

Many are the forces that have worked upon Idaho in the long-gone geological ages concerning which mankind can only speculate and deduce. Parts of the State once were sea bottom, and were filled to the depth of hundreds of feet with rocks and gravel washed in by torrential rivers.

Later the earth's crust in this general area crumpled and was pushed skyward. The seas receded. Idaho's average height above sea level now is about 4,500 feet. This average varies from about 700 feet along the Snake River at Lewiston to 12,655 feet at the summit of Mount Borah. The Snake River Canyon between Idaho and Oregon is eight miles wide at its widest, and 8,000 feet deep at its deepest.

When the world was young, breaks in its crust brought to the surface intrusions and upthrusts of the hardest, densest of terrestrial materials. With them came the ores—gold, silver, zinc, lead. The ice age, that mysterious period when the northern polar cap seems to have slipped and pushed its way toward the equator, left its marks, too, on parts of Idaho.

In recent geologic times a volcanic field sent floods of lava flowing over great areas of southeastern Idaho, filling in great river beds, making a sheet over the whole land, so that some rivers were actually lost beneath the blanket—and are still lost! Other rivers either undermined the lava masses that blocked their course or cut new courses, and have left vestigial cliffs of lava or basalt hanging high along the sides of their deep-cut gorges.

The Craters of the Moon, a national monument, so called because of the dozens of large and small volcanic craters huddled together in a small area, are evidence of the latest geologic change, which is estimated to have taken place as recently as 500 to 1,000 years ago. This eruption and flow, however, covered only a comparatively small area.

Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark, with their expedition authorized by President Jefferson to map and claim the great Northwest for the United States, are recognized by history as the first white men to set foot on Idaho soil. The date on which the flag of the United States reached this soil is set as August 12, 1805.

First came the explorers, then the trappers and traders, next the gold seekers and adventurers; then the sturdy agricultural settlers, whose sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters are today's citizens of Idaho.

Lewis and Clark—guided by Sacajawea, "bird woman"—arrived early enough to let the United States claim the Northwest and hold it. This was the foremost acquisition by the United States of lands by means of exploration and settlement.

Decades slipped away, and trappers and traders moved into the then Oregon territory from several directions, exploiting the rich herds and colonies of fur-bearing animals, and antagonizing the Indians, of whom several tribes ranged that section of the territory now known as Idaho.

The gold rush to California in the late '40's passed Idaho by, and it was not until 1860, when gold was discovered in the gravel of a tributary of Clearwater River, that Idaho experienced a rush of its own. And Idaho still produces its quota of gold; much more than its quota of silver.

The old Oregon Trail, still visible symbol of the long trek of thousands in ox-carts and wagon trains to the lands of their dreams, angled across southern Idaho, touching the Snake and Boise Rivers at several points.

* * *

Today there are stone and bronze markers at several points in Idaho and other States commemorating the feats, the fortitude and some of the tragedies of those early builders of the West. There should be more such markers, for the way is long and filled with heroic memories.

Civil War days were gold rush days in Idaho. Names that still cling to some of the little mountain towns, once roaring camps, give evidence that there was no unanimity of opinion concerning the struggle even on that far frontier. Leesburg and Ulysses are not far apart. But those first lush years of gold production fattened the assets of the Union and undoubtedly helped to win the Civil War.

Agriculturalists moved into the valleys to raise provender for the miners and for the people of the many little towns that were springing up. It was early learned that where water could be ditched to spread on the rich desert soil, almost anything would grow that could be planted.

The miners and townspeople ate well, once the farmers swung into full production. Anyone who has ever lived in Idaho, even for a short time, will be pleased to tell any or all concerned that Idaho potatoes, Idaho lamb, Idaho peaches, Idaho cherries, and divers and sundry other items of Idaho farm produce, are completely and distantly beyond compare. And the proof offered is very pleasant indeed. Also most convincing.

Timber cutting started early in Idaho, and still continues. The early trappers hewed out log cabins in which to store their pelts; the miners who followed them whipsawed timbers for sluice boxes and rockers for their diggings. The first buildings of all sections of the pioneer populace were of hewn logs. Some well-preserved "first houses" of this type, restored, are maintained by the City of Boise as monuments to its earliest citizens.

Agriculture spread into all of the river valleys where any flat land was available. Numerous smaller rivers pour out of the mountains onto the plains before joining the all-encircling and all-draining Snake River. Sawmills appeared on rivers and lakes to take over the task of providing building materials for the towns, cities and farmsteads that were ever increasing in number.

Bands of sheep began to roam the sagelands in the springtimes and the high, cool mountain country in the summers.

Throughout its entire career, both as a Territory and as a State, Idaho has given richly to the Nation and to the people of the Nation.

Although it has come up from its frontier period in such a short time, life is gentle and urbane in Idaho now. There is a genuine, friendly neighborliness among its people that is markedly noticeable to the stranger in their midst. The State has one of the lowest illiteracy rates in the Union.

And still, though the wildness of its growing-up days, its gold rush days, is gone, Idaho has within it one of the most untamed regions left in the United States. The United States Forest Service, aided by State officers, has set aside roughly 1,000,000 acres of mountain territory in central Idaho as a primitive area. Upended mountain ranges, gorges, primeval forests, wild animals of all kinds abounding—a glorious country to be in, inaccessible beyond the point of joking.

No highway traverses these wilds, and none will, as long as the Forest Service can hold authority over them. It would be well if that authority could be made permanent by act of Congress, so that always, in spite of "progress" in any direction, this section of tall, true forest, native on its mountain sides and along its rushing rivers, could be preserved so that all with the courage and the desire could go to it and marvel.

Idaho has been settled chiefly by American citizens from other farther eastern States. There have been immigrants, of course, from many countries, but the percentage of them was small.

The only racial group that stands out among the population of today is a colony of Basques, whose merry holiday fiestas, held chiefly in Boise when the sheep are in from the ranges for the winter, give an Old World touch at once quaint and gay. The Basques know sheep, and some of the earliest comers among them, now their leaders, rank among the wealthiest men in the State.

Idaho's Indians have been tame and docile for many decades. The Nez Perces (pierced noses), the Blackfeet, the Snakes, the Bannacks, all live on reservations now. Those strange-looking cone-like structures seen on Fort Hall reservation and elsewhere are not the Indians' tepees but their wood piles.

Idaho likes its politics—politics with paprika and chili sauce. Campaigns grow heated, and the heat lasts exactly until the votes are counted. After that all is calm and friendly again.

* * *

The late Senator William E. Borah, Idaho's pride in the Senate of the United States for many years, set something of a style for good nature in politics. "The Senator," as he was known to almost everyone in Idaho, never seemed to be greatly stirred by an election's tensions—but he was always on top when the votes were totalled.

Senator Borah, Sun Valley, and the State's superb baking potatoes have been Idaho's ranking factors of recent years in the field of publicity.

As to literature, the arts, music, Idaho is getting along nicely. It set the style for Music Week, as an annual institution, and its own program, presented before the broad steps of the State House in Boise, has won plaudits afar. Its writers and writings about it are constantly adding to Idaho's importance in the field of literature. The Caxton Printers, Ltd., of Caldwell, Idaho, have a book list that is surprising.

Idaho's state song was written for the State University, but was adopted by the State Legislature as the State's official song. The generally accepted version of the chorus goes:

And here we have Idaho,
Winning her way to fame;
Silver and gold in the sunlight blaze,
And romance lies in her name;
Sing, we're singing of you,
Ah, proudly, too. All our lives through,
We'll go singing, singing of you,
Singing of Idaho.

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**THE "CITY OF ROCKS"**
**ho, Which the Indians Used as a Lookout Post**

# Among the New Books

## Precious Bane

**Let the Earth Speak, by Ann Steward. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.**

SINCE THE TIME when Horace, out of a grateful heart, wrote his glowing odes about the "one small farm" granted to him by "a just Fate," literature has been enriched by the outpourings of farmer-poets. Their work is different from that of most of the writers who pay tribute to the beauty of nature, for it springs from the deep knowledge they have gained from living intimately with the soil.

There has never been any lack of poets who are eager to write of the beautiful things of earth, of "the sun and the moon and the stars . . . and the wind on the heath," of daffodils and skylarks, of dawn and dusk. The farmer-poets, however, are fewer in number, and their work evokes a different atmosphere. They write of the soil with the same sober speculation they hold when they crumble it between their fingers, to feel its texture and test its quality.

In our day, the farmer-poets are no longer confined to odes and lyrics, or even to essays, for they have found the wide scope of the modern novel especially adaptable to their needs. Hamsun, Rolvaag, Mary Webb, and a host of others have shown how effective a novel can be when it issues from the pen of a farmer-poet who is intent on communicating some measure of what the earth means to him. The most recent example is Ann Steward's unusual novel, "Let the Earth Speak," a richly flavored, poetic study of a family whose members typify all men when, at some time of their life, "their wars and their wanderings over, they come home to the earth and the care of its creatures."

The narrative, as related by Julia Jarrell, tells of the experiences encountered by the Jarrell family during their first year on a farm in a Kentucky valley; but Hayes El is such an extraordinary farm, that the book is far from being a conventional study of the countryman's year. Julia shows in detail the changing aspects of the valley and of farm life, as the earth turns; but she also uncovers the individual stories behind all the men and women connected with Hayes El, eventually indentifying their hopes and dreams with her own aspirations.

More than this, however, she learns a valuable lesson from these men and women, who have sacrificed much and gained much in return: from them, Julia learns how to give up—in order to find. When her private problems require increasing attention (for Hayes El has a way of bringing all things to the surface), Julia learns to solve them as her new friends would, by letting selflessness govern her thought. "No one," she says, "is free of anyone or anything until he is free of himself."

Julia's whole story of her life at Hayes El becomes an amplification of this message, affirming the freedom and serenity which come to those who "let the earth speak" to them of selflessness, simplicity, and ordered growth. M. W. S.

## A 'Mystic' in Defence of His Faith

**The Flowering of Mysticism, by Rufus M. Jones. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.**

THE NAME OF Rufus Jones to the present generation has become synonymous with the group of faithful religionists known as Friends or Quakers. This name, Friend or Quaker, implies one of a gentle nature, possessed of a full faith in God and a firm conviction that the unity of man with the divine source of his being is a practical experience for all who will attain to the state of consciousness where the material universe is lost in spiritual light.

In this volume Dr. Jones reviews his own experience as a "mystic," a faith which he adopted in early youth and has pursued through a life now approaching fourscore years, years crowded with activities which have had the purpose of taking the light of truth to needy humanity. In early life it became apparent to him that he must go to Germany and France and acquaint himself with the languages of these countries in order to study adequately the lives and works of the world's great mystics. To this task he set himself assiduously, and this volume contains much of his findings.

Convinced as he is that mysticism is the center of true religion, Dr. Jones delves deeply into the writings of the great exponents of this belief. Many readers of this interesting volume will regret that the last chapter, which definitely as may be explains the somewhat elusive term "mysticism" and relates mystical experiences, does not appear at the beginning rather than at the the end of the volume.

In this chapter Dr. Jones points out that the mystery religions began in Greece, made their somewhat devious course through early Neoplatonism, took on a definite meaning in the writings of Pseudo-Dionysius, but ended in a state of ecstasy where thought had ceased. Thus the word passed through various stages of debasement until it became in popular thought a symbol for spurious and occult knowledge.

The author is aware of the peril to which one subjects himself who uses the word "mysticism" "to signify the deepest and richest stage of religious experience—direct correspondence with God." And he declares that the mystics must be classed with poets and prophets rather than with those who report the incidents of their mundane sphere. Dr. Jones is quite cognizant of the difficulty of propounding an exact and at the same time brief definition of mysticism. The demand for a definition, he declares, may be met by saying that it is an "immediate, intuitive, experimental knowledge of God; or one may say it is consciousness of a Beyond, or of transcendent Reality, or of Divine Presence." And he well knows that these terms will mean much or little according to the response they awaken in consciousness to some experience when the Spirit flooded in completely to change the old order of life.

* * *

Dr. Jones cites several experiences of this flooding of the consciousness when the reality of the true existence excluded the material sense of life and the universe. He finds in the Ninety-First Psalm arresting proof of the practical possibility of such experience. To him these periods of a transcendent state of consciousness are real and hold within them the very essence of religion and true worship. Many who are not classed as Quakers are equally convinced of the validity of such attainment.

"An Introductory Chapter" goes back to names of great mystics of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. In the thirteenth century St. Francis of Assisi was an avowed mystic. St. Thomas Aquinas was another who may be similarly classed. And Dr. Jones asserts that "high-powered" personages like St. Bernard of Clairvaux, or Richard of St. Victor, or Joachim of Fiori had profound mystical experiences, that is, they had moments of spiritual exaltation when they felt themselves face to face with reality.

* * *

After discussing the forerunners of this group, Dr. Jones finds in Meister Eckhart "the peak of the range," the father of this aspect of religious life. His birthplace is not known, but he received the degree of Master of Sacred Theology at the University of Paris in 1303. Meister Eckhart was a prophet rather than a priest, often quite unconventional in his sayings, but his humility was coupled with spiritual insight of exceptional quality. He brought theology into successful practice for himself and others.

The chapters that follow deal with Tauler, the Preacher, and a succession of mystics of the Middle Ages, among them several notable women. This type of religious experience flowers in England in the person of George Fox; and Dr. Jones holds that many of England's great personages, poets, statesmen, scholars, historians, have had a distinctive mystical side to their natures.

Those who formerly found in Vaughan's "Hours with the Mystics" interesting discourse, will find in this well-written volume the subject brought up-to-date by America's best-known mystic. There is both instruction and illumination in this testimony of a very devout religionist.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

## England's Past Still Glows

**England Was An Island Once, by Elswyth Thane. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $3.**

MISS THANE, one realizes immediately, is one of those fairly numerous Americans to whom England has brought a deep sense of home. To this one reviewer at least, there is nothing strange in the fact that the author should have taken ship for England, summer after summer for 11 years, and that in consequence she was in England during hours of crisis. In September, 1938, she was there; and in August, 1940, as well. So there is little of the challenge and of the struggle to which Miss Thane has not been party. It came as a surprise to her how, after the outbreak of war, her friends were somewhat overanxious to see her embark for home while she felt she belonged to England. Having known England first in 1928, she can reach back to years when England, was inwardly as well as outwardly, an island.

Hers is in some ways a strange book, yet unquestioningly a moving one. Had she, had her publishers, wished to choose the most poignant moment for bringing it out, they could not have decided more expertly. Beginning in September, 1938, Miss Thane relates the story of England's trial. In intricate detail, from the point of view of a close observer, even a participant, she rehearses the story which is even now a thrilling one to read—one supposes the most thrilling story of modern history. One thinks back, too, over each apparently small move and appraises it—oh, how differently in the light of all that has happened since!

The author digresses often, as she herself confesses. In a way, the digressions make up the most important aspect of the work. "I can only remind you," writes Miss Thane, "that this is a record of England in her halcyon times as well as in her travail. For those sunny days, some of which I shared with her, are the real England, and will live forever." Still, she is right to maintain that her book has a pattern. "Its hub is the year which led to war. Its outward reach, however deep into the past, is tethered firmly to that year at the center. If the war had not come, imperilling so much that has been so safe for so long, no such book would have been attempted."

In her digressions, which nowadays bring a quick lump into the throats of all lovers of England, she does wander far. And so we have tea in Winchester, at the George, which in Queen Elizabeth's time, was called the Moon; we wander often in the vicinity of the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, where children and their elders are perpetually sailing toy ships; we come to know Glastonbury and Oxford and the delicious Cotswold country,and much more, all through the sympathetic experience of Miss Thane. Those last days which, a year ago, she spent alone in a little hotel in Cheltenham, devoid of all companionship except that of one timid elderly little Englishwoman who spent evenings in her room and listened with her to those breathless B. B. C. pronouncements—they bring it all home to us perhaps more than anything else.

To lovers of England, especially, this original book which shows the true England, her glorious achievement and integrity of purpose shining through her ordeal by fire, will constitute both a reassurance and an inspiration. M. W.

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Recent additions to the Modern Library include C. S. Forester's "The African Queen" and Katharine Adams Porter's "Flowering Judas and Other Stories."

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To the Oxford World's Classics has been added a volume of Selected Poems by A. C. Swinburne.

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# Emil Lederer's Theme is That Fascism Must Keep Moving

**State of the Masses**, by Emil Lederer. New York: Norton. $2.50.

THAT MODERN dictatorship, especially the Nazi regime in Germany, rests on "amorphous masses," constantly kept at a high emotional pitch by propaganda, and deprived of the social groupings in which men usually find expression for differentiated tastes and ideas, is the original and stimulating thesis of this book. The late Professor Lederer, a distinguished German economist who was prominently identified with the "University in Exile" which German scholars established in New York, possessed an excellent knowledge both of Hitler's dictatorship and of the German political, economic, and social background against which it rose to power.

* * *

There is a shrewd and penetrating analysis of how Hitler, although fundamentally a great revolutionary, probably the greatest of modern times, with the possible exception of Lenin, exploited two very unrevolutionary German qualities, the love of order and discipline and the instinct for work, in his drive for power. The mass unemployment which came up in Germany, as in America, during the economic crisis which began in 1929 was fatal to the Weimar Republic—as anyone can recognize by looking up the election figures of the relatively prosperous late '20's, when the National Socialists were a negligible force, and the mounting figures of the Nazi vote when unemployment spread and swelled until it was estimated at one time that 7,000,000 people in Germany were out of work. Professor Lederer points out that this unemployment greatly weakened the resistance of the German industrial workers, most of whom were traditionally Social Democrats, to the Nazi propaganda, and he criticizes the conservatism of the German trade unions in not making more effort to help the unemployed through projects of state-aided public works.

The marching and the uniforms and the bands also won over a good many nonpolitical Germans to the Nazi regime in the first period of its existence, because these things suggested a return to the "good old days" before the World War. National Socialism in practice, however, has built a society radically different in many ways from that which existed under the Kaiser. Professor Lederer offers the following definition of modern fascism:

"It has three essential attributes: it is ruthless and terroristic; it creates a sort of enforced order; and, at the same time, it arouses emotions, keeps them burning, and satisfies them."

The author is skeptical as to the possibility of a "settling down" of the Nazi regime, because, in his opinion, it is psychologically necessary for the masses to be kept always in agitation and in action, in order to prevent them from thinking critically. Theoretically, of course, it would be possible for a fascist regime to attempt to solve the problems of peace, to try to raise the standard of living by the methods of regimentation and state control which have been so prominent in its war economy. (Incidentally the author, a trained economist, gives a clear exposition of how Hitler contrived to finance his immense armament program without involving the country in inflation). But such an attempt would raise new difficulties and problems; prosperity and a higher standard of living might well be the prelude to independent thinking and a demand for political liberties.

* * *

The author is realistic in stressing the extreme difficulty of organizing opposition to the modern-style dictatorship and the formidable blanketing in advance of the critical thought that under other systems has served as a prelude to reform and to peaceful change. And, like most people who know Germany well, he does not reckon very optimistically on the prospects of the illegal opposition within the country.

The destruction or repression of independent group organizations—educational, religious and social—is a universal characteristic of the totalitarian or semi-totalitarian state. Foreign journalists in Moscow were never allowed to form a club; the work of a small American school in Berlin was rendered difficult and finally impossible; and Japan has recently insisted that its subjects steer clear of what seems to be such harmless organization as the Rotary International. It is a formidable life, that of the subjects of the modern dictatorship, and in a hundred ways it would seem stifling to the citizens of democratic countries. Professor Lederer has given us an admirable exposition of some of the basic aspects of the Third Reich, written from a new and striking psychological angle.

W. H. C.

# East and West—London Letter

**Into China**, by Eileen Bigland. London: Collins. 18s. New York: Macmillan. $3.
**Early Victorian Cambridge**, by D. A. Winstanley. Cambridge: The University Press. 25s. New York: Macmillan. $7.50.
**Fear No More**. Anonymous. Cambridge: The University Press. 3s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $1.25.

LONDON

MRS. BIGLAND venerates the philosophy that has kept China alive for thousands of years, though there is no sign in her book that she understands this philosophy. (I hasten to add that I don't understand it, either.) Chesterton was once found by a friend packing a bag in his flat in Bayswater. "Where are you going?" asked the friend. "To Bayswater," replied Chesterton.

It is, of course, profoundly true that one always travels in order to return home, but Mrs. Bigland was very annoyed to discover when she got to Rangoon that it looked exactly like Sauchiehall Street in Glasgow. She finds it difficult to like both China and the West at the same time. Her vivid, colorful, adventurous, and excellent book is sometimes marred by the fact that she forgets that the West has produced Beethoven and Michelangelo as well as peppery colonels agitated about good form.

They don't worry about good form in Cambridge; they are more concerned with the higher mathematics. They are concerned also—or were in "Early Victorian Cambridge"—with university commissions, and preventing the university from becoming an adjunct to Trinity College. These squabbling colleges and litigious dons, these deep problems of administration and questions of learning, are good to read about in the accurate but not unlively pages of Mr. D. A. Winstanley.

"Fear No More" is anonymous. All the poetry in it, however, has been written in the last five years. Much of it has been written during the present war; and one or two poems date specifically from the declaration of that war. To quote:

> Eating an apple from an English tree
> With autumn at our feet, we are at war.

None of it is exultant, none of it has any truck with the glory or romance of battle. But the smoke of this conflict does not hide wholly the fine or the constantly returning things, as for example:

> While autumn kindles yet another rose,
> And under one great cloud the swallows gather,

and the steadfastness of David against Goliath.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

## The Book Window

**I Remember**, the Autobiography of Abraham Flexner (Simon and Schuster, $3.75), makes the tenth book in a series of volumes which have appeared in gradual succession, each one the record of a gallop on the educational racecourse which the author has ridden in as a winner. A career, indeed, he recalls in his pages. Reformer of old academic institutions and builder of new ones, he has persuaded wealthy individuals and trustees of funds to spend much money on numerous high projects.

**Neither Pest Nor Puritan**, by E. Berry Wall (Dial, $3.50). Memoirs of a so-called Beau Brummel of American society of an earlier day.


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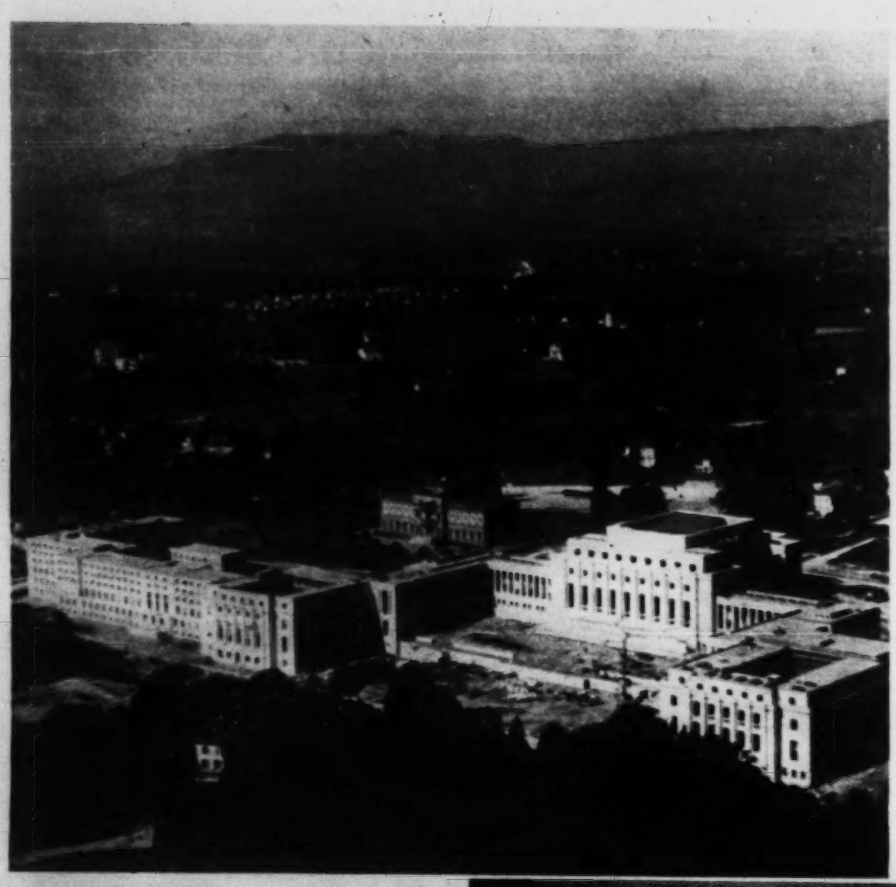
# Will the League Idea Survive?

By Peter Lyne



**WHAT IS GOING to happen to the League of Nations? Shutters up in the great white palace at Geneva, and the Secretariat scattered far and wide, give the impression war-racked Europe has abandoned mankind's greatest experiment in international co-operation.**

**In fact, the League, which has achieved so much in the cause of refugees, is today itself a refugee. A forthcoming meeting of the Advisory Committee to be held in Portugal results from British desire that the League's work shall continue as far as possible. But the most helpful hand to date has come across the Atlantic from the League's more distant relative, Uncle Sam.**

**America's material aid is expressed in the offer by Princeton University of a temporary home for the non-political section of the League, while the hopes of those who still cling to the ideals of Geneva are upheld by American expressions of determination that the League's machinery, staff and techniques should be preserved for the task of constituting a new world order.**

**"Will the League be rebuilt in the United States?" is a question seriously asked in Britain.**

**How far is Britain itself prepared to go in the League's behalf? Remember the words of Mr. Winston Churchill:**

**"On the rock of the Covenant of the League of Nations alone can we build high and enduring the temple and the towers of peace. . . . If ever the British Empire is called upon to defend itself, that cause and the cause of the League are one." That was only five years ago.**

**Similar statements pledging British support for the League were made by at least six members of the present British Cabinet, Lord Halifax, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and Messrs. Eden, Atlee, Dalton and MacDonald. Is the British Government therefore pledged to revive the League? It is difficult to give a straight "yes" or "no" to this question. Since the war, the British Cabinet has set its face against a specific statement of peace aims despite continued pressure from various quarters.**

**Moreover, it has to be remembered that the League has earned a popular reputation for failure which makes British statesmen wary about being found with it in their postwar programs, even though they may still believe in the League principles and in its future.**

**Mr. Churchill therefore resorted to a generality in the Commons, April 11, 1940: "We are seeking to establish the reign of international law." Lord Halifax said at Oxford a few weeks earlier that British policy ". . . rested upon twin foundations. One was determination to resist force. The other was our recognition of the world's desire to get on with the constructive work of building peace." The implication of those words holds good today.**

**Answering questions in the Commons Aug. 21, Mr. Harold Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, declared that arrangements for the League to carry on its social and economic work were being made and would be announced later. The personnel of the International Labor Office, he said, had already been transferred to Canada.**

How bravely the League was carrying on its nonpolitical work in face of tremendous wartime difficulties was shown in reports earlier this summer. From bureaux as widely apart as Singapore and Hampstead, London, health activities covering a great part of the world were continuing; Turkey laid waste by earthquake turned to the League for help; feeding of wartime refugees was being directed from Geneva; Finland was being guided in its rebuilding problems.

Despite the war 56 Governments and 100 Colonies had kept contact with the League in its fight against narcotic drugs. The International Labor Office was busy on labor conditions, mobilization problems, and the change-over from war to peace economy.

Since then, however, barriers to the League's work have multiplied. Geneva has had to be evacuated except for a skeleton staff. Many of the most technical experts are adrift in search of other work. A number of the English members arrived in London recently after an adventurous and hazardous 33-day journey from Switzerland. They have harsh words to say of their last weeks in the service of the League. For some time they had been highly critical of their secretary-general Joseph Avenol. They considered him too closely involved in French political and financial interests. His aim seemed to them to be directed toward freeing the League of British influence. He was known to have been in close contact with German representatives in Switzerland before the French collapse.

One of the outstanding impressions gained from these returning League personnel is a sense of relief that the political organization of the League is back in the melting pot. They see the chance to wipe the League's political slate clean and start afresh.

The tension at Geneva, increased by each successive failure to check aggression, has at last been broken by war itself. The disillusionment caused by member states sapping the League's strength by refusing to support collective action when it did not suit their particular purpose has passed its climax. The strain of working under secretary-general Avenol has been removed by his resignation. In fact the demolition of the old League could probably never have been so thoroughly and speedily achieved except through a major war.

Relief at the upheaval and hope for the future, however, constitute only part of the feelings of these League officials. There is anxiety lest the economic, social and humanitarian activities, which the League and the International Labor Office can still undertake, and which offer incalculably greater opportunities in the present situation, should be allowed to lapse through lack of international support.

There is a feeling, too, that no time should be lost in planning a new democratic conception of collective security as a counter-attraction to a possible scheme of collectivism.

There are also financial questions confronting the League. With many European member states under Germany's heel, subscriptions will fall far short of needs. Britain's gesture by an advance payment last April represents only a temporary relief.

It is not surprising, therefore, that, with Britain preoccupied with war, and with the British Government feeling its hands tied against a precise declaration of its League policy, League supporters should be increasingly looking to America for a new lead. It is felt that now the League's political activities are temporarily in abeyance, the United States should be freer to participate in the work of League reconstruction.

Quoted in support of this view are words of Secretary Hull last year: "The League . . . has been responsible for the development of mutual exchange and discussion of ideas and methods to a greater extent and in more fields of humanitarian and scientific endeavor than any other organization in history. The United States Government is keenly aware of the value of this type of general interchange and desires to see it extended."

This statement, it is noted, has since been endorsed by President Roosevelt in a letter to Dr. Mary Woolley, wholeheartedly welcoming formation in the United States of a committee to support the nonpolitical and humanitarian activities of the League. The letter was published in Changing World and has been widely circulated by the League of Nations Union in London.

Some European observers go even further than seeing the United States as a future leader of the League's nonpolitical work. In the light of the present trend toward closer Anglo-American co-operation and making even the most conservative estimate of the role likely to be played by America before the end of the present struggle, they visualize a future League, or some other such international organization, with the United States a full and foremost member.

Other circles claim to take a more realistic view of the extent of America's future commitments. This view has been summarized by The Times of London as follows: "Let us tell ourselves frankly that the United States have no intention of concerning themselves in the political future of any European country or of co-operating in any new political order outside the Western Hemisphere. Where we can count with confidence on the prospect of American collaboration and American generosity after the war is in the field of economic and social reconstruction."

This section of opinion therefore urges an economic and social approach to a new European order and perhaps a new world order. But whether a new world League can be rebuilt on a sound economic basis would seem to depend on how Europe emerges from the present political melting pot.

THE LEAGUE CREW 'BANDONS SHIP!

Wide World, Alfred Pasche

**The Great Ship (Top) Awash on Geneva Reef; the Financial Department (Above) Taking to the Boats; Snapped as Survivors Were About to Pull Away for Princeton University**

## . . Census

(Continued from Page 5)

tion in a single generation if these areas had no migration.

An example of this is furnished by New Mexico's 1939 birthrate of 27.4 per 1,000 inhabitants, which is more than double New Jersey's rate of 13.6. In like manner, Utah and Mississippi, with rates of 23.9, and North and South Carolina, with rates of 22.5, overshadow the 13.8 for Connecticut and the 14.0 for New York and Massachusetts. Taken as a whole, the South, with an approximate birthrate of 21.0, is the most prolific section of America today.

But even a comparison of birthrates gives only a partial picture, since a far more accurate measure is the rate of natural increase, obtained by subtracting the death rate from the birth rate, thus indicating the rate of growth uninfluenced by migration. Using this measure, we find that New Mexico has a rate of natural increase of 15.9 per 1,000, while Massachusetts' rate is but 2.2. Other states with high rates are Utah with 15.2, North Carolina with 13.5, Mississippi with 13.4, and West Virginia with 12.8. The South as a whole had a rate of approximately 11.0 in 1939, whereas in New England the highest rate was that of Vermont with 5.1.

Were it not for other factors these rate differentials would not be cause for any special consideration. It has been found to be true, however, that the highest rate of population increase is almost always found in those regions which are the poorest, the least able to give their fast growing population the education and training needed in today's complex world.

Thus the less than prosperous South, though with less than 30 per cent of the nation's population, each year contributes from 45 to 50 per cent of its excess of births over deaths. Massachusetts and New York, whose vast taxable wealth enables them to support two of the finest public school systems in the world, now find themselves faced with a declining school population, while in many of the Southern states the number of births has risen steadily during the last ten years.

Here, then, are some of the problems raised by the latest Federal census as seen by officials in Washington. While some of these problems, such as the migration from poor farm land, are being settled as satisfactorily as might be expected from their hit-or-miss method, there are others, such as the stabilization of population in wealthy New England as contrasted with the rapid growth of population in the anything but wealthy South, that promise to become increasingly acute as time goes on.

Will the decrease in the national rate of urbanization and the growth of smaller communities cause a return to the slower, more conservative way of life usually found in a rural as opposed to an urban population? Many persons hope so, believing with Thomas Jefferson that the less people congregate in large cities the saner will be their thinking and the sounder their foundation against all types of economic and social depression.

## The World of Poetry

*Miss McGinley rings the bell . . . Mr. Pound chants some new cantos*

THE PRIDE AND JOY of the New Yorker poets, Phyllis McGinley, is offering a poetic laugh special these days in "A Pocketful of Wry" (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2).

For those who have come in late and have, so far, "escaped," as Miss McGinley would doubtless put it, these pieces in the metropolitan weekly, this is just about the "most" laughs for your money to be found in the current book stands.

Even if you, as I do, thumb through the New Yorker when it arrives looking for a McGinley and so have already had the first impact of many of these pieces, you will still not be disappointed. They read almost as well on second sight.

I suppose Miss McGinley might be described as a slightly less sophisticated Dorothy Parker. Certainly her taste seldom falters. She has the light touch, with only a suggestion of the barb—and she can be funny and sad all in the same breath.

Miss McGinley's attention flits with her wit from Mrs. Roosevelt's hat to Virginio Gayda—and she gives little quarter to either. I'm afraid there are getting to be fewer and fewer countries these days safe for McGinley.

* * *

It may seem strange to turn from Miss McGinley to Ezra Pound, but the press of space sometimes makes odd situations. Besides, the contrast is not so peculiar when it is examined impartially. Mr. Pound can be a sly humorist at times.

Mr. Pound's latest book is a continuation of his Cantos. The present volume comprises Cantos Lii to Lxxi. (Norfolk, Conn.: New Directions, $2.50.) It also contains, neatly fitted in the back cover, a pamphlet on Mr. Pound's structure and metrics. This is because Mr. Pound is the James Joyce of poetry, and to understand him you must, to some minds, have the escort of precept.

I don't hold with that theory; and to do the authors of the notes justice, they admit that the process should be unnecessary.

There are certainly very grave difficulties in the way of the average reader's enjoyment of Pound. Foremost is the fact that there are comparatively few English-speaking readers who possess the necessary background of Chinese history necessary to a full interpretation of his work. In addition to the Chinese history theme, there runs through the present volume a rather minute examination of the thought of John Quincy Adams.

* * *

I think all that can be said here is that Mr. Pound is a poet whose skill and talent are such that he is able to give pleasure to many readers, even though they are not able to extract a wholly complete and logical plot from his poetry. And this is one of the functions of poetry. Poetry differs from prose in this respect, that the pleasure of poetry can be separated at times from its content. It is necessary to remember that there are many different kinds of poetry—Mr. Pound is a master of his kind.

JOHN RITCHEY

## Deft Needle Workers

It is in the tradition of the women of Denmark to create exquisite embroideries. The hands of the Danish woman are seldom idle. Thread from the spindles of nature, from that of the silkworm and cotton and flax to the fat wool of sheep, pass through her deft fingers and finds its place in beautiful designs on linen, silk and cloth.

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Fine needlework is of the folk art of Denmark, and hardly a town of any size in Denmark but has its embroidery shops, clearing houses not only for material of every sort, but for patterns, designs, ideas and instruction. A pity that the isolation of Denmark following the Nazi invasion has now made scarce both cotton and silk, linen and wool, and yarn and thread


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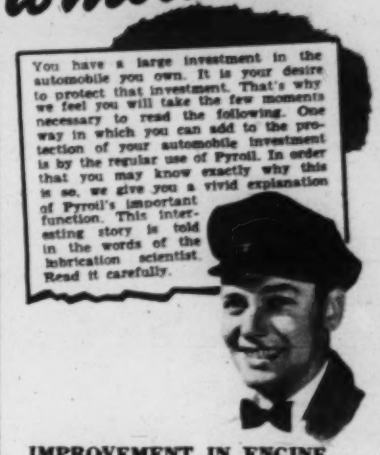

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# Golden Jubilee at Boston's College Club

TODAY, as the College Club, Boston, Mass., celebrates its Golden Jubilee, it occupies an architectural unit of four fine houses of the 1860 era on Commonwealth Avenue, one street due east from where this first College Club for Women anywhere in the world was founded. For it was at 76 Marlborough Street, 50 years ago, that a brilliant coterie met in a room on the third floor front and decided that their club should allow the college woman to emerge as a human being, a protest against the austere formality of the American Association of College Women, where a member was regarded with awe or as a curio. So without benefit of constitution and officers, save the all-important treasurer, they began their meetings.

* * *

The present members of the College Club hope that they are still human beings, but their long list of officers and activities is a striking contrast to those first meetings so cleverly chronicled in these pithy words by Miss S. Alice Browne, one of the founders:

"No minutes of any meeting were wanted or asked for. We lived blissfully in the present, innocently unconscious of the future of our infant club and the possible reproach of our descendants for neglecting to describe ourselves as we went on our way. We were happy. We had no history. I do not defend our happy-go-lucky methods. I simply recall them with pleasure."

As the College Club didn't stand upon ceremony, there were no stereotyped lectures in the nineties and even later. A member simply enticed a celebrity to their meeting, hoping some informing and entertaining words might fall from his or her lips, as happened when Oliver Wendell Holmes read "The Chambered Nautilus." And the admonition in that poem to "build more stately mansions as the swift seasons roll," decided them to go on and ever upwards, as Miss Browne comments.

* * *

From the club's second stopping place, the Hotel Bellevue, they migrated to the Grundmann Studios on Clarendon Street. The next and final move came in October, 1905, when they took possession of their permanent home at 40 Commonwealth Avenue. It is a home where members may entertain their friends; a home which belongs to every college woman who needs it. For the membership is made up of those graduates of approved colleges in the United States or abroad, and those who have attended college for a specified time.

The influx of foreign guests and the nation's great has given the club a national and international atmosphere, though plenty of Cabots, and Lowells and Lodges have passed through the portals as members or guests. And the gracious, able, and well-poised president of the club today, Beatrice S. Woodman, is as much at home in Budapest as in Boston.

The list of the famous who have come to the club attest to the persuasiveness of its members, for even the great Sarah Bernhardt was once lured there. There was the "Crawford Crush" at 76 Marlborough Street when F. Marion Crawford and Julia Ward Howe were guests of honor, when most everybody in Boston wanted to come and did, though the members never admitted to giving out more than the allowed guest tickets.

At one meeting Prof. Charles Eliot Norton told his hearers that it was a mistake for women to study mathematics. When asked what they should do he said: "Read poetry." In direct contrast came Lucy Stone, graduate in the first American college class for women and a pioneer feminist. Mark Twain at 40 Commonwealth Avenue repeated the "Crawford Crush."

Spasmodically the New England conscience demanded serious tea talks, as the "Rights of Privacy Against the Press," but these soon gave way to the original purpose of the club: intellectual freemasonry and social intercourse.

While many other clubs have come and gone, the College Club has weathered financial storms due to the love and loyalty of such members as Mrs. Alice Upton Pearmain, twice president. She not only helped to raise substantial sums of money, but as a member of the House Committee retained the architectural dignity and graciousness of the original mansions with just the right period furnishings. Progress often brings in its wake innovations, but when these tend to upset the artistic balance, the old-timers, remembering their founders, protest effectively any change that detracts from the spaciousness and beauty of the clubrooms.

* * *

With ties extending to every state in the Union, wherever lives some nonresident member, and with members sojourning at sister College Clubs, when traveling in the United States, it is no wonder that today, as College Club celebrates its Golden Jubilee, it wears a complacent air. Last summer it added to its list of attractions an open air restaurant in the yard. Where once were ash cans and Monday's wash are now trailing vines and a fountain, the whole gay with multicolored umbrellas over tables of contrasting or harmonizing shades. It's a club where there are evening functions and afternoon recitals, and informal everyday teas for members and their guests; in fact, something for everybody, whether the retiring scholar or the more socially inclined, a truly inclusive College Club.

MABEL F. KNIGHT

Photo by Angelo, Budapest

**BEATRICE S. WOODMAN**
**President of the College Club, Boston, Massachusetts**

# Over the Editor's Desk

FROM INDIA, through the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, comes a discussion of British-Indian relations, an Indian's independent view of the situation. RANGEE G. SHAHANI is an author and journalist. His books include "An Indian Pilgrimage" and "The Changeling."

In this issue is the concluding and summarizing chapter in the series of articles by staff writers debating the issues of the United States Presidential campaign.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON of the Washington staff of the Monitor has been making a special study of the preliminary findings of the 1940 census, and from certain general summaries of population shifts indicates that new responsibilities are becoming evident in federal relations to state and sectional educational needs.

MARY BURT MESSER, frequently represented in the Magazine Section by verse and essays, contributes to this issue a discussion of the larger implications of the Nazis' arbitrary economics.

That the League of Nations ideal will some day be revived in some form adapted to a new group of relations between countries is pretty well agreed among a large proportion of students of international affairs. PETER LYNE of the Monitor's European Bureau outlines several possible phases of such a revival.

Wendell Willkie's tireless campaigning is the frequent subject of comment among even political reporters hardened to cross-continent jaunts. Robert R. Mullen wrote the report in this issue after four strenuous days in the Willkie entourage.

This is Idaho's fiftieth year as a state, and we join in the celebration with an article on the home of the big baking potato, of the late Senator Borah, and of Sun Valley, to mention the subjects that come first to the thoughts of Easterners when you say Idaho. RODNEY L. BRINK, having been raised there, knows a great deal more than that about the state through which the Oregon Trail winds, and he tells us all about it in this issue. Until recently Mr. Brink was on the Boston staff of the Monitor. He is now its Pacific Coast editorial representative.

## Apples for Sauce

Apple growers of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia have had almost a clear field in supplying the fruit that is canned as applesauce each year—a pack averaging about 2,000,000 cases a year and which exceeded 3,000,000 cases in 1937. Growers of the Pacific Northwest compete actively in the canned apple trade with an output approximately equal.

Investigating this situation, A. M. Neubert and H. H. Mottern of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering find that the Northwest does not grow a large quantity of apples of the tart and spicy variety that are particularly desirable for sauce making—the Delicious, a favorite in Washington and Oregon, is too mild unless combined with a sharper flavored fruit. They have experimented with some other Northwestern apples on laboratory scale and made fine quality sauces. They think that the region should be able to supply applesauce for the West Coast and Alaska and possibly some Midwestern and export markets where freight rates will allow some advantage to western canners.

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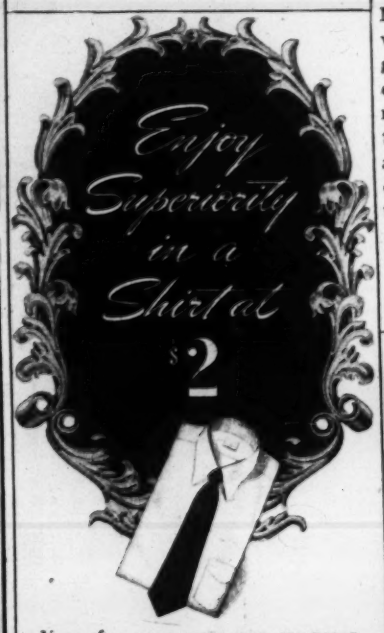


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**DURING A RESPITE IN BERMUDA**

**The Duke and Duchess of Windsor Spent a Few Days in Bermuda on Their Trip to the Duke's New Post in the Bahama Islands**

# At Home With the Windsors

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR are today just two human beings trying to do their best in a job which Great Britain had selected for them. They told me that in their new home at Nassau, Bahamas, where I was granted one of the few exclusive interviews which they have given to reporters since coming to their new post.

A week had gone by since my arrival in Nassau—a week in which I had been told how hurt they had been by some of the false reports in the American press and how they were loath to be interviewed again on account of them. Word had sifted down to me through the first aide-de-camp, to the second, and so on, that the Duchess was so busy with war relief work that she really didn't have time for reporters.

* * *

I had caught fleeting glimpses of her, at church with the Duke, on the day which King George had appointed as intercession day. I had followed her to the home of the evacuee children and seen her stoop to gather them graciously in her arms, while the Duke shot at targets with them. I had seen her enter the Red Cross headquarters, where she is in charge of much of the work of preparing garments for the war sufferers. And I had watched her as she stood with the Duke, reviewing the troops of stalwart Negro inhabitants of the island, as they swung down over the Nassau hillside past the ancient fortress.

But this was to be an official interview—in which I could question her at will—and the powers-that-be were frankly dubious about it.

So it was with elation that Captain Drury, head aide-de-camp, approached me one day and said, "You are requested to visit the Duke and Duchess at their home tomorrow morning at 9:30." And as we wound our way by car through the narrow streets of the town teeming with life and color—grass hats for sale on every corner, sailboats lifting their masts at the street ends, Captain Drury, recently over from London, instructed me on the correct etiquette when I should meet His Royal Highness and his American-born duchess.

The low, pink-roofed villa glistened under the rays of the tropical morning sun. The door opened suddenly and the pair stepped out. They turned to watch me as I walked to meet them.

I found the Duchess saying unexpectedly, "You and I have been correspondents for a long time, haven't we?"

She was referring to the fact that when the romance of this pair first broke upon the world I had written to her in Paris requesting an interview. And she had replied at that time that if she ever came to this country, she would be glad to grant me one.

The Duke said warmly, "We liked your story about us and the refugee children."

The stories that they are Nazi sympathizers, the Duchess branded as "absolutely ridiculous and untrue."

"The hairdresser story—I never sent to New York for a hairdresser. I understand that he came down here to open a salon for the winter," the Duchess said. "I did, however, allow him to give me a permanent wave when he arrived," she added, smiling.

* * *

Then there was the story that the Duchess had removed Queen Mary's portrait from the walls of Government House because the Queen had refused to recognize her.

"Why, on the contrary, she suggested that we move my mother's portrait from its rather obscure niche in a building adjoining Government House and place it on the walls of the main salon," averred the Duke, with some heat.

The criticism that they are spending their time in a round of frivolous parties: "Just because I play a round of golf a day to keep fit, do they think I am not working?"

"If the truth were known," interposed the Duchess, "the Duke doesn't leave his offices at Government House until well after 5 every day—later than most of his secretaries, in fact."

The Duke, I know, has laid out for himself a real task—to start some sort of industry on the ring of outer Bahaman Islands, which are fertile fields for the raising of cattle, the growing of certain crops, and the production of certain wood. I know, too, how the Duchess is planning to instruct the women of the Bahamas in the increased uses of their natural grasses and the making of hats and baskets.

As we sat on the broad, tiled porch where a splashy golden tropical plant furnished a fitting background for the Duchess in her blue-violet dress with the sparkling earrings and the one diamond clasp at her shoulder—the Duke rose once to speak to a Negro boy who was painting letters on the side of a station wagon.

"Don't paint the words 'Government House' so big," he said to the boy. "After all, we don't want to advertise ourselves, and sometime we might want to tour the States in that wagon. What would the words 'Government House' mean in the States?"

We stepped into the house—a dream of a house belonging to a Bahaman resident, Frederick Segrist, who has loaned it to the Duke and Duchess until their own residence at Government House is completed.

Great bowls of flowers stood on tables and stands everywhere. Rainbow-hued zinnias, garden lilies, and azaleas were mixed with rare tropical blooms. The Duchess spends several hours each day arranging her flowers, she said.

* * *

Mr. Segrist has been an art collector for years, and there were Chinese screens of intrinsic beauty and a Chippendale dining room set, and heavy silver candlesticks stood on the sideboard. A pink jade lady was set on an onyx table.

The wicker furniture was homey and comfortable, there were books laid down with their places marked, and a backgammon board with the counters still in position for play.

The tropical sun shone through the windows on the Duke's blond hair. His three cairn terriers—Preezy, Pooky, and Dotto—sported at his feet.

Presently the black government limousine drew up at the door, and the Duke and Duchess announced that they must be about their day's duties. Waving as they went, they were driven down the path.

HELEN WATERHOUSE

## Seclusion

The numerous chroniclers of Greta Garbo and her passion for privacy have missed one amusing episode which should be recorded.

The actress once found, after long search for the ultimate in isolation, a home in a sparsely settled region of Brentwood Heights, mid-way between Hollywood and the sea. It was the tremendously high walls surrounding the retreat which decided her to lease the residence.

What Garbo did not know—and probably does not know to this day—was that next door, in a modest cottage, lived a young man who once enjoyed campus stardom at Princeton as a pole vaulter!

# . . A Day With Willkie

*(Continued from Page 3)*

it will be after midnight. I have to write an overnight to be in the office first thing in the morning. That means working 'till past two.

"And tomorrow morning at nine we leave the train in Connecticut and start out in busses. I have to take my typewriter along, so I can telegraph a new lead about the morning's activities for The Christian Science Monitor's afternoon one-star and two-star editions. Say, did you ever try to write a story in a rocking, swaying bus, traveling 70 miles an hour, with your mill (typewriter) on your knees, your notes in your back pants pocket where you can't get at them because you are jammed into a seat with a fellow who is trying to do the same job, and is nudging you in the ribs every time he strikes a comma, and he's a bear for commas?

"Then, look, we are late getting back to the train, so we have time to get a bite while running through the dining car to get our topcots for the big night speech on the New Haven Green. Then, we scurry back to the train, write our stuff, file it with the telegraph again about one, some of the boys wander in to talk about tomorrow's stories and the Gallup Poll. Then, we catch some sleep, and begin the whole thing over again the next morning. And it's that way every morning, whether it's Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York State, Ohio, or wherever.

"Now, when am I going to write this piece? You tell me!"

So, the upshot is that—after all the office has a heart—I volunteered to pace around after Mr. Drummond as he pursued, in turn, Mr. Willkie for a few days. Thus, I might interview Mr. Drummond, when I could catch him—likewise Mr. Willkie—and then from the normal perspective of a world that has a good night's sleep, a refreshing shower, a more or less leisurely breakfast, and even a glance at the funnies, sit down and tell about the Willkie campaign.

## Bell of Freedom

When the Federated Church of Ayer, Mass., opens its doors for its 85th season this fall, the bell which will summon the congregation is the same one which four score years ago called the slaves in from the fields on the Bevans Plantation in Jefferson County, Mississippi. First cast in 1856, the bell was commandeered during the Civil War and destined to be fashioned into munitions for the Southern cause, much as iron fences in London are being demolished today. But before it could be melted up in New Orleans to which it had been taken by mule team, General Benjamin F. Butler had made his famous sortie on New Orleans, and the old plantation bell became part of a load numbering many thousand tons of old metal shipped to Boston to be converted into missiles for the Northern Army.

Dr. Benjamin Snow, ardent worker for the cause of abolition in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, salvaged the old bell and vowed its first peal would ring out only in the cause of freedom of the black slaves to which it had been originally dedicated, as the inscription "Bevans Plantation Plains," still legible, indicates.

When President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, Dr. Snow ceremoniously presented the bell to the Fitchburg Unitarian Society and rang it himself. In 1872 the Unitarian Society of Ayer, Mass., acquired it and hung it in the church belfry where it rings only on special occasions. On May 14, 1940, it rang 100 times at high noon to celebrate the birthday of Hiram Solly Clark, the last survivor of the Grand Army in Ayer.

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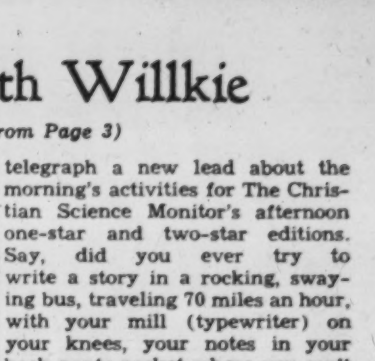

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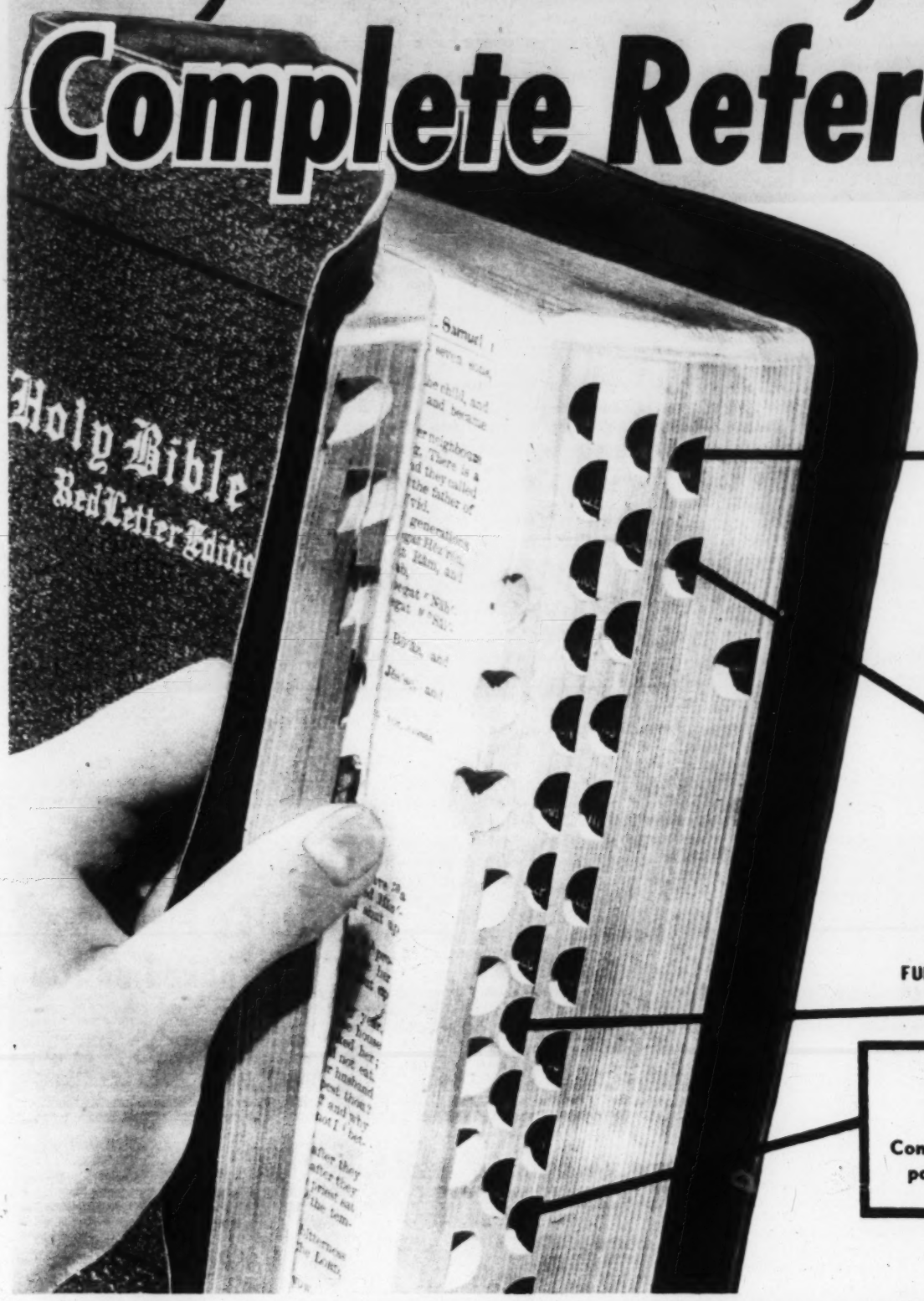


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